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OF THE

IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. I.

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THE MISCELLANY

OF THE

IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Art. I. *An ancient Poem attributed to St. Columbkille; with a Translation and Notes, by* John O'Donovan.

THE following short poem, which is attributed to St. Columbkille, is taken from the Leabhar Buidhe, or Yellow Book of the Mac Firbises of Lecan, a vellum MS. of the fourteenth century, now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 16. p. 320. Its style resembles that of all the other short poems ascribed to this saint, although the orthography has been, as usual, modernized in many instances by the transcriber. But whether the poem be really the composition of St. Columbkille or not—(and as it has been preserved in a respectable compilation made in the fourteenth century, we must not reject its authenticity without strong reasons),—it was certainly composed at a period when some remains of Paganism existed in this country, and was evidently intended to root out of the minds of the Irish their lingering veneration for some of their old objects of Pagan superstition. It is to be regretted that two words occurring in this poem, which appear to denote two of those objects, namely, ꞅꞃeoꝺ and ꞅoꞃꝺan, are not to be found in any of the published Irish Dictionaries, nor in any of the MS. Dictionaries or Glossaries accessible in Dublin. They are probably names for omens, but in the absence of the proper evidence it would be idle to conjecture what they denoted. The Editor, however, in the Notes, has laid before the reader his conjectures as to their meanings, but with that diffidence with which investigations of this nature should be always conducted in the absence of direct proof.

The theology of the poem savours strongly of predestination, a doctrine which is still extensively believed by the untaught portion of the inhabitants of the mountainous districts of Ireland. The conviction perhaps is natural to the human intellect, that foreknowledge in the Creator must predetermine the actions of his creatures; but any speculations on the doctrine itself would be out of place here; and it is only necessary to observe that the writer of this poem, who must have flourished at a very early period, appears to have believed in the doctrine as strongly as the peasantry do at present, that is to say, he believed "that the events which God has foreseen must irrevocably come to pass, and therefore that all things are fixed by an absolute decree, and cannot be changed by any exertions of man."

The Irish text is printed exactly as it stands in the MS., excepting that the contracted words have been given at length. The reader will observe that many consonants are left unaspirated, which are pronounced and written with aspiration in the modern Irish language. It has been conjectured by several, and indeed it is highly probable, that the ancient pronunciation differed from the modern in retaining the sounds of many consonants, which are now aspirated; but there is no direct proof of this, as the same letter in the same grammatical situation is found sometimes aspirated and sometimes not, in the most ancient Irish MSS. extant. These aspirations were obviously sometimes omitted through mere carelessness of transcribers, and perhaps sometimes intentionally, especially on those letters which were always pronounced as aspirate, as b in the termination of the ablative case plural, and d in the termination of active participles or progressive active nouns; so the French consider it unnecessary to mark the *d* in *bled*, corn, &c., the pronunciation of the word being well known to be *ble*. The same observations will hold good with respect to eclipsed consonants, for the eclipsing letter is most generally omitted in the most ancient MSS., for this reason, apparently, because the grammatical structure of the sentence would in most instances point out to the native whether the consonant was to be eclipsed or not.

The only marks introduced by the Editor are hyphens, apostrophes, and stops, which he thinks necessary to the preservation of the language in proper form.—See some very judicious observations on this subject by Richard M'Elligott of Limerick, in *Transactions of the Gælic Society of Dublin*, pp. 29, *et seq*.

Colum cilli .c̄c̄. ocus se oc imṫeċt a oenar; ocus is coimdi do'n tí nod geba ag dul for sed.

M'oenuran dam is in sliab,
a rig grian rop soraid sed,
noċa n-eaglaigi dam ní,
na da m-beind tri fiċit céd.

Da m-beind-si tri fiċit céd,
do sluagaib, céḋ aincid cnis,
o ṫic caingen mo báis brais,
ni uil daingen gabas fris.

Gid a cill gontar troṫa,
gid in indsi ar lár laċa,
aincid etroṫa in beaṫa,
beith a ced tosach caṫa.

Ni tualaing neaċ mo marbad,
ge rom teagma do a m-baegal,
ni mo is tualaing m'anaccul,
in la ticfa mo ṡaegal.

Mo ṡaegal!
leic mar is ail re Dia:
ní de noċa teisteoba,
tuillead air noċa bia.

Bíd i n-galar neach is slan,
bíd co slan neaċ is eas-slán,
bíd i n-imill neaċ is trú,
bíd i n-esimill etrú.

Ceċ ní ċindes Dia do neoch,
ni teit do'n biṫ go ru scaich,
gid airċind ṡires ní is mó,
urdail friged ní fó fair.

Comairci,
bereas duine leis for séd,
ocus cid h-í in comairci, cred,
ros ainic fein ar éc.

In lus beantar do na buaib
iar toideċt doib as in t-sleib,

créd do ber ar ḟir na m-bó,
cen lus do buain dó bodéin.

Noċa n-ḟitir mac duine,
cuich d'á n-denann sé cruinne,
in cruindi do bodéin é
no in cruinde do neach aile.

Léic ass in léire coléic,
dena féile, ferrdi duit,
Mac Muire mine connic,
tic ceċ aigi co n-a ċuid.

Is menic,
in ní ċaiter co tairic,
ocus in ni nach caiter,
cen co caiter h-étairic.

A Dé bí,
is mairg do ní olc fá ní,
tic ċugad in ní naċ faic,
téit as do glaicc in ní at chí.

Noċa n-ag sreód ata ar cuid,
noċa n-ag eóin da barr slat,
ní ag cursnán do ċrand ċas
ní ag sordán, glac i n-glaic.
Ferr in té re tabraim taeb,
in t-Aṫair 's-in t-Aen 's in Mac.

Roind ceċa nóna a tig Dé,
is e do roine mo Rí,
is e in Riġ do rigne ar corp,
naċ am leicfea anocht cen ní.

Ni adraim do goṫaib én,
na sreód na sén for bich-ċe,

na mac na mana na mnai, 65
is e mo drai Crist mac De.
Crist mac Muire morda in t-ab,
athair Mac is Spirut Noem,
m' ḟearannus ic Riġ na Riġ
is ord i Cenandus is Moen. 70
M'oenuran.

TRANSLATION.

Columbkille cecinit while passing alone[1]; and it will be a protection[2] to the person who will repeat[3] it going on[4] a journey[5].

Alone[6] am I in the mountain[7],
O royal Sun[8] of prosperous path[9],

---

[1] *Alone.*—A oenar, is always written a n-aonar in the modern Irish.

[2] *Protection.*—Coimdi is correctly explained "protection" by O'Reilly. The word does not exist in modern Irish, the nearest form to it being cúṁdaċ.

[3] *Who will repeat it.*—Nod geba, in the modern Irish noċ do ġeḃa; geḃa is the indicative of gaḃaim, *I sing.*

[4] *On.*—For, in the modern Irish ar, or air.

[5] *Journey.*—Sed, or set is not used in the modern language, but it is explained in Cormac's Glossary under the word Rót, as the smallest of the ancient Irish passes; thus, "sét, i. e. *semita unius animalis.*" It is evidently used here in the sense of a path, way, road, or journey.

[6] *Alone am I.*—M'oenurán dam, in the modern Irish am aonar dam, the diphthong oe, or ae being represented by ao. Aonarán oenarán, or aenarán, means a person alone, a person unaccompanied. The phrase involves an idiom peculiar to Irish; literally, "in my solitary person by me;" in Latin, "*me solitario existente.*"

[7] *In the mountain.*—Is in sliab is exactly the same as now spoken and written, except that the b in slíaḃ is always aspirate.

[8] *O royal Sun.*—A rig grian, now a ríġ-ġrian. We are not here to understand that the poet was addressing the sun, but that riġ-ġrian is applied to the Creator, of which we have instances in the Litanies of the middle ages. It does not mean king of the sun, for that he expressed by rig gréine. In the former case rig becomes an adjective, like church in the compound *church*-door in English.

[9] *Prosperous path.*—Rop sorad sed, would be written is soraiḋ séad in the

Nothing is to be feared by me[10],
Nor if I were *attended by* sixty hundred[11].
If I were *attended by* sixty hundred 5
Of forces[12], though they would defend the skin (body),
When *once* the fixed period of my death arrives[13]
There is no fortress, which will resist it[14].

Though

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modern language, but the words are now obsolete: ror is for ro ba, *which was;* sorad, means happy, prosperous, successful, and séd is explained *semita*, &c.—See Note [5].

[10] *Nothing is to be feared by me.*—Noċa, is a negative particle equal to the modern ní, or the ċa of Ulster and Erse dialects of the Gælic. It always eclipses the initial consonant of the word which follows it, and requires n prefixed if that word begins with a vowel.

[11] *Nor if I were sixty hundred.*—This is a mode of expression very usual in the Irish Annals, and is not unlike the English, I was six thousand strong.

[12] *Of forces.*—Do sluagaib, would be written in the modern dialect do ḟluaġaiḃ, or de ḟluaġaiḃ. This affords an instance of omission of aspiration in the beginning, middle, and end of a word. The root is sluaġ, the preposition do, *of*, aspirates the initial of the noun which it governs, and the aiḃ is the termination of the dative or ablative case plural, which is always aspirated in the modern language, but seldom marked as such in the ancient manuscripts. Whether the ancient Irish pronounced the consonants thus left unmarked with their radical or aspirate sounds it is now difficult to determine with certainty. Dr. Stewart conjectures (Gælic Grammar, p. 11), that they pronounced them without aspiration, and that the tendency to aspirate the Gælic of Scotland, shows itself in a progressive state in some words which are pronounced with an aspiration in some districts, but not universally. The same tendency to aspiration, and even suppression of consonants, is observable in many parts of Ireland, and particularly in Kerry.

[13] *When once the fixed period, &c.*—Caingen mo ḃáis, signifies the compact, covenant, or league of my death, but the word caingen is evidently used here in a figurative sense to denote the time fixed or predestined by God.

[14] *There is no fortress, &c.*—Ni uil daingen, would be written in the modern Irish ní ḟuil daingean. The initial f, when aspirated, is frequently omitted altogether in the oldest manuscripts. The word daingean is still understood in the sense of fortress or fastness, and it largely enters into the composition of names of

Though *even* in a church the reprobates are slain[15],
Though in an island in the middle of a lake,
The fortunate of this life[16] are protected,
While in the very front of a battle.
No one can slay me[17]
Though he should find me in danger[18],
Neither can I be protected
The day my life comes *to its destined period*[19].
My life!
Let it be as is pleasing to my God,

Nothing

---

places, as Ꝺaınᵹean Uí Chúıꞃ, O'Cuis's or O'Hussey's fortress, the Irish name of the town of Dingle, in Kerry; baıle an Ꝺaınᵹın, the town of the fortress, now Ballindangan, corruptly Ballindine, in the county of Mayo.

[5] *Though in a church the reprobates are slain*, that is, though the people predestined for misfortune in this world are often slain even in a church, the most sacred of all sanctuaries, still the fortunate escape, though exposed to danger in the front of the battle. Ꞇꞃoṫa is the plural form of ꞇꞃoṫ or ꞇꞃoċ, a wretch, or one born or predestinated for misfortune.—See Battle of Magh Rath, pp. 170, 171, 294, *et passim*, where Congal Claen, the cause of the battle, is called ꞇꞃoċ, as being determined to run headlong into destruction in despite of all the efforts of the monarch to bring about a reconciliation.

[16] *The fortunate of this life, &c.* — Eꞇꞃoṫa ın beaṫa. Eꞇꞃoṫa is the negative of ꞇꞃoṫa; ın beaṫa, τῆς *vitæ* is still understood in the spoken dialect, but an ꞇ-ꞅaoġaıl ꞅeo is more frequently used.

[17] *No one can slay me.*—Nı ꞇualaınᵹ neaċ mo maꞃbaꝺ. All the words in this line are still in use except the first, which has long been obsolete. Ní ḟéaꝺaıḋ neaċ mo ṁaꞃḃaḋ is the form of the sentence now generally understood, though it is varied in the provinces, as in Ulster ċa ꝺ-ꞇıᵹ le neaċ mo ṁaꞃḃaḋ, in Connaught ní ṫıᵹ lé neaċ mo maꞃḃaḋ, and in Munster ní ꝼéıꝺıꞃ le neaċ mo ṁaꞃḃaḋ.

[18] *Though he should find me in danger*, literally, though I should happen to him in danger. *Quanquam offenderem illi in periculo.*

[19] *Comes to its destined period.* — The verbs ꞇıcꝼa, will come, and ꞇaıꞃnıc, came, are sometimes used in old writings in the sense of to come to an end, to reach a fixed or predetermined period.

Nothing of it shall be wanting,
Addition to it will not be [made[20]].
The healthy person becomes sick,
The sickly person becomes sound,
The unhappy person gets into order,
The happy person gets into disorder[21].
Whatever God has destined for one[22]
He goes not from this world until he meets it[23],
Though a prince should seek more[24],
The size of a mite he shall not obtain[25].

A

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[20] *My life, &c.*—The language of this quatrain would still be understood in most parts of Ireland, as the grammatical collocation is still the same; but the orthography is somewhat different, thus: Mo ṡaoġal! léig mar is áil le Dia: ní de ní ṫeirteóċaiḋ, tuilleaḋ air ní biaiḋ. The only real difference between them is the eoba in the termination of the future of teartuiġim, or tartuiġim, instead of the modern eoċaiḋ, and the use of the negative noċa, for the modern ní or ċa.

[21] *The healthy person, &c.*—This quatrain would be well understood by a good speaker of modern Irish, were it not that the word inill, order, array, good plight or condition, has become obsolete. It would stand thus in modern orthography: bíḋ i n-galar neaċ is slán, bíḋ go slán neaċ is easlán; bíḋ i n-inioll neaċ is truaġ, bíḋ i n-eis-inioll éadtruaġ.

[22] *Whatever God has destined for one.*—Ceċ ní ċinder Dia do neoċ, would be written in the modern Irish, Gaċ ní ċinnear Dia do neaċ; every word of which is well understood at the present day in all the Irish speaking parts of Ireland. From the verb cinim, I ordain, fix, is formed the participial adjective cinte, fixed, certain, and the noun cineaṁain, the only word now used at present to denote fate or destiny, as in the proverb Saruiġear an uṁlaċt an ċineaṁain, humility overcomes fate.

[23] *He goes not from this world until he meets it.*—Ni teit do'n biṫ go ru scaich, would be expressed in modern Irish by ni ṫéit de'n t-saoġal no go rigfiḋ; ru scaiċ, is now entirely obsolete.

[24] *Though a prince should seek more.*—Gíḋ airċind ṡires ní is mo. The word airċind is explained in Cormac's Glossary by uasal ċenn, a noble head, and is conjectured to be derived from the Greek ἀρχος.

[25] *The size of a mite he shall not obtain.*

A guard
  One may bring with him on his path,
  But what protection, what—
  Has guarded him from death[26]?
An herb is cut for the kine
  After their coming from the mountain;
  What induces the owner of the kine
  Not to cut an herb for himself[27]?
No son of a man doth know
  For whom he maketh a gathering,
  Whether it is a gathering for himself
  Or a gathering for another person[28].

Leave

—Uꞃꝺaıl ꝼꞃıᵹeꝺ ní ꝼó ꝼaıꞃ. All these words are still in use, except the last; uꞃꝺáıl, now generally oıꞃeaꝺ, means *quantum*, as much as; ꝼꞃıᵹeꝺ denotes a mite, the smallest living animalcule; but the verb ꝼó ꝼaıꞃ is no longer understood, nor is it explained in any of the dictionaries, but its meaning is evident here from the context.

[26] *Protection, &c.*—This quatrain would be understood at the present day, were it not that the noun ꞅéꝺ, *semita*, and the verb aınıc, to protect, are obsolete. The following is the form which the modern Irish scholar would understand: comaıꞃcı! ḃeıꞃeaꞅ ꝺuıne leıꞅ aıꞃ ꞅéaꝺ (.ı. bealaċ) aċꞇ cꞃéaꝺ í an ċomaıꞃce,—cꞃéaꝺ ꝺo ċoıṁéaꝺ é ꞅın aıꞃ éaᵹ?

[27] *An herb is cut for the kine, &c.*—The meaning of this quatrain is not very clear, as the custom to which it alludes is unknown; it evidently refers to some sanative or antidotal herb given to kine after their removal from the summer pasture in the mountain, to a more sheltered place in the winter; but the Editor has never heard of any such custom remaining at the present day. This quatrain would be written as follows in the modern Irish: Ƀeanꞇaꞃ luꞅ ꝺo na buaıḃ, ıaꞃ ꝺ-ꞇeaċꞇ ꝺóıḃ aꞅ an ꞇ-ꞅlıaḃ, cꞃéaꝺ ꝺo ḃeıꞃ aꞃ ḟıoꞃ na m-bó ᵹan luꞅ ꝺo ḃuaın ꝺo ꝼéın?

[28] *No son of a man doth know, &c.*—The construction of this quatrain is exactly like the modern language, but it would puzzle a modern Irish scholar, in consequence of the strange orthography of some of the words. It would stand thus in modern spelling: Ní ḟıoıꞃıꞃ mac ꝺuıne, cıa ꝺ'á n-ꝺéanann ꞅé cꞃuınnıúġaḋ; an cꞃuınnıúġaḋ ꝺo ꝼéın é, no, an cꞃuınnıúġaḋ ꝺo

Leave out penury for a time,
    Attend to hospitality, it is better for thee,
    The son of Mary will prosper *thee ;*
    Each guest comes to his share[29].
It is often
    The thing which is spent returns,
    And the thing which is not spent,
    Although it is not spent, it vanishes.
O living God!
    Alas for him who doth evil for any thing;
    The thing which one sees not cometh to him,
    And the thing which he sees vanisheth from his hand[30].

It

---

neaċ eıle. The verb ꝼ̇ıꝺıꞃ, to know, is now obsolete in the northern parts of Ireland, but it is still used in Munster, and pronounced ꝼeaꝺaꞃ. In the province of Munster the phrase used is ní ꝼ̇eaꝺaꞃ mé, *I know not;* but the Irish speaking population of Connaught and Ulster would say, ní ꝼ̇uıl a ꝼ̇ıoꞅ aᵹam, i. e. *its knowledge is not to me*, and would consider the form used in Munster as truly barbarous!

[29] *Leave out penury for a time, &c.*—The meaning of this and the succeeding quatrain is very obscure. I understand them thus: Let us for awhile waive all reasonings about the austerities of the cloister, and speak of the festivities of the world ; and here we will observe each guest or individual obtaining his own share, unless God has otherwise predestined it: for we will observe that things do not fall out as the mind of man would expect; for that which the hospitable man spends on his guests returns to him through some other channel, while that which the miser hoards for his own private use is lost in a way which he never expected. That this is the meaning intended by the writer is clearly pointed out by the next quatrain, which says: O living God! Alas for him who doth evil for any consideration, for the thing, which thou seest not, comes to thee, and that which thou seest and possessest passes from thy hand.

[30] *O living God, &c.*—This quatrain would stand in modern Irish thus: A Ꝺhe ḃı, [or ḃıꞇ̇-ḃeo], ıꞅ maıꞃᵹ ꝺo ní olc ꝼá ní; ꞇıᵹ ċuᵹaꝺ an ní naċ ꝼaıcıꞃ, ꞇéıꝺ aꞅ ꝺo ᵹ̇laıc an ní ꝺo ċíḋıꞃ.

It is not with the *sreod* our destiny is[31],
Nor with the bird on the top of the twig[32],
Nor with the trunk of a knotty tree,
Nor with a *sordan*[33] hand in hand;
Better is He in whom we trust,
The Father, the One, and the Son.
The distribution for each evening in the house of God,
It is what my King hath made;
He is the King who made our bodies,
Who will not let me go to-night without aught[34].
I adore not the voice of birds[35],

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[31] *It is not with the sreod our destiny is.*—Noċa n-aᵹ ꞅꞃeóꝺ aꞇá áꞃ cuıꝺ; in modern orthography, ní aᵹ ꞅꞃeoꝺ aꞇá áꞃ ᵹ-cuıꝺ. The word ꞅꞃeoꝺ is not explained in any Irish Dictionary, and it would be idle to conjecture on its meaning without some authority; but if conjecture be allowed, it is the ancient form of ꞅꞃeaꝺ or ꞇꞃeaꝺ, a flock or herd.

[32] *Nor with the bird on the top of the twig.*—Noċa n-aᵹ eóın ꝺa baꞃꞃ ꞅlaꞇ. In modern language, ná aᵹ éan aꞃ ḃáꞃꞃ ꞅlaıꞇe. This would seem to indicate that the people for whom the poem was written were accustomed to rely on the omens afforded by birds, as certain indications of their future destiny.

[33] *Nor with a sordan.*—Noċa n-aᵹ ꞅoꞃꝺán.—The word ꞅoꞃꝺán is not to be found in any Irish dictionary or glossary yet discovered. It is highly probable that it was the name of an animal, but it would be idle to conjecture what it was until some real evidence of its meaning be discovered.

[34] *The distribution for each evening, &c.*—The meaning of this quatrain is also obscure enough. The words would stand in the modern language as follows: Roınn ᵹaċa nóna a ꝺ-ꞇıᵹ̇ Ꝺé, ıꞅ é ꝺo ꞃınne mo ꞃíᵹ; ıꞅ é an ꞃıᵹ̇ ꝺo ꞃınne áꞃ ᵹ-coꞃp, naċ léıᵹꝼıꝺ̇ mé anoċꞇ ᵹan níꝺ̇. The mode of construction, naċ am leıᵹꝼea, is now entirely obsolete; the m in am is an abbreviation of mé, me, which is always placed after the verb in the modern language.

[35] *I adore not the voice of birds.*—This evidently alludes to a pagan custom which lingered among the Irish people at the period of the composition of this poem. It appears from the derivation of ꝺꞃean, the wren, given in Cormac's Glossary, that the Irish believed that that little bird had the power of foretelling future events;

Nor the *sreod*, nor a destiny[36] on the earthly world[37],
Nor a son, nor chance, nor woman,
My Druid is Christ, the Son of God,—
Christ, the son of Mary, the great abbot,
The Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.—
My estates are with the King of kings,
My order is at Cenannus[38] and Moen[39].

It should have been noticed in the introductory remarks prefixed to this poem, that the occasion upon which it was composed is said to

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and there are preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H, 3, 17, a curious notice of the mode of interpreting the warblings of the wren and the croakings of the raven. Ꝺꞃean is thus derived in Cormac's Glossary: ‘ꝺꞃean, .ı. ꝺꞃaı én, .ı. én ꝺo nı ꝼáıꞅꞇıne. *Drean*, i. e. a druid-bird, i. e. a bird which makes a prediction' [prophecy]. This derivation is illustrated by a passage in the Life of St. Moling, preserved in a MS. in Marsh's Library, 3, 1, 4, fol. 70, in which the following reference is made to the *wren*. "Quodam die legens sanctus pontifex Molyng sedendo in quodam loco cum suo ministro, venit ad eum illa avis quæ dicitur *magus avium*, eo quòd aliquibus præbet augurium; et ipsa est minima, et habebat illa muscam vivam et ululantem in rostro suo."

[36] *Nor the sreod nor a destiny.*—Na ꞅꞃeoꝺ na ꞅén. The word ꞅén and ꞅeoṁ is used in MSS. to denote fate, destiny, chance; and it is stated in Cormac's Glossary that it was a word used by the Druids for destiny.

[37] *On the earthly world.*—Ꝼoꞃ bıṫ-ċe. Ᵹıṫ-ce is very frequently used in the best Irish poems and prose tracts to denote this present world. It seems to be compounded of bıṫ, life, existence, and ce, Greek γη, the earth, but Irish glossographers are not agreed upon its derivation. In the Gælic translation of Psalm lxxxix. 11, xc. 2, *Cruinnece* is used to denote the globe of the earth; but this seems a compound formed by the translator himself. Ᵹıṫ ce is the compound always used by the ancient Irish.

[38] *Cenannus,*—now translated Headfort, is the old and present Irish name of Kells, in the county of East Meath, where St. Columbkille erected a monastery in the sixth century.

[39] *Moen*—generally called Maen Choluim Chille, now Moone, in the county of Kildare, about seven miles east of Athy. St. Columbkille is also the patron of this place, and there are still the remains of his ancient cross, which was elaborately sculptured, but the church has been modernized.

to have been the following: immediately after the decision of the King of Ireland, which was given against Columbkille's right to the transcript he had made of St. Finnen's Psalter, the saint having protested against the king's judgment, retired into the monastery of S. Boetius (now Monasterboice) "ubi ab amicis præmonitus est" (says O'Donnell, Vit. S. Columbæ, ap. Colgan, Trias Th. p. 409) "in monte Bregh [now Sliabh Brey], per quem sequenti die iter facturus erat, insidias ei a Rege Diermitio et suis parari, ne qua illi ad suos cognatos via pateret. Quare ut postera dies illuxit, propositum iter prosecuturus, solus et sejunctus a sociis, quos aliam viam carpere jussit, montem conscendit, ac quemadmodum et socii, divinis canticis intentus secure ac æmulis invisus percurrit."

The same event is more fully related in an Irish Life of St. Columbkille, in the collection of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, in which the present poem is expressly quoted as having been composed by him on this occasion:

"Ar annsin a dubhairt Colam Cille, raċad-sa i g-ceann mo ḃraiṫreaċ, eḋon, Cinel Conaill agus Eoġain, agus do ḃéar caṫ duit-si a n-eiruic na droċ breiṫe rugais oram fá ceann an leaḃair, agus a n-dioġuil mic riġ Connaċt do marḃaḋ ar mo ċomairce. Oir ní leór liom Dia do ḋeanaṁ inniġṫe ort ann, gan mé féin do ḋeanaṁ dioġaltais ort 'san t-saoġal sa. Ar ann sin a ḋubhairt riġ Eireann náċ láṁaḋ neaċ d'ḟearaiḃ Eireann Colam Cille do ṫioḋlacaḋ as an m-baile, agus naċ mó laṁaḋ aon duine aca dul i g-caṫ leis 'na aġaiḋ féin.

"Do ġluais Colam Cille as an m-baile gan ċead do riġ Eireann, agus do ḃi coiṁéad Dé air, an méide sin naċ

"Then Columbkille said, I will go unto my brethren the Kinel Connell and Kinel Owen, and I will give thee battle in return for the iniquitous judgment thou gavest against me in the case of the book, and in revenge for killing the son of the King of Connaught while under my protection. For I deem it not sufficient that God shall take vengeance on thee (hereafter) unless I myself take vengeance on thee in this life. Then the King of Ireland commanded that not one of the men of Ireland should convey Columbkille out of the palace, or join him in opposition to himself.

"Columbkille, however, left the palace without the King of Ireland's consent, and such was the providence of God over him ar léir do ċáċ, é, agus naċ ḃ-ḟacadar ag imṫeaċt ar an laṫair ina ḃ-ḟiaḋnaise é, agus do ċuaiḋ go Baoiḋ an oiḋċe sin, agus a duḃradar muinntir an ḃaile ris dul ar a ċoiméad ar Sliaḃ Breaġ ar na ṁáraċ, oir a dúḃradar go m-beiṫ muinntir an rí roiṁe do ċum a ġaḃala. Do ċuir an riġ cuideaċta d'a ṁuinntir ar an t-sliġiḋ. Ro eiriġ Colam Cille go moċ ar na ṁaraċ, agus do ċuir a ṁuinntir i slíġe ar leiṫ is in t-sliaḃ, agus do ġaḃ féin eólus eile na aonar. Conaḋ ann do rinne an laoiḋ.

"M'aonarán ḋaṁ 'san t-sliaḃ
a riġ Grian rob soruiḋe séd
noco n-eagal ḋamsa ní
máḋ da m-bein tri ficid céd."

him that he was not visible to the household, and that no one saw him depart from the place or out of their presence, and he went that night to St. Boetius; and the people of the place said unto him to go for safety upon Sliabh Breagh on the following day, for they said that the king's people would be before him to intercept and capture him. The King did place a company of his people on the way. Columbkille arose early the next morning, and directed his people to go by a separate course over the mountain, while he followed another path alone. It was on that occasion he made the poem,

"Alone I am on the mountain,
O royal sun of prosperous way,
To me no danger is apprehended,
Any more than if I were three score
hundred *strong*."

Art. II. *De Concilio Hibernie per magnates totius illius Insule.*

JUsticiarius hic de communi consilio domini Regis in hac terra ad pacem firmius stabiliendam ordinavit et statuit generale parliamentum hic ad hunc diem. Et mandatum fuit Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus et Prioribus quorum presencia videtur ad hoc esse necessaria, nec non et Comitibus, Baronibus et aliis optimatibus terre hujus; videlicet unicuique eorum per se, quod essent hic ad hunc diem et cetera. Et nichilominus preceptum fuit vicecomitibus Dublin, Loueth, Kyldarie, Waterfford, Typerary, Cork, Lymeryk, Kerrie, Connacie, et Roskoman, necnon et senescallis libertatum Mydye,

Weyseford, Katherlagh, Kylkenny et Ultonie, quod unusquisque eorum per se, videlicet vicecomes in pleno comitatu suo, et senescallus in plena curia sua libertatis sue, per assensum comitatus sui seu libertatis eligi faceret duos de probioribus et discrecioribus militibus de singulis comitatibus et libertatibus, quod hic nunc interessent plenam potestatem habentes de tota communitate comitatus et libertatis et cetera—ad faciendum et recipiendum et cetera—et quod quilibet vicecomes et senescallus fuissent hic in propriis personis et cetera. Et Thomas Mydensis, Nicholaus Leglinensis, et ceteri episcopi, et Ricardus de Burgo comes Ultonye modo venit, et similiter Ricardus Taff vicecomes Dublinye, Willelmus de Hacche vicecomes Loueth et ceteri, Walterus Trouman senescallus de Trym et ceteri similiter veniunt et brevia sua retornata, et Walterus de la Haye et Eustacius le Poer electi per communitatem libertatis Kylkenny, Jeorgius de Rupe electus per communitatem comitatus Lymeryk et ceteri venerunt. Et Nicholaus Ardmacadensis archiepiscopus et ceteri absenciam suam excusantes miserunt hic procuratores seu attornatos suos; videlicet predictus archiepiscopus N. et N. et ceteri, set Willelmus archiepiscopus Tuamensis et ceteri non venerunt. Et similiter Hugo de Leis unus electorum per comitatum de Lymeryk et ceteri non venerunt. Ideo ipsi in misericordia. Et in presencia predictorum episcoporum Mydensis, Leglinensis, et Comitum et Baronum et aliorum optimatum hic comparencium de communi consilio domini Regis in hac terra facte fuerunt quedam provisiones et unanimiter ab omnibus iis concordate et concesse salvo jure domini Regis et cetera.

In primis quia visum est quod comitatus Dublin nimis est confusus, et partes ejus nimis ab invicem remote et disperse, utpote Ultonia et Mydia et postmodum Lagenya cum valle Dublin et cetera; per quod minus competenter deservitur domino regi in preceptis suis, et curie sue, nec non et populus suus minus sufficienter regitur sive gubernatur. Concordatum est quod de cetero sit quidam vicecomes in

Ultonya tam de Croceys Ultonye, quam ad faciendas execuciones in libertate Ultonye, cum defectus inveniatur in senescallo predicte libertatis; et quod vicecomes Dublin a modo se non intromittat in Ultonya. Concordatum est eciam quod Mydya sit unus comitatus per se, tam videlicet terra libertatis de Trym quam terra Teobaldy de Verdon, et omnes terre Crocearum infra precinctum Mydye existentes; et quod de cetero sit ibi certus vicecomes, et comitatum suum teneat apud Kenles quolibet die Jovis post comitatum Dublin, et ipse execuciones faciet in predicta libertate de Trym cum defectus inveniatur et cetera. Et predictus Teobaldus de Verdon pro se et Almarico de Sancto Amando tenente suo et eorum heredibus concessit, quod ipsi de cetero facient sectam ad predictum comitatum Mydie, per sic quod absolvantur a sectis quas debent ad comitatum Dublin; et eis conceditur. Comitatus eciam Kyldarie, qui quondam fuit libertas intendens comitatui Dublin, sit de cetero comitatus per se, una cum terris Croceis et aliis terris participum dominici Lagenie infra precinctum ejusdem contentis, a jurisdiccione vicecomitis Dublin totaliter absolutus. Et sit ibi vicecomes sicut nunc est et cetera.

Item quia quidam magnates et alii qui quasdam terras habent in marchiis prope Hybernicos et alias terras in terra pacis, manent et morantur in maneriis suis in terra pacis, terris suis in marchiis relictis vastis et incultis et sine custodia; et felones Hybernici per medium hujusmodi terrarum vastarum in marchiis suis transeuntes, libere pertranseunt ad perpetranda roberias, homicidia, et alia mala super Anglicos, et per eas redeunt sine arestacione, clamore vel impedimento; per quod quam plures marchie vel omnino destruuntur, aut pro majori parte ruinose sunt, Anglici inhabitantes et felonibus obediunt vel quasi in exilium effugantur. Concordatum est quod tenentes hujusmodi cujuscumque fuerint auctoritatis seu condicionis apponant et habeant wardas in terris suis in marchia juxta quantitatem terrarum illarum, ne malefactores pertranseant per terras illas impunes vel non persecuti, et quociens necesse fuerit tenentes hujusmodi ad hoc distringantur per capcionem terrarum illarum in manum domini regis, et modis aliis quibus curie domini regis melius videbitur expedire.

Frequenter eciam accidit quod felones evadunt cum predis suis aliquando captis in terra pacis, pro eo quod compatriote non habent equos ad arma ad insequendos eos sicut expediret. Quapropter concordatum est et concessum, quod quilibet tenens xx. libratas terre sive in marchia sive in terra pacis cujuscunque fuerit condicionis, habeat unum equum competenter coopertum una cum ceteris armis que ad hoc pertinent continue promptum in sua mansione. Alii autem tenentes habeant hobinos et alios equos discoopertos juxta suas facultates. Et quociens defectus reperiatur in aliquo distringatur deficiens et puniatur secundum arbitrium justiciarii, vicecomitis et senescalli; magnates eciam et alii qui morantur in Anglia vel alibi extra terram istam qui proficua terre sue transferri fecerunt ad eos ab hac terra, et nichil hic dimittentes ad salvanda tenementa sua seu tenentes eorundem, de cetero permittant porcionem competentem remanere, saltim in manibus ballivorum suorum per quam terre sue proprie competenter salvari poterint et defendi si guerram seu pacis perturbacionem per aliquos contigerit ibi suscitari. Et ad hoc faciendum cum opus fuerit per vicecomitem sive senescallum efficaciter distringantur.

Frequenter eciam evadunt felones cum predis suis, pro eo quod compatriote simul cum eis non insurgunt, set quidam eorum quasi congaudentes dampno et ruine vicini sui quo juste dolere deberent se simulant et tabescunt, permittentes felones hujusmodi cum predis suis indempnes transire. Quamobrem concordatum est et concessum, quod cum latrones seu robiatores venerint in aliquam patriam ad capiendas predas vel aliud malum faciendum, omnes compatriote quam cicius ad noticiam suam poterit adventus illorum devenire, simul insurgant et illos insequantur cum effectu. Quicunque vero compatriotarum illorum convinci poterit quod in insurgendo vel in illos insequendo necligens fuerit vel remissus erga dominum regem graviter puniatur, et leso partem rei perdite restituat juxta culpam necligencie sui vel remissionis, et secundum discrecionem justiciarii ad hujusmodi querelam audiendam assignati.

Quia eciam communitas terre hujus multum hactenus gravata fuit per excercitus quos magnates duxerunt sine waranto per medium terre pacis et marchiarum ubi guerra non fuit. Concordatum est et concessum quod nulli licebit de cetero excercitum ducere extra terram suam, nisi super hoc licenciam a capitali justiciario vel mandatum habuerit speciale, et tunc omnes quotquot duxerit percipient vadia sua de suo ductore. Qui autem huic ordinacioni contravenerit erga dominum regem graviter puniatur, et lesis dampna restituet taxanda per visnetum competentem.

Fuit eciam eadem communitas multociens gravata per magnates et alios habentes Kaernias viventes continue sumptibus alienis, tam in marchiis quam in terra pacis, per quod populus vehementer est depauperatus, super quo concordatum est et concessum, quod nullus de cetero cujuscunque fuerit auctoritatis vel condicionis teneat Kaernias seu homines ociosos plures aut alios quam ipsemet poterit et voluerit de suo proprio sustinere, nec aliquis hujusmodi hominum ociosorum aliquid de cetero capiat ab aliquo vicino domini sui aut alio contra voluntatem donatoris non coactam; quod si fiat de cetero ille qui hujusmodi ociosos tenuerit graviter puniatur per justiciarium, vicecomitem et senescallum et lesis dampna restituat, et ociosus ille capiatur et imprisonetur quousque graciam a curia domini regis meruerit optinere, nec sine plevina quod bene se geret in posterum dimittatur a prisona.

Frequenter eciam felones Hybernici ad scelera perpetranda forciores sunt effecti per hoc, quod cum ad guerram fuerint vel aliquem intendunt destruere, perquirunt trebas seu treugas per quosdam Anglicos de vicinis suis sibi dari per certum tempus, ut integrius et securius vacare possint ad alios vicinos suos destruendos, quos cum destruxerint sepe contingit quod iidem Hybernici eosdem quos prius amicos esse sibi simularunt infra tempus trebe seu treuge persequuntur, forcellata eorum et maneria destruunt et comburunt; et ne hujusmodi periculum eveniat de cetero, corcordatum est et concessum, quod nulli licebit de cetero habere vel tenere trebas seu treugas cum Hybernicis ad guerram, vel extra pacem existentibus, nisi treba illa seu treuga sit universalis et equalis versus omnes, nullo fidelium excepto vel relicto. Qui autem aliter trebam seu treugam ceperit vel concesserit Hybernicis extra pacem existentibus puniatur erga dominum regem tanquam particeps malefacti hujusmodi Hybernicorum, et leso partem rei perdite restituat sicut superius dictum est de compatriota cum vicino suo super felonem insurgere non volente.

Frequenter eciam Hybernici ad guerram comittantur per hoc quod cum ad pacem sint vel trebam seu treugam habuerint generalem per certum tempus, vel tuicio pacis per curiam domini regis eis concessa fuerit, quidam cupiditate ducti, quidam vero vindicte causa, vel invidie, seu namii capiendi, insidiantes eis subito vel noctanter ruunt in eos, terras eorum intrant, predas rapiunt vel eorum averia aut homines, nichil mali saltim tempore illo medio versus aliquem perpetrantes in marchiis suis inventos capiunt et abducunt, per quod Hybernici cum leves sint animo statim ad guerram prosiliunt, et ubi patria debilior esse creditur ibi depredantur tam illos, qui in nullo participes fuerunt transgressionis eis facte, nec inde civerunt aut ad hoc consenserunt, quam amicos et affines hujusmodi transgressorum, per quod patrie locis pluribus devastantur, et eo cicius quia raro accidit quod hujusmodi transgressores se fideliter intromittant ad pacem marchiarium sustentandam. Et ad malum hujusmodi vitandum de cetero, concordatum est et concessum, quod nulli licebit in futurum quoscunque Hybernicos ad pacem existentes, vel habentes certam trebam seu treugam, durante tempore trebe seu treuge vel durante tempore tuicionis pacis eis concesse, dummodo Hybernici illi pacem tenuerint, tempore illo invadere seu insultare quacunque de causa vel colore, nec aliquid ab eis rapere seu capere contra voluntatem eorum non coactam; quod si quis contravenire presumpserit, graviter erga dominum regem puniatur tanquam pacis sue perturbator, et nichilominus Hybernicis sic lesis dampna restituat taxanda per visnetum competentem.

Frequenter eciam accidit quod cum Hybernici se dederint ad guerrandum ex arrupto vel improviso, capitali justiciario tunc in partibus remotis agente, pauci vel nulli reperiuntur qui resistant et eorum malefacta reprimant vel perturbent, per quod sepius terre marchiarum quamplurimum devastantur. Ad quod periculum vitandum inposterum, concordatum est et concessum, quod quam cicius Hybernici per homicidia vel incendia seu predas capiendo se posuerint ad guerrandum, omnes degentes in comitatu seu libertate ubi Hybernici illi sunt morantes, et eciam vicini sui de confinio marchiarum suarum concorditer et in simul insurgant in Hybernicos, et eis guerram manuteneant sumptibus suis propriis quousque Hybernici illi ad pacem se reddiderint, vel trebas seu treugas optinuerint a magnatibus terre illius ad hoc deputatis, vel quod capitalis justiciarius aliud inde duxerit ordinandum. Huic eciam ordinacioni non obediens per justiciarium vicecomitem seu senescallum distringatur, et pro rebellione sua puniatur pro demeritis culpe sue.

Hybernici eciam de densitate boscorum et profunditate morarum adjacensium confidentes assumunt audaciam cicius delinquendi, maxime cum via regia locis quam plurimis spissitudine bosci velociter crescentis jam sunt indensate et obtruse, quod vix aliquis etiam pedestris per eas poterit transire; per quod cum Hybernici post malefacta sua revertentes ad boscum hujusmodi vel moram possint pertingere, licet compatriote communiter vellent eos insequi et eos insequantur, evadunt sepius sine dampno, ubi si pateret accessus, ab eis qui eos insequuntur forent deprehensi. Super quo ordinatum est et concessum, quod domini boscorum per medium quorum via regia fuit ab antiquo una cum tenentibus suis, passus, ubi via regia fore debet basso prope terram et satis large sumptibus suis, et tenencium suorum scindi faciat et colpari, adeo quod via pateat satis larga et a spinis et arboribus tam stantibus quam jacentibus totaliter emundetur. Si vero dominus et tenentes sui de loco ubi passus colpendus fuerit suffrire non poterunt sine magno dampno custagia ad hujusmodi colpacionem necessaria, tunc dominus rex vel capitalis justiciarius habere faciat eis auxilium de tota patria adjacente. Et si dominus ille cum tenentibus suis sic facere necglexerit, per vicecomitem distringatur ad hoc faciendum, vel capitalis justiciarius illud fieri faciat sumptibus eorum, et nichilominus erga dominum regem graviter puniantur. Pontes eciam et calceta reparentur in locis suis sicut esse debent et solent, et ubi disrupta et confracta fuerint sive pontes sive calceta et ille qui ea reparare tenetur non sufficiat ad tanta custagia, patrie ad quorum profectum erunt relevata invenient comuniter ad ea relevanda, et relevata manuteneat ille qui tenetur, et nichilominus cum facultas ei subfuerit reddat unicuique quod pacavit. Capitalis autem justiciarius graviter puniat quos huic ordinacioni contrarios invenerit vel rebelles. Tota eciam comunitas Lagenie, que quondam fuit una libertas, simul levent, simul contribuant, simul guerram versus Hybernicos manuteneant, unanimi concilio ducantur, et contradicentes et discordes graviter puniantur.

Anglici eciam quasi degeneres modernis temporibus Hybernicalibus se induunt vestimentis, et habentes capita semirasa capillos a retro capitis nutriunt, et allongant, et illos *culan* vocant, Hibernicis tam habitu quam facie sese conformantes, per quod frequenter accidit Anglicos quosdam pro Hybernicis reputatos interfici, licet Anglicorum et Hybernicorum occisio diversos modos postulat puniendi, et per occisionem hujusmodi, inter quam plurimos inimicicie materia generatur et rancoris. Affines quoque tam occisoris quam occisi sepe prosternuntur alternatim velud inimici. Et eo circa concordatum est et concessum, quod omnes Anglici in hac terra saltim in capite quod plus visui se presentant, mores et tonsuram gerant Anglicorum nec amplius presumant avertere comes in *colanum*, quod si fecerint, justiciarius, vicecomes, senescallus libertatum, domini eciam in quorum dominio Anglici hujusmodi reperiantur, et eorum senescallus Anglicos illos per terras et catalla sua, nec non et per arestacionem corporis sui et imprisonamentum si necesse fuerit, habitum Hybernicalem saltim in capite seu capillis relinquere distringant, et compellant, nec amplius respondeatur Anglico capud habenti in forma Hybernici transmutatum quam Hybernico respondetur si in casu consimili questus esset.

Assignentur de cetero in quolibet comitatu et qualibet libertate ubi Hybernici sunt inhabitantes duo magnates, qui cum capitalis justiciarius in remotis partibus exitterit cum Hybernici parcium illarum . . . . ad guerram se ponentibus licite tractent pro bono pacis; et si deposcat communis utilitas eis per alicquod curtum temporis spacium treugam seu trebam sub bona securitate hinc inde facienda concedant generalem, et statim mandent capitali justiciario quid agatur super hoc distincte et aperte, ut ipse justiciarius competens remedium super hoc faciat ordinari.

NOTES.

Concilium.—This earliest record of an Irish Parliament has been noticed by various writers. It is entered incorrectly by Cox, in the Hibernia Anglicana, p. 86. An abstract of it is given by Leland, Book ii. chap. 2; it is partly printed in Harris's Ware's Antiquities, chap. v. p. 36; and it is translated at length (from a transcript not perfectly accurate) in Sir William Betham's Feudal and Parliamentary Dignities, p. 262, *et sequent.* It is here printed for the first time in its original form, from the only ancient copy which is known, and which is preserved in the Black Book of Christ Church,

Dublin, fol. 6–8. From this venerable record it has been most carefully transcribed, and it is here printed as it stands in the original MS., without any alteration, except that of printing the contracted words at full length, and the correction of the following manifestly clerical errors, viz.: title, *magnates* pro *magnatos;* page 16, line 25, *jure* pro *juro;* page 18, line 3, *curie* pro *curia;* page 18, line 18, *competenter* pro *compenter;* page 18, line 29, *devenire* pro *devonire;* page 23, line 10, *capud* pro *capd;* page 23, line 21, *ordinari* pro *ordinare.*

Page 15, *line* 1.

Justiciarius.—Sir John Wogan, Lord Justice from 1295 to 1307.

Page 15, *line* 3.

Hic ad hunc diem.—There is some uncertainty both as to the time and the place of holding this Parliament. It was probably held in Dublin, and the time must have been between 1289, in which year William, Archbishop of Tuam, was consecrated, and 1303, when Nicholas M'Molissa, Archbishop of Armagh, died, both of whom are mentioned in the record as absent. The date commonly assigned is 1295, but Sir William Betham, having found the accounts of Walter Hache, Sheriff of Louth, and Richard Taafe, Sheriff of Dublin, who returned their writs to this Parliament, on the great roll of the Pipe, for the 28th of Edw. I., 1297, has fixed it in that year; but if this was the case Harris is wrong in stating in his Synoptical Table, that Wogan the Justiciary, in whose presence this Parliament was held, was absent from the Government of Ireland from 1296 to 1298. Sir John Wogan had letters of credence to the Irish nobles, in October, 1295 (Rymer, vol. i. p. 829), and on May 13th, 1296, with the Earl of Ulster and the Irish nobles in his company, he was feasted by King Edward at the Castle of Roxburgh (Pembridge in anno). It may be worth noticing that in 1296, the year in which the Steward surrendered his castle of Roxburgh, Edward I. confirmed a grant made to the Steward by the Earl of Ulster, of the Castle and Borough del Roo, in Ireland.—*Rot. in Tur. Lond.* 24 Ed. 1.

Page 15, *line* 5.

Comitibus.—The Roll of the persons who attended this Parliament has not been preserved. The list which Sir R. Cox presents to the reader, and which is here given, to show, as he says, what sort of Parliaments were in Ireland in those days, is the list of the twenty-eight persons, to whom, on the 18th of October, 1295, Sir John Wogan had letters of credence, and who may have been some of the Peers or Knights of this Parliament. It is probable that a greater number was summoned, as in 1310 eighty-six Peers had writs of summons. Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster; Geoffry de Geneville; John Fitz Thomas; Thomas Fitz Maurice; Theobald le Butler; Theo-

bald de Verdon; Peter de Birmingham, of Athenry; Peter de Birmingham, of Thetmoy; Eustace de Poer; John de Poer; Hugh de Purcel; John de Cogan; John de Barry; William de Barry; Walter de Lacy; Richard de Exeter; John Pipard; Walter L'Enfant; Jordan de Exeter; Adam de Stanton; Symon de Phypo; William Cadell; John de Val; Morris de Carew; George de la Roch; Maurice de Rochfort; Maurice Fitz Thomas of Kerry.

As to the Constitution of this Parliament it consisted of the spiritual and lay peers, summoned individually, and of knights elected by the several counties and liberties pursuant to writs directed to the Sheriffs and Seneschals. There is no mention of any representatives of the cities or boroughs, who, however, attended the Parliament of Kilkenny in 1310, or of any proctors of the clergy, whose presence in these times was probably required only when the Crown demanded an aid or subsidy. Until a much later period all the members of the Irish Parliament sat commonly together, and occasionally the most important business was transacted by a Committee, as in the Parliament of 1310 (see *Rot. Pat.* 3 Edw. II. 63); and in the clause Judicium Casus Dubii in the Modus tenendi Parliamenta, which is good evidence of the practice of our Irish Parliaments, at least in the time of Henry the Fifth, it is provided that this Committee should be reduced by successive elections from 25 to one person, "qui a seipso descendere (dissentire ?) non potest."

Page 15, *line* 8.

Dublin.—The fifteen counties and liberties here named comprehended the whole of Ireland, which, in legal theory at least, had all been reduced to shire ground previous to this time, and there is evidence adduced by Serjeant Mayart in his Answer to Sir Richard Bolton, printed by Harris in the Hibernica, chiefly taken from the Plea Rolls (*when will they be printed?*), that not only in theory but in fact, the king's writ ran through the greater part, if not through the whole, of Ireland, during the reigns of Henry III. and of Edward I., in which period the English had greater power in Ireland than for some subsequent centuries. During this period, in the language of the Irish Address to John XXII. in 1318, a document which no Irishman can read without either shame or anger, the native Irish, driven from their spacious habitations, and hereditary lands, were compelled for the safety of their lives to seek shelter in the mountains, the forests, the bogs, and other barren places, and even in the caverns of the rocks like wild beasts (Scotichronicon, lib. xii. c. 27); while the marches or borders were not one definite line, dividing the country into two parts, but were interspersed throughout the whole island wherever the barrenness of the soil caused it to be unoccupied by the Normans through neglect, or where the strength of the country deterred them from assailing it.

Page 15, *line* 9.

Libertatum.—These Irish liberties are called Counties Palatine by Davies, p. 108; but I have not found that name given to them in any Irish record. They seem to have resembled more closely the Regalities of Scotland, than the great English Counties Palatine. The power of the Lords of these Liberties was very great, yet it has been thought to have been greater than it was. Under the short and comprehensive charters of Henry the Second they claimed, justly or unjustly, the pleas of the Crown, and almost unrestricted authority; but although the recognition of these pleas was resumed, at least by the Lord of Meath (see *Rot. Pat.* 2 Hen. V. 137), yet in the confirmation charters of King John, whose bad reputation in England has hitherto prevented justice from being done to his exertions in the settlement of Ireland, there are introduced saving clauses to protect the rights of the Crown, and to limit the power of the lord over his barons, especially an appeal was given in all cases from the lord's court to that of the king; and in this Parliament we have the appointment of a Sheriff to make executions in the liberties, when the seneschall or lord's officer should be found in default. With these restrictions it does not seem that it was an unwise measure to introduce the Feudal system in planting a court of justice in every barony under the baron, giving an appeal from it to the court of the lord of the liberty, and from the court of the liberty to the court of the king, the supreme lord; nor must we forget that the natural progress of settled government (and Henry II. could scarcely have anticipated the centuries of confusion which have followed) would have been to break down any privilege of their immediate lord, which was grating to the lesser Barons and tenants, who could always fly from their petty tyrant to the protection of the throne. Whatever may have been the constitutional and political results of these great Feudal Lordships, the Lords assumed the state and ceremony of princes; they had their Treasurers, and Chancellors, and Barons of the Exchequer. The townlands of Marshallstown and Seneschallstown, indicate the fees of the Marshall and Seneschal of the Lord of Meath, and even the subordinate Baron of Slane had his standard-bearer. It is in all likelihood to their imitation of this pageantry of the English Lords that the Irish chieftains were indebted for the names, if not for the services of some of the officers of their petty courts.—*Hy-Many*, p. 86, *n.* [k].

For much information about these liberties we refer to the valuable works of Sir W. Betham and Mr. William Lynch, on Feudal Dignities, who have supported their opposite views on the interesting and still debateable question of the peculiarities of the Irish peerage, with great acuteness, and have brought forward many documents, which illustrate Irish history, which are not to be found in any other printed works.

Page

Page 15, *line* 9

Mydye.—The Lords of the liberties of Meath, Wexford, Carlow, Kilkenny which then included Ossory, and of Ulster, in 1279, were respectively—Geoffry de Geneville or de Joinville, a name famous in European history; Aymer de Valençe, Earl of Pembroke; Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk; Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; and Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster: princely names and princely lordships, but belonging all, except the last, to Irish absentees. Kildare and Leix, which, with Wexford, Carlow, and Kilkenny, formed the Lordship of Leinster, and which, at the division of the Earl Marshall's lands between his five sisters, had been assigned to Sibilla Countess of Ferrers, and Eva de Braosa, had been afterwards again subdivided amongst co-heiresses, and were probably now held in such small portions, that no seneschal was appointed for them. Kildare, we see, had now its sheriff, and Leix was probably in union with Kilkenny or Kildare, and, if no seneschal was appointed, was subject to the Sheriff of Dublin.

Page 16, *line* 9.

Thomas Mydensis.—Thomas St. Leger, consecrated Bishop of Meath in 1287, died in 1320; Nicholas Cheevers, Bishop of Leighlin, consecrated in 1277, died in 1309; Nicholas Mac Molissa, Archbishop of Armagh, consecrated in 1272, died in 1303; and William de Birmingham, Archbishop of Tuam, consecrated in 1289, died in 1311, are the Prelates named in this record. The See of Dublin was vacant from 1294 to December, 1297, in which interval this Parliament was probably held.—*Ware's Bishops.*

Page 16, *line* 10.

Ricardus Taff.—He was summoned to the Parliament of Kilkenny, 3 Edward II. 1310. Walter Hacche does not occur in the Calendar Rot. Cancell., but it is a name well known in Louth. I have found no traces of Walter Tronman.

Page 16, *line* 13.

Walterus de la Haye.—Eschcator of Ireland in the reign of Edward I., and at the beginning of that of Edward II.—*Lit. Antiq.* 19. *Rot. Cl.* 2 Edw. II. 6. *Rot. Pat.* 3 Edw. II. 12.

Ibid.

Eustacius la Poer.—Is frequently mentioned in the Rot. Canc. of this time, and generally in connexion with the Liberty of Kilkenny.

Page 16, *line* 14.

Jeorgius de Rupe.—Was one of the Magnates who had personal summons to the Parliament at Kilkenny, 3 Ed. II. His name and that of Eustace le Poer are amongst those to whom Sir John Wogan had letters of credence.

Page 16, *line* 19.

Hugo de Leis.—Thomas, son of Hugo de Leis, was constable of the Castle of Limerick, before 1326.—*Rot. Cl.* 20 Ed. II. 42.

Page 16, *line* 26.

Comitatus Dublin.—In the Council at Oxford, in 1184, in which Henry II. gave the Lordship of Ireland to his son John, he assigned to the service of Dublin the whole land of Offelana, Kildaran, and the whole land of Offalaia and Wikechelon (Wicklow) with the appurtenances, and the service of Meath, and the service of four knights due by Robert Poer for his Castle of Dunavet, which was situated near Rathfarnham, and paid tithes to the Archdeacon of Dublin.—*Alani Regist.* f. 78, *Trin. College Copy ;* see Hoveden, Henricus Secundus, f. 324, in Rer. Anglic. Script. post Bedam, and Harris's Ware's Antiq. 196. Fingal in the Valley of Dublin, being afterwards granted to Walter de Lacy, was incorporated with Meath, and with it became subject to service in Dublin. To Wexford Henry II. had assigned Harkelou (Arklow), and Glascarric (Glascarrick, on the coast near Gorey), with their appurtenances, the land of Gilbert de Boisrohard (Gilebert de Borard. Conq. of Ireland, l. 3117); Ferneg Winal (Fernegenal. Conq. of Ireland, l. 3081; Fernegenelan, Harr. Ware's Antiq. p. 191); and Fernes, with their appurtenances, the whole land of Hervey (de Momorrenci) between Weseford and the water of Waterford, the service of Raymond de Druna (perhaps the service of Raymond le Gros for Odrone); the service of Frodrevelan (Fothert Onolan); the service of Uthmorthi (Omorethi, Conq. Irel.); of Leighlerin (Leighlin); the holding of Machtaloe (Machtalewy. Hib. Exp. l. 32. Carnalloway ?) with its appurtenances, and Leis, the land of Geoffry de Costentin, and the whole land of Otueld (O'Toole); Hoveden *ubi supra*. All these lands forming, with Ossory and Wicklow, the Lordship of Leinster, which had been granted to Strongbow, were to pay suit and service at Wexford, according to Henry's applotment; but afterwards (*postmodum* is the word used in the record), these duties were transferred to Dublin.

In the Finis et Concordia between Henry II. and Roderick, King of Connaught, made at Windsor in 1175, all Leinster is called the appurtenance of Wexford, "Wasefordia cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, scilicet cum tota Lagenia." In the copy of this treaty given by Hoveden, *ubi supra*, f. 312, the name which is printed Raida in Rymer's mer's Fœdera, vol. i. p. 32, new Ed., is printed Nida, a nearer approach to Mida or Meath, which, it is evident from Henry's charter to Hugh de Lacy, was the name of the original. Although the land which is between Waterford and the water which is beyond Lismore, and the whole land of Oiscric (Ossory) were assigned to Waterford, we we find that in 1302 the Sheriff of Dublin had a writ, ordering him to correct the default of the Seneschal of Kilkenny.—*Rot. Pat.* 31 Ed. I. 4.

Page 17, *line* 1.

Croceys.—The crosses or churchlands were exempted in almost all, if not in all cases, from the most comprehensive grants to laymen, see De Lacy's charter for Meath, and the charter for Ulster; and the jurisdiction in them was exercised either by a seneschal appointed by the Churchman, if it was erected into a Liberty, or by the King's Sheriff. *Davies*, p. 107.

In the collections of Christopher Cusake, who was Sheriff of Meath, in the second year of Henry VIII. MSS. Trin. Coll. Dub. (E. 3. 33.), is an Extente, giving the contents of the crosses in the several baronies in Meath, Dublin, Irryell, and Kildare, also all the pollyes (free lands) that is in Meath. The extent of Meath is as follows:

" The barronye of Dwlcke,	xxx^{ti} ii c. iiii^{xx} and xvii acr. &c.
The crosse of y^{e} same,	xi c. di &c.
The barrony of Rathouth,	xx^{ti} c. &c.
The crosse of the same,	iiii c. and xiii. acr. &c.
Donboyne,	x c. &c.
The crosse of the same,	ii c. &c.
The barronye of Deese,	xx^{ti} viii c. &c.
The crosse of the same,	ii c. &c.
The barronye of Moyfinragth,	xvi c. &c.
The crosse of the same,	iiij c. &c.
The barronye of Lune,	xx^{ti} c. et alias xxviiic.
The barronye of Kenlys,	xxvii c. &c.
The crosse of the same,	iii c. &c.
The barronye of Margalinge,	xx^{ti} ii c. &c.
The crosse of the same,	
The barronye of Slane,	xx^{ti} c. &c.
The crosse of the same,	
The barony of the Nowane,	xxx^{ti} vi c. et di.
The crosse of the same,	iiij c. et di.
The barronye of Scrine,	xxx^{ti} iii c. &c.

The crosse of the same, ...	iii c. iiii^{xx} and x. aer.
The barronye of Deltvine, ...	vi c. &c.
The crosse of the same, ...	i c. &c.
The barronye of Fowre, ...	vi c. &c.
The crosse of the same, ...	iiii c. &c.
The barony of Mayosill (Moyashill), . . .	vi c. &c.
The cross of the same, ...	
The barronye of Maythyra Dernenane, . .	vi c. &c.
The cross of the same, ...	i c. &c.
The barronye of Carkary, ...	iiii c. &c.
The crosse of this same, ...	
The barony of Meyguishe, ...	vi c. &c.
The cross of this same, ...	

Sm^{a}. the counte of Meath iii^{c} carows [carucates or quarters] et xiii c. and xxx^{ti} vii. aer."

As the sum total does not agree with the items there must be some error in this extract, but it is here given as indicating the proportion of the cross to the lay lands in the county of Meath.

Page 17, *line* 5.

Teobaldy de Verdon.—Theobald de Verdon, son of Margery de Lacy, and Geoffry de Geneville, husband of Matilda de Lacy, the grand-daughters and co-heiresses of Walter de Lacy, held the Lordship of Meath in purparty. Loghseudy and Trim were the heads of their respective moieties. The bounds of these moieties it would perhaps be difficult to ascertain; and it would appear that de Geneville's Liberty of Trim extended into the present county of Westmeath. *Rot. Pat.* 20. Ed. III. 3. De Verdon's moiety was not limited on the west by the bounds of Westmeath. The present county of Longford, and even part of Roscommon, were included in his portion of Meath, Loosmedi (Loghseudy), Moydewe (Moydow), and Adleck (Athleague), were amongst the possessions forming part of Meath, which were confirmed to him in the 12th year, Ed. I. Lit. Antiq. 9. De Verdon's moiety was seized into the King's hands, either by Henry III. (*Rot. Pat.* 3 & 4 Ed. II. 50), or by Edw. I. (*Rot. Pat.* 2 Hen. V. 137), and does not appear to have been restored to him, or to his son.

In 1330 the whole Liberty, with all its privileges, was reunited in favour of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and husband of Joan, heiress of Geoffry de Geneville, from whom it descended through the Earls of March, and Richard Duke of York, to King Edward IV., and was finally annexed to the Crown by Henry VII.

Page

Page 17, *line* 10.

Almarico de Sancto Amando.—Lynch supposes that the lands which Almaric de St. Amand held from Theobald de Verdon, were those four carucates of land called "le Ryn," which formerly belonged to Ua-gorman the Irishman, and which were confirmed to him by Henry III. (Lynch, Dignities, 159); but this supposition is not free from difficulties. In 1425, Sir John Talbot, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury, was Lord of Loxeuedy, as one of the representatives of De Verdon, and his tenant was Henry M'Adam.—*Rot. Pat.* 3 Hen. VI. 112. In the time of Sir Henry Piers the memory of Theobald Verdon was still preserved in the neighbourhood of Lough Scudy, in the name of Maghere Tibbot, and in a tradition of his death in a battle said to have been fought there in the time of Henry VIII.

Page 17, *line* 14.

Kyldarie.—In the patent of the Earldom of Kildare, granted to John Fitz Thomas, in 1316, the office of Sheriff was specially reserved, but in the following year the liberty was revived in his favour, and the office of Sheriff, which seems to have been the essential distinction of a liberty, was conferred upon him (*Rot. Pat.* 11 Ed. II. 17), and was possessed by his descendant in the reign of Henry VIII.

Page 17, *line* 20.

Marchiis.—These Marches are not to be confounded with the English Pale, the narrow district in the vicinity of Dublin, which in the fifteenth century acknowledged English authority, but which never formed the limit of English power in Ireland.

Page 17, *line* 28.

Concordatum.—A comparison of the enactments of this Parliament with the recognizance of the English and Irish wardens, and the indenture of Erle Gerralde of Kildare, in 1524 (State Papers, vol. ii. part iii. pp. 108, 18), will shew, that in the intervening centuries, no progress had been made by the English in good government, while their power had gradually diminished, and will prove the vanity of all legal provisions which depend for their execution on the will of the people, when they are made in opposition to national habits and circumstances. To improve a people by legislation there needs a strong government.

Page 18, *line* 9.

Equum competenter coopertum.—

"Thirty steeds both fleet and wight
Stood saddled in stable day and night,

Barb'd with frontlet of steel, I trow,
And with Jedwood-axe at saddle bow,
A hundred more fed free in stall,
Such was the custom of Branksome Hall."—*Scott's Lay.*

The doings of the Scotch mosstroopers and borderers have been made famous through the world, and genius has lavished upon them the riches of romance and poetry; but we have had no Walter Scott to foster a spirit of comprehensive patriotism, by making us proud of our country, by ennobling whatever was praiseworthy in the national character or history, and by shewing how much of the misconduct of all parties was the result of their unhappy circumstances, and how it was mixed with spontaneous and independent good, and often corrected by it.

For the illustration of almost all the clauses in this Act of Parliament the reader is referred to the notes on the Statute of Kilkenny, a valuable contribution to the history of his country, in which, from authentic and unpublished records, Mr. Hardiman has materially increased our knowledge of the state of Ireland in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Page 18, *line* 25.

Simulant et tabescunt.—There seems to be some error in the text; the meaning is perhaps "pretend to be ill." The whole of this record has the air of a translation into the Latin of the time, from the Norman French in which it is probable that the Act was originally written.

Page 19, *line* 18.

Kaernias seu homines ociosos.—Kerns or Idlemen.

Page 22, *line* 3.

Basso.—The meaning here is plain, the construction very difficult. If the word could be allowed, *bassari*, to be levelled, might be conjectured as the right reading.

Page 22, *line* 29.

Hybernicorum occisio.—It is not to be supposed because the Irish had not the benefit of the English law, that therefore they were altogether without the protection of all law. The Irish law was observed towards them in the midst of the English. The English settlers brought with them the law of England, but the Irish were governed by the old law of the country. In the fifth article of the Synod of Cashel, held in 1172, the continuation of the Irish law of money compositions for homicide, is plainly intimated in the treaty between Roderick, King of Connaught, and Henry II. in 1175;

the Irish tenants who returned to the lands then held by the English Lords, were to pay at the will of their Lords, either the tribute imposed upon Roderick, or the ancient services which they were wont to pay. The Irish Magna Charta of Henry III. was addressed exclusively to the English of Ireland, leaving the Irish Customs untouched, and a petition addressed by the people of Ireland to Edward II., shews that in some cases a distinction in favour of the Irish criminal was made in the King's Courts, between an English and an Irish convict, so late as 1316, see the King's writ to the Lord Justice, &c., printed in the appendix to Grace, from Rymer, vol. ii. p. 293. Were other evidence of the fact wanting, it is to be found in this Statute, which declares that the slaying of an English and an Irishman requires different modes of punishment, and enacts that an English plaintiff, wearing his hair in the Irish fashion, is to be answered in court as an Irishman. What these Irish laws were, by whom they were administered, and how long they were observed in concurrence with English law, are matters which it is to be hoped the labours of the Archæological Society will hereafter elucidate. In Grace's Annals, p. 84, *n.* are some reasons for the wish of the Anglo-Irish nobles that the English law should not be granted to their Irish vassals.

R. B.

ART. III. *Hereafter ensuyth the Copy of the Award as consernyng the Tolboll.*

THIS award and ordynance indentyd made the vii^th^ day of December the xvi^th^ yer of the reyng of Kyng Henri the viii^th^, wyttenissith that wheras ther was certayn warience and debates long dependyng betwix Nicholas Queytrot late mayr of the cittie of Dublin, Bertheleme Blanchewill and John Candell then beyng balliues of the sayd cittie and the commonis of the same of the one party, and Thomas, Abbot of the house of Seynt Thomas the Martyr besydis Dublin and his convent of the same, of the other party, as consernyng a certayn custom callyt Tolboll, wherapon the sayd Thomas, Abbot, the furst day of August, the yer aforsayd dyd put a bill of compleynt ayens the forsayd mayr and ballywes befor Jamus Denton, Sir Rauff Egerton, knyght, and Antony fitz Herbard, one of the justices of the Kyngis Commen Place in Ingland, then they beyng the Kyngis commyssioners in Irland, declaryng and supposyng by his sayd bill that wheras Kyng John, then beyng Kyng of Ingland, did yew and graunt and by his dede conferme to the Abbot of the house of Seynt Thomas aforsayd, and to his successores, and to the chanonys ther doyng Godis dewyn service, such custom of ale and methe as the sayd Kyng John vsyd to haw and lewy in the taverens of Dublin, that ys to say, of every brew of ale or methe to be sold in Dublin, one mesure callit the Tolboll (conteynyng in hit self a gallon and di:) of the best ale and methe, and as mych of the secound, and how that the sayd Abbot and his predecessores was seysyd of the sayd custom callit Tolboll by reyson of the Kyngis graunt, till they was lettyd and disturbit by the foresayd mayr and ballywes, as pleynly hit doth apper by the forsayd Abbottis bill of compleynt; by reyson wherof hit was ordirrit, jugyt, and decreyt by the forsayd commyssioners and the Kyngis Counsaill her in Irland, by the assent of the sayd Thomas, Abbot and his convent, and att ther request and desir the vi. day of August, the yer aforsayd, that the forsayd Nicholas Queytrot, William Talbot, Walter Ewstace, and Cristofer Vssher of Dublin, merchauntes, shold by ther discressyon and concyence moderate and apoyn how mych and what ale and meth, other how mych mony the sayd Abbott and his successores shall haw yerly of the breweres that brew to sill in the sayd cittie for the same Tolboll and custom. And the seyd matyr of warience moderatyd, appoyntyd, and ordirryt by the said Nicholas, William, Walter, and Cristofer, arbitrours deputyt by the forsayd commyssyoners and the Kyngis Counsaill her in Irland, att the request and by the assent of the sayd Abbot and his convent, the sayd Abbott, his conuent, and ther successores for euer to stand by the sayd moderacion, ordynance, and apoyntment, and to resew the same custom or other thyng without makyng furdyr trowble or sute therfor, prowydit that the sayd moderacion, ordynance, and apoyntment be made by the sayd Nicholas, William, Walter, and Cristofer, by the fest of the Consepcion of our Lady next ensuyng the date abow wryttyn. And we the sayd Nicholas, William, Walter, and Cristofer takyng apon vs the said ordynance acordyng to the forsaid decre yewin by the sayd commissioners and the Kyngis counsall by good and matur deliberacion, examyng the title and prowys of the sayd Abbot consernyng the sayd custom callit Tolboll; and in as mych as hit apperith vnto vs the sayd Nicholas, William, Walter, and Cristofer, mervelouse hard, and defust, how and in what maner the sayd custom callyt Tolboll had a begynyng, and what they were that shold pay hit or whatt quantyte, or how many peckes euery brewer dyd brew; and yf anny had brewyd under the sum of xxx^ti bussellis then hit to be accountyd as no brew wherof they or anny of them shold pay Tolboll. And ouer this, for as mych as hit apperith notte vse, the sayd Nicholas, William, Walter, and Cristofer by reyson that we ne none of vs saw nott the exsperience ne poscession ne the forme of the takyng of the sayd custom callit Tolboll prowy . . ne rerryt [*sic*], sens tyme of mynd, so that by all simylytude att the tyme of the sayd Abbottis graunt consernyng the Tolboll ther was certayn breweres that brewyd for the hold cittie which brewyd xxx^ti or xl^ti bussellis att a brew after the co[stom] of London and other wheres, by reyson wherof the shold pay Tolboll, and now none within this cittie of Dublin brew nott past ij bussellis, iiij other, viij att the furdyst att a brew, which ys spent for the more parte in ther housis, and soo nott in the case that they owght to pay Tolboll. Wherfor hit was awardyd, adyugyt, moderattyd, and appoyntyd by good discression and concyence, by vs the sayd Nicholas, William, Walter, and Cristofer the forsayd vij^th day of December, the yer aforsayd, att the Blake Freres within the cittie of Dublin, that the sayd Thomas, Abbot and his convent and ther successores for euer shall haw hensforward of euery brew or of euery

brewer

brewer that brewys to the som of xvj bussellis att a brew to be sold, the custom callyt Tolboll, that ys to say, a gallon and di: of the best ale or methe, and as mych of the ij^{d} ale and methe and none vnder the sum of xij bussellis, euery bussell conteynyng in hymself xvj gallonys. And for the more sure accomplissyng and fulfyllyng of all and euery of the premissis, we the sayd Nicholas, William, Walter, and Cristofer award and juge that the sayd Thomas, Abbot or his successores and cowent, bynd them and ther successores for euer vnto the mayr, ballywes, and commons of the citte of Dublin, and to ther successores in a obligacion of iij^{c} li. of leffull mony of Irland vnder ther commen seall. And that the mayr, ballywes, and commons be bound for them and ther successores in like maner vnder ther commen seall, vnto the sayd Abbot and convent and ther successores for euer; and, the sayd obligacionis wryttyn sellyt and delyueryd in maner aforsayd, then we the sayd Nicholas, William, Walter, and Cristofer award and juge that the mayr of the cittie of Dublin for the tyme beyng, and his successores, shall pay or cause to be payd vnto the Abbot and convent of Seynt Thomas-Court aforsayd, and to ther successores ten syllyinges of laffull mony of Irland to be payd yerly the morow of Mighalmas day yf hit be duly askyt of the mayr that shal take his oth that day ; and that in discharge of all pety breweres within the cittie that brewys vnder the sum of xvj bussellis. In wyttenis that this ys our award, we the sayd wardismen hath subscribit our namys, and for the more prof putto our seallis. And because that our seallis beth to many men unknowin therfor [the] prowost seall of the citte of Dublin, att our request and desir, ys put [to] this present wryttyng, and also the commen seall of the sayd Abbot and convent, att our request and desir, ys putto in like maner.

Copia vera.

Herafter

Herafter ensuyth the Copy of the Decre yewin betwix the Cittie and Seynt Thomas-Courtt, as consernyng the Tolboll and other Thynges.

MEMP. That wheras ther was certayn contrauersies, warience and debates dependyng betwix Jamus Cotterell, Abbot of the house of Seynt Thomas the Martyr by Dublin, and his convent of the same of the one party, and Walter Ewstace, mayr of the cittie of Dublin, Alexander Bexwike and Richard Eliot, balliwes of the sayd cittie, and the Jures and comonis of the same of the other party, as consernyng a certayn custom callyt Tolboll,—a bote to fish apon the water of the cittie,—the ordirryng of the watyr that comys fro Doddyr vnto the sayd cittie,—the jurisdiccion of all the howsis in Seynt Thomastrett that the forsayd Abbot pretends to be of his glebe, exsept one franke house leyng by Seynt Katerinys church styll,—the ordirryng and rydyng of the fraunches in euery wher about Seynt Thomas-Courtt,—the coronership in all wheres within the fraunches,—forty .s. yerly that the balliwes for the tyme beyng was wont to be allowyd by the forsayd Abbot and convent for ther good payment of xx^ti^ merkes due vnto them by the Kyngis noble progenitores grauntes,—and also a certayn corn that the keper of the watyr of the sayd cittie was accustomyt to lewy, and percew of and apon all the forsayd Abbottis myllis yerly. Wherapon the sayd parties, by ther own assentes, by ther seuerall dedes obligatory, berryng date the xij^th^ day of August, the xix^th^ yer of the reyng of our Souerayn Lord Kyng Henri the viii^th^ att Dublin, within the cittie and county of Dublin, dyd submyt themself vnto the award, arbytryment, and jugment of vs, John Burges Abbott of the house of our blissyd lady the Vergyn of Dublin, William Hassard Priour of the Cathedrall Church of the blissyd Trynite within the cittie of Dublin, John Ricardes Dean of

Seynt Patrickis of Dublin, and John fitz Symon of Dublin merchaunt, arbitrours indeferently chosyn betwix the sayd parties. And the sayd arbitrours, by good and mature deliberacion, duly examyng all the forsayd contraversies and debates, and also the right, interest, title, and prowys of both the parties consernyng all and euery poynt of the premissis. Furst, do award and juge that the sayd parties shall remyt and foryew vnto others all maner of rancores and displesures dependyng betwix them consernyng anny poynt of the premissis fro the begynyng of the world vnto the date herof. Item, also we award and juge that the mayr, balliwes, and comenys of the sayd cittie of Dublin, and ther successores for euer, shall haw the jurisdiccion and ordyrryng of the watyr that comys fro Doddyr vnto the forsayd cittie in as ample and as large maner as they shall devise or haw had in tyme past, the forsayd Abbot of Seynt Thomas-Courtt and his conuent and ther successores for ever aydyng and assistyng the sayd mayr, balliffes, and comenys and ther successores, all tymes convenyent in as ample and as large maner as the forsayd Abbot of Seynt Mary Abbay and Priour of Cristis Church and ther successores shall ayde and assist them, to bryng the sayd watyr in his ryght course, as hit hath gon of old tyme, as well vnto the sayd Abbot and conuent of Seynt Thomas-Courtys myllis as to the cittie, the sayd Abbot and conuent and ther successores for euer payng yerly out of all ther myllis, without anny contradiccion, vnto the keper of the watyr of the cittie for the tyme beyng eyght bussellis of corn, that ys to say, iiij peckes of whet and iiij peckes of malte of such as groys and commys of the profites of the sayd myllys. Item, also we the sayd arbitrours award and juge that the forsayd Abbott and conuent of Seynt Thomas-Court and ther successores for ever, in consyderacion that Thomas Holder, late predecessor vnto the sayd Abbot, nott only by the adwise of the Kyngis counsaill and the Kyngis commyssioners then beyng in Irland, but also by the adwise of his own conuent submyttyd themself vnto the award, arbytryment, and jugment of William Talbott, Walter Ewstace, Cristofer Vssher, and Nicholas Queytrot of Dublin, merchauntes, as consernyng the custom callyt Tolboll which they pretendyt to lewy and percew of euery brewer within the cittie and the sayd iiij. worshipfull men takyng apon them the sayd arbitryment and jugment, as well att the request and intercession of the Kyngis counsaill and commyssyoners, as also att the request and desyr of the forsayd Abbot of Seynt Thomas-Court, ys predecessor, duly examyng many and dyverse tymys, to ther grett payn and labour, how the sayd custom callyt Tolboll had a begynyng or how or in what maner hit shold be payd, dyd yew a certayn award, decre, and jugment apon the sayd Tolboll, berryng date the vii^th^ day of December, the xvi^th^ yer of the reyng of Kyng Henry the viii^th^, which decre, award, and jugment we the sayd arbitrours award and juge that hit be well and truly accomplishyd and performyt for euer in euery poynt in hit comprisyd, as well of the sayd Abbot and conuent and ther successores parte, as also of the mayr, balliwes, and commonys and ther successores parte. Item, also we the sayd arbitrours award and juge that the sayd Abbot and conuent, and ther successores for euer, shall haw ther bote to fysh apon the watyr of the cittie in like maner as the Abbot of Seynt Mary Abbay haw without anny contradiccion, so that the sayd Abbot and conuent, ne none of ther successores sill noo samon ne sett ther bott for halwys, but that all such fysh as ys takyn with ther bote goo allway to the vse and behoff of ther place, or els to be yewin and mynystrytt att the discression of the Abbot for the tyme beyng. Item, also we, the sayd arbitrours, award and juge that whensoeuer the mayr, balliffes, and comenys of the sayd cittie of Dublin, or ther successores, ryde ther fraunches that they lew Waxamys gate and the hold Monasterii of Seynt Thomas-Court apon ther right hand, and the forsayd Abbott and conuent, and ther successores for euer, apon a reysonable sobmonycion or warnyng yewin vnto them by the mayr and ballywes for the tyme beyng, or by ther officeres, to make and prepar a way ouer ther mylpound by Wexamys gate, that the mayr, balliwes, and aldermen, with the swerdberrer and masbereres, may goo pesable afote without anny interuppcion throw the sayd Abbot and convent ys medue, doyng as littill prejudex or hurtt vnto the sayd medue as they can, and all the vrplus of the sayd mayr and balliwes company to ryde and goo in the hyway by. Item, also we the sayd arbitrours award and juge that the forsayd Abbot and conuent of Seynt Thomas-Courtt, and ther successores for euer, shall haw the jurisdiccion, ordirryng, and correccion of all maner of trespaces and offences don and commyttyt within ther Abbay or carne of Donouer, or within such howsis as they pretend to be of ther glebe, exsept all maner of pleys or thyngis that belongis or appertanys vnto our Souerayn Lord the Kyngis coron, and to the langable of the sayd cittie, the mayr and ballywes for the tyme beyng, and ther successores for euer, callyng befor them as fale tymys and as oftyn as nede requir, such personis as dwell within or apon the sayd glebe or carne, for anny maner of cause or matyr belongyng or appertaynyng vnto the coron. Item, also we the sayd arbitrours award and juge that the forsayd Abbott and convent, and ther successores for euer, shall allow and discharge the balliwes of the cittie of Dublin for the tyme beyng, and ther successores for euer, of xvj^{s}. and viij^{d}. of currant mony of Irland, of the twenty merkes that ys due vnto them and ther successores apon the feferme of the cittie of Dublin by the Kyngis graunt, and that in consyderacion of ther good payment and of the grett payn and labour that the balliffes for the tyme beyng tak in getheryng and lewyng of the sayd xx^{ti} merkes by pety parcellis, as by pens iij^{d}. iij ob. otherwise, and that the sayd Abbott and convent and ther successores for euer, say yerly euery tyme of the payment of the sayd mony, and in exspecially *in die animarum* in ther chapter house *de profundis* ouer and abow the *de profundis* that they ar bound to say otherwise by ther ordyr or constitucionis, for the sowlys of our souerayn lord the Kyngis noble progenitores, and for the sowlys of the mayres, bayllyffes, cittesentes, and comenys of the cittie of Dublin, and ther successores for euer. In wittenis that this ys our award indentyd betwix the sayd parties, we, the sayd arbitrours, hath subscribyt our namys, and for the mor proff putto our seallis the xxth day of September, the xix yer of the reyng of our souerayn lord Kyng Henry the viiith.

Copia vera.

The preceding documents are printed from copies preserved in a MS. belonging to the Corporation of the City of Dublin (fol. 130, &c.), for the use of which the Irish Archæological Society is indebted to the Corporation, and particularly to William Ford, Esq., Town Clerk, who has, in the kindest manner, assisted two Members of the Society in their researches among the city muniments. The title on the back of the volume is,—Transcript.' Chart.' &c. Civ.' Dublin.'—it is the same which Sir William Betham mentions as being called,—"Domesday Boke of Devylin Cittie."—Dignities, p. 256.

The abbey of Saint Thomas the Martyr was founded in the latter part of the twelfth century, by William fitz Adelm, from whom the numerous families of de Burgh and Burke are descended. The site of the ancient abbey is now occupied by the court-house of the manor of Thomas-Court and Donore.

In 1212, a controversy arose between the abbeys of St. Thomas and St. Mary, concerning the custom of ale and methe granted by John Earl of Morton, when a decree in favour of the former was given—Archdall, p. 188; and an Inquisition dated 10th August, 2

James I. finds, that James Cotterell, the last abbott of St. Thomas, had the right of a flaggon of ale out of every brewing in the town of Leixlip, county of Kildare.—Archdall, p. 794.

Commissioners were sent over from England in 1524, to compose the differences between the Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy, and the Earl of Kildare, and to adjust other smaller matters—State Papers, H. 8. Vol. II. Pt. III. p. 104—one of which was the difference between the abbot of St. Thomas and the city of Dublin, as set forth in the preceding award.

The abbot in his bill of complaint stated that the Tolboll was granted by John when he was King of England; it appears, however, that the grant was made when he was only lord of Ireland. The charters of John, alluded to in the commissioners' award, are subjoined, copied *literally* from the "Chartæ, Privilegia, et Immunitates," ninety-two pages of which were printed by the late Record Commission, but not published. In the margin they are said to be "E. Chart. Dom. S. Tho. Mart. f. 21. d." which is probably the roll compiled in the time of Henry VIII. from the original charters, and now in the possession of the Earl of Meath, to whose ancestors a great portion of the possessions of the monastery of Thomas-Court was granted.—Hardiman's Statute of Kilkenny, p. 28, note.

De Consuetudinibus Cervisiae et Medonis in Tabernis Dublin. Monasterio S. Thomae Martiris concessis.

Johannes filius domini regis Anglie et dominus Hibernie archiepiscopis episcopis abbatibus comitibus baronibus justiciariis constabulariis et omnibus ballivis suis de tota Hibernia salutem. Sciatis me pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancti Thome Dublin et canonicis ibidem servientibus in puram et perpetuam ele-

mosinam consuetudinem cervisie et medonis quam consuevi habere in tabernis Dublin . Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod predicta ecclesia et predicti canonici habeant et teneant predictam consuetudinem in predictis tabernis bene et in pace libere et quiete integre et plenarie et honorifice cum omnibus ejus pertinenciis sicut eam unquam melius habui . Testibus . Johanne Narescallo . Willelmo Marescallo . Berteram de Werdun . Gillelmi Pipar . G. de Costetin . Rogero de Ilanes . et Alexandro Arsic.

De decima Cervisiae e Tabernis Dublin . habendae S. Thomae Martiris Monasterio concessa.

Johannes filius domini regis Anglie et dominus Hibernie ballivis suis de Hibernia salutem . Sciatis me dedisse Deo et canonicis beati Thome de Dublin decimam cervisie quam habeo ex consuetudine de tabernis de Dublin ad sustentacionem ipsorum canonicorum . Et ideo firmiter precipio quod ipsi eam habeant et teneant bene et in pace et integre . Teste . fratre Ricardo elemosinario meo apud Windesores.

NOTES.

Page 35, *line* 18.

The words "prowy .. ne rerryt" probably mean "proved nor raised," for in the Glossary to the State Papers of Ireland, *rere* is said to signify "to raise." The word is now spelt *rear*, and is still in use.

Page 40, *line* 15.

"Langable," or "landgable," was a tribute which was collected from farms and estates—one penny from each house.—*Spelman's Gloss. sub voce.*

A. S.

Art. IV. *The Pedigree of Doctor Domnick Lynch, Regent of the Colledge of St. Thomas of Aquin, in the City of Seville, A. D. 1674, from a coeval MS.*

KNOW all men [to] whom it may appertain that wee the Rector, Councellors and Religious of the Colledge of Saint Thomas of Aquin of this City of Seville, which is of the ordre of our holy father St. Domnick, viz. fa: Michel de Mendosa Doctor and Rector, fa: Gabriel Vaquerito, fa: Peter Barrero, fa: Jasper Ninno, fa: Francis Zimenes Councellor, fa: Bartholomew Bravo Councellour, fa: Peter de Queto, fa: Francis Torregrosa, fa: John Jaimes, fa: John Gonio, fa: Bernard Latano, fa: Francis Suniga, fa: John de Sancto Thomas; all religious professed, being assembled in our chapter hale, thereunto called by ringing of the bell as the custom with us is, and in the name of the other Religious that actually are or shall chance to be of the said colledge, in whose behalf wee give full and sufficient caution of their acquiescing to this present writing, and to what ever shall be don in vertu therof, and that they will not contradict it, but will to the contrary ratifie and approve it; and in manner of asseurance of said caution and surety wee do oblidge and ingadge the goods and rents of this Colledge spiritual and temporall, as well what wee have at present, as what wee may have for the future: do authorise and acknowledge to give full power and authority, what in law is required and thought necessary, to the Reverend father Francis de Ayora of the said ordre and Collegial of said Colledge, for to go in our names into the kingdoms of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and to whatsomever other places it will be thought fitt, and that he makes the due informations of the pedigree, life, and behaveiour of Doctor Domnick Lynch, religious of said ordre and elected Regent of said Colledge, and to that end that he makes the ordinary interrogations and demands, and that he calls before himself the wittnesses that will be presented, and will examen them according to said interrogations, questioning them upon their case of knowledge, their age, and their employments, and whence they be citizens and natives, and whether the general demands ordained by the law tuches them : and that those that say to know what they are demanded, must tell how they came by to know it : and that those that say to have heard it only, will tell from whom, how, and when : and that those that say they believe so and dos not doubt of it, will tell by what reason they believe so : making in the same manner what other demands he will think fitt, in such kind that each one of the witnesses shall give sufficient reason of his sayings and depositions, and will bring and committ to this colledge the said informations sealed and signed, for to be made use of, as will be thought fitting. For all the forementioned, and for to make the acts and inquirys that will be thought expedient in regard of the afforesaid, we give him this power with a free and general administration and faculty for to substitut, recall substituts, and name others in their place, in all which wee discharge him according to law, and for further surety wee do hereby ingadge the goods and rents of said Colledge both present and to come. This act was made in the said Colledges Chapter hale in Seville the thirteenth day of May, 1674.

Wherfore, I notarie publick, do acknowledge and confesse to know fullwell, that all said religious persons signed this present act, being present as witness Balthasar Lopez Albaran, and Joseph Yuste, clerk of Seville.

I delivered said copie written in a leaf of the office paper the day above mentioned. In wittness my hand.

We the undernamed do certifie that Sebastian Lopez Albarran who signed the afforesaid instrument is a publick clerk of Seville, and has given and gives full faith and credit in judgement to other writings and acts which were made before him. Seville, the thirteenth day of May, 1674.

In the town of Galway the second of September of this present year 1674, I was shewen a book in folio, four fingers thick, a manuscript in English which is said to belong to the chapter of said town, where they were wont to write the antiquities and most remarkable things that happened in said town of Galway. Likwis, I declare to have seen a written paper in Lattin which is said to be a true copie of the afforesaid book, out of which were drawn the following heads.

Anno Incarnationis Dominicæ 1280, quo extructum fuit monasterium Franciscanorum in Insula Sancti Stephani per D. Guilielmum de Burgo equitem auratum; filius natu minimus Domini Lyncæi de Knock prope Dublinum, venit in Conaciam, et in uxorem duxit unicam filiam et hæredem Domini Marischalli; unde traxerunt omnes Lyncæi Galvienses.

Primum opus in ea urbe fuit prope magnam portam erectam per Dominum Nicolaum Lyncæum Marischallum nigrum, anno Domini 1312.

Anno Domini 1442, magnus, ac sane magnificus pons supra Corbium fluvium extructus fuit per Dominum Edmundum Lyncæum, Thomæ filium, vulgo dictum *en tùane*, idque suis sumptibus et expensis.

Anno Domini 1485, Dominicus niger Lyncæus impetravit et ex Anglia secum detulit litteras patentes Henrici Septimi Regis nostri, quibus concedebatur civibus Galviensibus potestas eligendi e suo corpore quotannis majorem seu pretorem qui urbi præsit pro eo anno. Et primus major nominatus in dictis litteris fuit D. [*Petrus*] Lyncæus, frater junior præfati Dominici, et sequentes trig[*inta*] majores (quatuor tantummodo exceptis) fuerunt ex [*Lyncæis*]. Imo bene inspecto magistratuum libro, invenimus ex solis Lyncæis fuisse

majores tot, quot ex omnibus aliis tribubus seu familiis Galviensibus, Anglis simul et Hibernis computatis, (tredecim solum exceptis).

Hoc eodem anno 1485, ecclesia parrochialis Sancti Nicolai ejusdem urbis, facta fuit collegiata Bullâ Pontificiâ ad id impetratâ, per præfatum Dominicum nigrum Lyncæum, et ejus filium Stephanum Lyncæum: quæ ecclesia collegiata regitur per unum Wardianum seu custodem, qui quotannis a civibus eligitur. Ejusdem autem Dominici est donum ipsum collegium, cui etiam donavit tres domos marmoreas in ipsa urbe sitas, cujus etiam sumptibus ædificata fuit ala meridionalis dictæ ecclesiæ collegiatæ Sancti Nicolai a pinnaculo usque ad sacellum B. Mariæ Virginis, uti et porta orientalis dictæ ecclesiæ, omnia ex solido marmore.

Dominus Jacobus Lyncæus filius Stephani suis sumptibus ædificari curavit chorum templi Beatissimæ Virginis in occidentali parte urbis Galviensis. Idem suis quoque sumptibus ornari fecit templum collegiatum Sancti Nicolai fenestris vitreis bene sumptuoseque pictis anno Domini 1493.

Qui etiam Jacobus filium suum homicidii et violatæ fidei eidem extraneo datæ reum, sine ulla alia juris forma e propriæ domus fenestra suspendit, memorabili exemplo sinceræ fidelitatis posteris relicto.

Anno Domini 1500, dum in partibus ultramarinis ageret Dominus Stephanus Lyncæus filius Dominici, Margarita Athy ejus uxor ædificare cœpit monasterium Sancti Augustini in monte urbi vicino. Idemque Dominus Stephanus domum reversus inchoatum opus perfecit, multisque prædiis ditavit; præfata vero Margarita ad corpus Sancti Jacobi in [*Gallicia*] peregrinationem instituit, ivissetque ad terram Sanctam nisi [*mortalitas*] pium devotæ fœminæ desiderium inturbasset.

[*Anno*] Domini 1504, idem Stephanus hospitale, seu domum [*religios*]um in ipsa urbe fundavit, dotavitque.

Anno Domini 1510, Dominus Jacobus Lyncæus Stephani filius suis

suis sumptibus ædificavit sacellum Sancti Jacobi in novo Castro prope urbem.

Anno Domini 1513, domus pauperum religiosarum prope ecclesiam Sancti Nicolai, quæ nunc ad sorores tertii ordinis Sancti Francisci spectat, donum est D. Walterii Lyncæi, ubi et ipsius quoque filia pié religioséque vixit.

Anno Domini 1529, Dominus Ricardus Lyncæus statuit et in morem induxit ut naves omnes portum Galviensem intrantes, quæ aliquem ex Lyncæis veherent, ad rupem nigram ut vocant, tormenta majora exploderent, eaque consuetudo adhuc viget.

Anno Domini 1541, D. Thomas Lyncæus erexit ac fundavit sacellum Sanctæ Brigide in suburbiis orientalibus, et hospitale ei annexum pro sustentatione civium ad extremam necessitatem redactorum: pro quibus etiam erigebatur subsidium a qualibet domo singulis diebus Dominicis.

Anno Domini 1557, D. Jacobus Lyncæus junior, pro eo anno urbis major, suis pecuniis extrui fecit partem orientalem domus civicæ.

Anno Domini 1561, D. Nicolaus magnus Lyncæus magnificum sane opus erexit in ecclesia collegiata Sancti Nicolai contiguum, et conjunctum operi ab avo suo olim extructo, cui turrim addidit in parte meridionali templi, organis et majore campana instructam, cujus etiam clavim ipse servabat, et hæc omnia suis sumptibus.

Anno Domini 1580, D. Dominicus Lyncæus filius Joannis filii Arturi partem occidentalem domus civicæ suis sumptibus erexit. Scholam etiam in qua omnes pueri gratis docerenter erexit ac fundavit in loco commodo mari vicino, ubi jam est propugnaculum pro urbis defensione. Idem quoque certam pecuniæ summam per modum vectigalis percipiebat ex omnibus rebus comestibilibus, quæ aut hic in urbe vindebantur, aut e regno asportabantur.

The

The above Testimony rendered into English.

In the year of our Lord 1280, was built by Sir William Burk the convent of the Franciscans, in the island of Saint Stephen, at which time the youngest son of Mr. Lynch of Knock, near Dublin, came to Connaught, and took to wife the only daughter and heiress of the Lord Marshal, whence all the Lynches of Galway are come and lineally descended.

The first work done in that city was near the great gate, and that by Mr. Nicolas Lynch, the black Marshal, in the year of our Lord 1312.

In the year 1442, Mr. Edmond Lynch fitz Thomas, commonly called *en tuane*, has built at his own cost and charges the great bridge of Galway on the river of Lockcorb.

In the year 1485, Mr. Dominick Lynch, commonly called black Dominick, gott a grant from King Henry the seventh of letters patents for the citizens of Galway, authoriseing a yearly election out of their body and corporation of a maior of the town, for to be their head and chieftain for that year: and the first maior by vertu of said patents was Mr. Peter Lynch, brother to said Domnick, and the thirty following maiors were all Lynches, except four only. But what is most remarkable is this, that, as it plainly appaires by said registers, there were as many Lynches maiors of Galway as of all the other whole tribes of the city, both Irish and English (thirteen only over and above).

In the same year 1485, the parish church of Galway, called St. Nicolas' church, was made a collegial church by the pope's bulls at the request of Domnick Lynch, called black Domnick, and his son Stephen Lynch. Said collegial church has a warden for to command in it, who is yearly chosen by the corporation. It was said Domnick that founded also the colledge, and bestowed uppon it three statly houses of marble within the walls of the town. It was he likewise that built the south wing of said church towards the chappel of the blessed virgin, and so did build the east door of said church of pure marble.

Mr. James Lynch fitz Stephen built on his own cost and charges the quier of our blessed Lady's church in the west of Galway, and has most sumptiously adorned with glass windows the said church of Saint Nicolas in the year of Christ 1493. It was this James that gott his own son hanged out of one of the windowes of his house for having committed murther and broaken trust towards a st[r]anger, for to be an example of sincere fidelity to all posterity.

In the year 1500, whelst Stephen Lynch fitz Domnick was beyond seas, his beloved wife Margaret Athey began to build the convent of Saint Augustin in fort hill, which said Stephen after his returne home has finished, and endewed with rents and several lands. This was the Margaret that made a solemn pilgrimage to visit the body of Saint James in Spaine in the province of Gallicia, and was to go to the Holy Land, but that she fell sick.

In the year 1504, said Stephen has founded a hospital in said town.

In the year 1510, James Lynch fitz Stephen built uppon his own cost and charges the chappel of Saint James in the new fort, hardby the city.

In the year of Grace 1513, the house for the poor and religious women that is hardby Saint Nicolas his church, and now belonging to the nuns of the third order of Saint Francis, was given by Walter Lynch, and had his daughter a vertuous religious woman in it, where she dyed.

In the year 1529, Mr. Richard Lynch established a custom that all ships with a Lynch in any of them that intered into the haven of Galway, shou'd shoot their great cannons at their passing by the black rock, and this is observed to this very day.

In 1541, Mr. Thomas Lynch founded the chappel of Saint Brigid in the east suburbs of the town, together with a hospital just by it for the maintenance of such of the citizens as should happen to be reduced: for whom there was wont to be made every Sunday a publick begging out of each house.

In 1557, Mr. James Lynch the younger being maior built the east part of the town house on his own cost and charges.

In 1561, Nicolas more Lynch made a very sumptuous work near that of his grandfathers in the said church of Galway, and also made a belfry or turret in the south side with a pear of organs and a great bell, whose key was allwais left in his own custody: all uppon his own propre cost and charges.

In 1580, Mr. Domnick Lynch son to John Lynch fitz Arthur built the west side of the town house on his own cost and charges. He founded in like manner a free school for schollers in a very commodious place near the sea side, in the place of the now fort. It was he that had a kind of rent or tax out of every thing transported or bought in the town of Galway.

And saw the said book which was presented unto me by the Reverend fa: William Burke of the order of Preachers, Prior of a convent of their order in said town, and elected Provincial of their order in Ireland, who after conferring with it the said copy in my presence, said and protested in *verbo sacerdotis*, that the said copie was faithfully drawn out of several chapters of said book, and so signed before me a publick clerk the same day, month and year as above.

f^{r}. WILLIAM BURKE.

f^{r}. FRANCISCO DE AYORA not^{o}. Apostolico.

In the said town of Galway, said day, month and year, there came before me notary Apostolick, divers wills and testaments very ancient, written in lattin and in parchement, which were made or caused to be made by the ancestors of said fa: Domnick Lynch, by which wills and testaments, its clearly demonstrated that the ancestors of said fa: Domnick Lynch lived and dyed in the Catholick faith. And likewise one of said testaments and wills has been approved and confirmed by a provincial Council heald in Galway in the year of Christ 1520, signed and sealed by seven Bishops. I have seen also an other testament of the year 1482, made by Mr. Martin Lynch, whereby he ordained himself to be buried in the tomb that lays in the Chappel of the Blessed Virgin in St. Nicolas his church, and has left as legacy to said chappel 3 houses, as doth appear by the testament; where is seen also how he left legacies to seventy tow Convents of Religious through out the whole kingdom of Ireland, naming each place and convent. He has in like manner left legacies to the Wardian and all the Clergimen of the town, and all the Convents and each religious in it in particular. He made also a considerable legacie for to be given as portions to several young women of birth of said town, all which appears by the testament to be true. In witness whereof I subscribe. Galway, the day, month and year, above mentioned.

f^{r}. Francisco de Ayora Notario Apostolico.

Nicolas.
Wardian.
Clergimen.

I Francis de Ayora Collegial of the great colledge of Saint Thomas of Seville, made Notary Apostolick for to make the informations and proofs of the genealogie of the R^{d} fa: Domnick Lynch Regent elect of said colledge: do acknowledge and testifie that in the church of Saint Nicolas of the town of Galway in the province of Connaught and kingdom of Ireland, there is in the cheef place of the great chappel of said church a window with glasses of divers coulors whereon there are painted different scutchons and armes, and in the upper parte of said window there are represented on said glasses the armes of the Lynches; and also in said great chappel at the Epistle's side there are scutchons in a stone level with the wall of a yard long and of the same height it seems, wheron there are the said armes, which are the only that appears in it. And likewise in said church there is a bigg chappel sidewise to the great chappel, wherein by the wall side there is a tombe a yard and a half over the ground, which takes upp the breadth of the chappel, matter of 14 or 15 yards it seems. It's made of black marble, and on it there appears the armes of the Lynches. Under said tombe there is a great level stone stuck in the wall, whereon there is written the Epitaph following—Stirpe clarus, amor militum, terror inimicorum, ætate juvenis, senex virtutibus, mundo non dignus excitatur ad cœlum 14 Martii anno Domini 1644. Martinus Lynch.

And likewise in the cheef doors of said church, and several other places both within it and abroad, there are said armes and no other. They are seen in lik manner on the bridge and on the walls of the town, and on several houses and publick places of it. In wittness wherof I do herby subscribe, Galway the seventh day and month of September 1674.

Martinus Lynch interlined is good.

fr: Francisco Ayora Not°. Apostolico.

In the town of Galway the seventh day of September 1674, I the undernamed Notary for to make the information of the purity of the genealogie of the R^d^. fa: Domnick Lynch, do acknowledge to have received the depositions of his Grace James Lynch Archbishop of Tuam and Metropolitan of the province of Connaught in this kingdom of Ireland, and having read to his Grace the demands made to the other witnesses.

To the first question he answered that he knows the R^d^ fa: Domnick Lynch, and was present at the act he sustained for to become master of arts in the royal convent of Saint Paul of Seville, and that he dos not remember to have seen his parents, or any of his predecessors; but knows perfectly well that they were all natives of this town for many ages past, and that they had their dwelling and mansion houses in said city, as some of the most considerable citizens and inhabitans of it, altho' it be true that in the same time Mr. Peter Lynch father to our fa: Domnick Lynch has lived abroad in the country in a place called Sruell (whence he was commonly called Mr. Peter Lynch of Sruell) with much splendor, honour and repute of hospitality, tho' great soever were the persons that passed by, receiving them all and treating them with all manner of curtisy and hospitality, both the nobler and meaner sort, whether ecclesiastick or laick, as marqueses, earls, viscounts, barons, knights, loyers &c: and the Lords Judges, whom he treated twice a year most splendidly, as also the now lord Duc of Ormond. All this he attested as known by publick report.

To the 2nd demande he says that allthow he be a relation to said father Domnick Lynch, yett does not pretend to say, only the truth, what he knows, and what he heard say before God and his conscience, and that he is about five and forty years old.

To the 3rd question he made answer that he knows full-well that said fa: Domnick Lynch is a lawfull son of said parents of a lawfull marriage, and that he alwaies knew him to be so, for having been allwais acknowledged and bread by them in that quality with the rest of their children in the places they lived during said marriage celebrated in the face of our Holy Mother the Church, and that he never heard any thing to the contrary.

To the 4th demand he says that said father Domnick Lynch, his parents, and forefathers are ancient Catholicks, pure and unspotted, and that said parents and forefathers were ever reputed and had for the same in said town and elsewhere, without ever having heard any thing to the contrary, and that if there were any thing to the contrary he should have known of it, and consequently wou'd declare it. So that there can be no doubt but the ancestors of said family were allwais pure and unspotted Catholicks, and that never any of said race forsook the Roman Catholick religion ever since the time of Henry the eight in the year of our Lord 1532; no not from the time of Saint Patrick about the year 400; in such sort that ever since untill this very day they conserved the true Roman Catholick faith. And in proof of their constancie the Lynches as well as several other families of said town of Galway, together with the loss of their goods and rents, were contented to quitt the very town they founded themselves, having surrounded it with great walls, and embellished it with churches and statly houses upon their own cost and charges. And in like manner were forced to forfitt their priviledges and liberties for to be natives and freemen of said town, and to have only right to be members of the senat or townhouse, of the chapter and magistrat, and such other honourable posts of the town. All which they suffer for not intering into communication of the protestant religion with those that govern at present. And the last maior of said town who was a Lynch has been deprived of his office with much ignominie, altho' he took it as a great honour to be so persecuted for the love of Jesus. He also was deprived of his whole revenues, goods and houses in said town in 1652, when the romp parlement became master of it, after a whole years sige at the cost and charges of the townsmen, who never surrendered themselves, untill they had express orders from their king and Prince to surrender. At which time the parents of said Domnick Lynch lost all that they had, and were excluded (as all the rest of the inhabitants were) from all manner of imployments both in the town and throughout all the kingdom, for being Catholicks; forced for to see others possess their ancient estats and goods, or else embrace their new religion, which they wou'd never do. So that it can not be at all doubted of said persons and familys, but that they are most pure and unspotted, and most firme and constant in the Catholick faith, scilicet:

Scilicet ut fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum,
tempore sic duro est inspicienda fides.

To the 5th demand he made answer that he knows, and that it is most constant, that said fa: Domnick Lynch or any of his forefathers for more than 4 generations had not any mean or vile employment; for it is remarked of said town that none of its cheef families has ever applyed himself, or were permitted to apply themselves, to any base or mean office. Wherefore their constancy in the Catholick faith is what they are scorned for, and what hinders them to have any access to any honourable employment, who were the only in times past that were capable of the like offices, amongst whom (besides several other honourable employments and offices they kept) said archbishop knew 3 bishops of the Lynches of this town, and one Kirovan who banished for the faith dyed in France the year 1654, a very renowned man both for his singular vertue and profound learning, as it appears by his life in print, and the veneration he is in the place of his burial at Reinnes in Britanny. One Walter Lynch also was dean of Tuam and Wardian of the collegial church of said town of Galway, and afterwards vicar general apostolick of said see of Tuam, whence he was promoted to the bishoprick of Clunfert, he was Doctor of Divinity and of both laws, and an earnest stickler of the priviledges of the see Apostolick in the time of the Nuncio extraordinary D. John Baptista Rebucino Prince of Firmano &c. the year 1648. Likewise the Dean and Archdeacon of Tuam that were before the now ones, were two Lynches, whom said archbishop

bishop knew. He knows also Doctor James Fallon, Vicar-general Apostolick of the cathedral church of Killala, and Doctor Charles Fallon, Provost of said cathedral of Killala, both relations of said fa: Domnick Lynch. And Doctor Michel Lynch, Vicar-general Apostolick of the cathedrall church of Kilmacdough and named bishop. And knows allso fa: Stephen Lynch of the order of St. Augustin who was Provincial of his order, and now is Prior of Dublin; and fa: Nicholas Lynch of the order of Preachers, well known throughout Spain, France and in Rome, for his rare qualities and talents; he was Provincial of his order in Ireland and Vicar-general Apostolick of Scotland. And fa: Richard Lynch of the society of Jesus, Professor of Divinity in the university of Salamanca, and fa: Stephen Lynch of the order of S^t^. Francis, now Guardian of the Irish Franciscan Convent at Rome, called *mons aureus*. All whom he knows to be relations of said fa: Domnick Lynch, and cou'd name several others of the same family of the Lynches who flourished in vertue and learning for many adges, as is known throughout all Europe.

There were also from time to time several of said family that were renow[n]ed for their warlik faits and posts of distinction in the warr. And as yett there be some of them alive, as Morish Lynch, major-general, a man of as great courage and experience as any in the whole kingdom, for having distinguished himself very much in the last wars, which the nation maintained for the space of ten years against the enemys of true religion, their king, and contry. He knew likwise Nicolas Lynch that served in Italy under his Catholick majesty Philipp the 4th in quality of a major-general, where he gained such credit and fame that he gott the title of generalisme: and major-general John Bourk, that served in this province aganst the Parlementarians, and took with all the fort of Galway, in the year 42 and 43. He heard also much spoak of the old marshal duff, or black marshal, of the family of the Lynches, very famous in those partes with the name of lieutenant-general.

And likwise in all times there were many generals, major-generals, and several other famous officers, as the common report is.

There were likwise throughout all ages, many of the Lynches and other familys of said town of Galway, related to said fa: Domnick Lynch, that were imployed in the supreme council and cheef governement of this kingdom, whereof one was Sir Robert Lynch, Barronet, Councellour of the Province of Connaught, and of the whole kingdom, and member of the parlement, whose speech to the members of parlement was commanded to be printed for its profound erudition and elogance. Andrew Lynch, Bishop of Killfinoury, Walter Lynch, Bishop of Clunfert, Fra[n]cis Kirwan, Bishop of Killala, Richard Martin, Patrick Darcy, Lords Chief Justices, Sir Richard Blake, Geoffry Brown, all relations of said fa: Domnick Lynch, and councellours of this kingdom.

Likwise several of the said family of the Lynches of Galway were affianced to the most famous families of the province of Connaught: one of them being married [to the Earl of Clanricard, chief lord of Connaught; another called—*erased*], Elizabeth Lynch was married to O'Saghnissy, a head of a noble family and lord of many vassals, and the chiefest for antiquity and nobility in all the parts where he has his mansion-house. Another lady of the Lynches, now living, by the name of Leonora Lynch, daughter of Sir Robert Lynch, Barronet, is marryed to the second brother of said Lord O'Saghnissy, and her brother Sir Henry Lynch, Barronet, was marryed to the eldest daughter of the Lord of Mayo, which is the second chief creation in the province. Another relation of his of the Lynches was marryed to one of the heads of the family of the O'Flahertys, a lord of several lands, tenements, and vassels. Another lady of the Lynches was marryed to Sir Terence O'Brien, Barronet, son to the Earl of Tumond, in the province of Munster, the noblest lord of those parts, and one of the very chief of the whole kingdom, being in a direct line of the Royal families of Ireland. From which marriages and several others with persons of note, there are a great many of the chiefest quality now living descended; so that it can not be denyed, but the Lynches are related to the chief qualifyed persons, and best blood of the whole province.

He knows also, that one Lynch being maior of said town, having heard that his son broak his word with a stranger, gott him immediatly hanged out of one of the windows of his house, for an example to posterity. And this is publicked belived throughout all the province.

To the sixth demand he says, that he never knew or heard that said fa: Domnick Lynch, or any of his forefathers for several generations, were ever chastised by any ecclesiastical or secular authority.

To the seventh he made answer, that all that he averred is and was allway the publick voice and fame, and common opinion in this town and elsewhere, in witness whereof he has signed and sealed before me, the said publick notarie, the day, month, and year above mentioned.

fr: Francisco Ayora, Notario Apostolico.

In the town of Galway, the 27th day of August, 1674, there appeared before me Daniel Nelly, viccar, curate, and collegial of the parish church of Saint Nicolas in Galway, father Francisco de Ayora, Collegial, as he says, of the great colledge of Saint Thomas in Seville, and inquired of me to shew him the books wherein were registered all the christened persons in said church, having need of it for the further proof and authority of the inquiry he was to make: wheruppon I answered him, that said books or registers, both old and new, has been in my custody and care untill the year 1652, when out of fear they should be burned or abused by the ennemys, I gave them in keeping to a certain person in this town, by whose negligence they were lost; so that ever since there were no registers kept of the baptismes that were made in said town by the Catholick churchmen for fear of the hereticks. And so asked me whether I wou'd testifie all that I said, which I said I wou'd, and so do on the word of a priest, acknowledgeing all that I said to be true. In wittness whereof I subscribe, the day, month, [and] year as above.

DANIEL NELLY, Vicar and Curat.

THE INFORMATIONS.

In the town of Galway, province of Connaught, and kingdom of Ireland, the 28th of the month of August, 1674, I Francisco de Ayora, Collegial of the great colledge of Saint Thomas in the city of Seville, of the order of Saint Domnick, being constituted and ordained Notary Apostolick by the reverend fathers the rector and councellours of said colledge by vertue of letters patents which they granted me, and being come with a special power and authority from said colledge, for to make the informations and proofs of the pureness of the genealogie of the family of fa: Domnick Lynch, father professed of said order, and chosen Regent of said colledge for to go on in said information, I intend to examen the wittnesses by the following interrogations and demands.

INTERROGATIONS.

The first Demand.

If they knew father Domnick Lynch, father professed of the order of Saint Domnick, Mr. Peter Lynch and Mary Skerret his parents; Peter Lynch and Mary Kirwan his grandfather and grandmother, by the mother's side; and if they know that all the said persons and each of them are natives of this town, and that they had their house and livings in it as citizens and inhabitans, without having known or heard any thing to the contrary.

Second

Second Demand.

If they know that a wittness ought to know the general demands that are wont to be made, to witt, whether he be a relation, a friend, or a declared ennemy of the fathers, grandfathers, or relations of the person in question, or of any one of them, whether he was suborned, induced, compelled, or threatned from saying the truth of what he knows; or whether he cloaks or dissembles the truth, answering with such equivocal expressions and double sense, that the truth can not be precisely known, and likwise that the wittnesses ought to tell the age he has.

Third Demand.

If they know that said Domnick Lynch is a lawfull son of said parents of a lawfull marriage, and whether acknowledged allwais to be so, and bread and nourished by them in their own house during said marriage, according [to] the rites and ceremonies of our mother the Catholick Church, without having heard any thing to the contrary.

Fourth Demand.

If they know or heard say, that said Domnick Lynch, or any of his said parents or grandfathers by the father or mother's side, are or were not ancient Christians, without any mixture of a Turkish race, of Jewes, of publick penetents, or new converts; and if they be ancient Christians and unspotted, as it's said: in such sorte as that he never heard say any thing to the contrary; and that if any thing shou'd be to the contrary, he shou'd certainly have known of it, as a thing that cou'd not but come to his knowledge for his special acquaintance with all the principal familys of said town.

Fifth Demand.

If they know or heard say that said father Domnick Lynch, or any of his forefathers for at least four generations, had any mean or base employment for which they were, or might have been, hindered from enjoying the honourable offices and employments of the chapter of this town, &c.

Sixth Demand.

If they knew or heard say, that said father Domnick Lynch, or any of his predecessors for at least four generations, made publick pennance, or were infamously chastised by any ecclesiastical or secular justice: Lett them say what they know, &c.

M^r. Daniel Nelly, Curat and Vicar of Galway.

Seventh Demand.

If they know that all that they have said and deposed is and allwais has been the publick voice and fame, and common opinion of this town, without having ever heard any thing to the contrary: Lett them them say what they know, &c.

In the town of Galway said day, month, and year, there came before me by virtue of this present information, Daniel Nelly, priest, formerly collegial of the Irish Colledge in Seville, and now vicar, curat, and collegial of the collegial church of Saint Nicolas, parish church of this town, and a native of it, who after taking the usual oath in the common tenour of the law, and as the use and custom is, promissed to tell the truth, and no other but the truth, in all the demands he was to be asked.

To the first demand he said, that he knows very well Domnick

Lynch, and his father Peter Lynch, and Madam Mary Skerret his mother, and Mr. Peter Lynch, with his wife Mary Kirwan, his grandfather and grandmother by the father's side; and Thomas Skerret with his wife Marie Lynch, his grandfather and grandmother by the mother's side: and he knows that all and each of them were natives of this town, and had their houses and living in it as som of the cheef citizens and inhabitants of it, without having ever heard or seen any thing to the contrary.

To the second demand he said that the general questions commonly made to wittnesses doe not at all tuch himself, and likwise declared he was neither suborned, induced, nor compelled to wittness in the present information, to the contrary will declare with all liberty and freedom, in the most plain and clear way he can, the truth and nothing but the truth as he knows it, and that he is of the age of seventy-seven years, or thereabouts.

To the third demand he answered, that said Domnick Lynch is a lawfull son of said parents, gotten of a lawfull marriage, and to have been so allwais known, bread and nourrished by them in their own house during said marriage, and that he also saw him.

To the fourth demand he said, that said Domnick Lynch, his parents, grandfathers, &c., and all his relations, are and were ancient Catholicks pure and unspotted, of the noblest and most ancient gentlemen of this city, and the first that founded and inhabited it, and that he knows that those of the family of the Lynches has made from time to time several famous works of piety becoming good and Christian gentlemen, namly, the collegial church of Saint Nicolas and parish church of this town, whereof the Lynches are properly foundators and patrons, as it appears by several of their scutchons and coat of armes which alwais were and are to this day in the chief places of said church, and in several other places both within and abroad. And likwise said witness knows, that it was som of said family of the Lynches that founded the convent of Saint Augustin in this town, wherof they are patrons. And knows also that those of said family were the foundators of the hospital of this town for the prisoners. They also built the quier of the convent of our Blessed Lady of the orders of preachers. And he knows likwise, that they built on their own cost and charges, the bridge that is uppon the river of this town, a very substantial and considerable work; and made several other works of piety, and worthy of memory. Wherefore, they were allwais and are to this day held and reputed very ancient Christians, both in this town and elsewhere throughout the whole province and kingdom, where he alwais heard speak of the nobility and purity of said family, with a great deal of consideration and esteem of it. And likwise said wittness knows, that the said persons ever were, and are still, members of the true Catholick Church, which is what he allwais heard, and never heard any thing to the contrary.

To the fifth demand. said wittness said that he does not know or believe that said Domnick Lynch, or any of his predecessors or relations has heald, or doe hould any vil, base, or mecanick office. To the contrary, most of them were lords of many vassals, castles, and statly houses, and likwise had the chief and most honourable employments of this town, as maiors, sheriffs, aldermen, and such like. And at this present time there lives in this town Sir Henry Lynch, Baronett, which is a title of much honour and nobility in the kingdom. And Coll: Maurice Lynch, lord of many vassals. And likwise knows his Grace James Lynch, Archbishop of Tuam, and Metropolitan of the Province of Connaught; and his Lordshipp Walter Lynch, Bishop of Clunfert; and Andrew Lynch, Bishop of Kifinury, now living; and his Grace Nicolas Skeret, Archbishop of Tuam; and Francis Kirwan, Bishop of Killala; all near relations of said Domnick Lynch. And likwise knows Mathew Lynch, Wardian of Galway, the chief dignity in said town, and very considerable for having eight good parishes under his jurisdiction depending of him. He knows also Doctor Michel Lynch, Vicar-general Apostolick of Kilmacdough, and Dean of Killfinoury; and in like manner he knows several of said family to have exercised all the most honourable functions of both ecclesiastical and secular dignity in town and contry. Which is what he knows, and never heard any thing to the contrary.

To the sixth demand he said, that he knew not that said Domnick Lynch, or any of his forefathers, to the fourth generation, has been infamously chastised or punished by any ecclesiastical or secular justice.

To the seventh demand he answered, that what he said and deposed is, and has been allwais, the publick voice and common opinion of said town of Galway, both within and abroad, without having ever heard any thing to the contrary. And having redd to said wittness all what he said and alledged, word by word, he sayd that he ratifies all that is contained in it, and that what he deposed and averred is nothing but the truth of what he knows tuching this business, under pain of the oath he has taken, in wittness wherof he has signed with his own hand before me notarie, said day, month and year.

M^r. NICOLAS FRENCH.
fr: FRANCISCO DE AYORA, Notario Apostolico.

I father Antony de Santo Domingo, Notary Apostolick in the Court of Rome, do testifie and declare, that this copy of the information of the pedigrie of father Domnick Lynch, regent of this great colledge of Saint Thomas of Seville, has been faithfully and truly drawn out of the original, without any diminution or addition whatsomever, and said information seems to have been made with all due solemnities according to law and the statuts of said colledge. Likwise do declare and testify, that besides said wittnesses contained in the afforesaid copy, I saw in the original sixteen more wittnesses that attest the same, and agree with what is above writt. Wherfore at the request of said father Domnick Lynch, for the further de[c]laration and authentication of the afforesaid, I give this present testimony, signed and sealed with my proper hand and seal, made in Seville the 23rd day of February, 1693.

In testimony (L. S.) of the truth,
fa: ANTONY de SANTO DOMINGO, Notario Apostolico.

NOTES.

Pedigree of Doctor Domnick Lynch.—During the two eventful centuries which succeeded the era of the Reformation, many of the natives of Ireland, particularly those of the Milesian race, were obliged to fly to foreign climes; and that in such numbers, that their flights were commonly compared to those of wild geese, a name by which the exiles themselves were often designated. They sought asylums in different parts of Europe, but chiefly in France and Spain, where they were always sure of meeting with a favourable reception. Whenever it happened, that any of these emigrants were advanced to places of trust or emolument in the countries of their adoption, either in the Church, through their piety and learning, or in the State, by their military services; or that they advanced themselves by commercial pursuits, or matrimonial alliances; such persons naturally became anxious to shew their friends or connexions abroad, that they were respectably descended and connected at home. It, moreover, became imperative on those elected or appointed to posts of dignity and honour, especially in Spain, to prove their patrician origin in the most satisfactory manner. For those purposes they were accustomed to obtain from Ireland, genealogical tables, and other authenticated testimonials of their descent; and hence arose the numerous pedigrees, and other heraldic notices of Irish families, so frequently met with in those countries.

The "Pedigree of Doctor Domnick Lynch," now first printed from a manuscript in the possession of the Editor, originated in the manner above stated. That learned person was elected Regent of the University of Seville, and also Professor of Divinity there. Upon that occasion a commissioner was dispatched to Ireland, "to make due informations of the pedigree, life, and behaviour of Doctor Domnick Lynch." After a solemn investigation, on which the most authentic records were produced, and witnesses the most respectable examined; the foregoing pedigree and report were returned, exhibiting proofs of lineage, supposed sufficient to satisfy even the proudest of the grandees of Spain. That it did prove satisfactory may be concluded from this, that the venerable individual in question filled the high offices to which he was elected, with honour and applause, for nearly a quarter of a century after. This document may, therefore, be deemed a fair specimen of the testimonials considered necessary for clerical emigrants from Ireland, during the period alluded to. At another opportunity, similar specimens may be given of those required by persons engaged in civil and military occupations. It may here be observed, that these curious evidences of family descent are deserving of more attention than they appear to have received in latter times. Many of them contain historical notices of persons and incidents not elsewhere to be found. Our learned Ulster King of Arms, Sir William Betham, is, I believe, aware of the value and importance of these documents. They should, therefore, as far as possible, be collected and preserved with care in a public repository, where they might prove serviceable in helping to correct some of the numerous misstatements contained in modern books of peerage and genealogy.

Page 44, *line* 24.

Doctor Domnick Lynch.—Harris, in his edition of Ware's Irish Writers, book i. vol. ii. p. 258, gives the following account of this learned ecclesiastic and his writings; and it seems to have been drawn from correct sources of information: "*Dominick Linze,* (*Lynch*) was born in the county of *Galway*, and admitted into the Dominican Order in *Spain*, where he lived many years in great Reputation, officiating as Synodal Judge under the Archbishop of *Seville.* He was gradually promoted to all the Honours of that University, was first Lecturer in Arts and Philosophy, then Master of the students, Secondary, and at length principal Regent, afterwards made professor of Divinity in 1674, which Office he held with universal Approbation until the year 1697, when he died at *Seville.* He was in such great Esteem in *Spain*, that Nicholas Antonio (*Biblioth. Hispan.* v. 2. p. 358) hath with much Honour ranked him among the Writers of that country. He hath written, according to the Publishers of the Dominican Bibliotheque:

"*Summa Philosophiæ speculativæ juxta Mentem et Doctrinam S. Thomæ et Aristotelis. Tom.* 1. *Complectens primam Partem Philosophiæ Rationis, quæ communiter nuncupatur Dialectica.*—Parisiis, 1666, 4to.

"*Tom.* 2. *Complectens duas Partes, quæ communiter nuncupantur Logica.*—Parisiis, 1667, 4to.

"*Tom.* 3. *Comprehendens tertiam Partem Philosophiæ rationalis, in quâ agitur de Prædicabilibus, Prædicamentis, et de Posterioribus.*—Parisiis, 1670, 4to.

"*Tom.* 4. *Complectens primam Partem Physicæ naturalis.*—Parisiis, 1686, 4to."

For some further particulars of Dr. Dominick Lynch, see De Burgo in Hibernia Dominicana, p. 545, where he adds: "Cæterum nullus dubito, quin reliquam quoque Physicam Naturalem ediderit. Immò à multis me audivisse *Hispanis* memini, præclarum hunc Virum lucubrasse integrum Cursum Theologicum, sed, dum Mari deportaretur ex *Hispania* in *Galliam* Typis tradendus, Naufragio periisse." The same work, and Ware's Writers, contain notices of other members of this name, contemporary with our venerable Regent; particularly Doctor John Lynch, author of several learned works, the principal of which is his celebrated book entitled CAMBRENSIS EVERSUS, published under the name of Gratianus Lucius. Impress. Ann. M.DC.LXII. An interesting poem written by Dr. John Lynch during his exile from Ireland, in which he feelingly details his reasons for not returning to his native land, and describes the depressed state of his countrymen at that period, is now, for the first time, printed in the present volume, *Vide* Article V.

Page 46, *line* 4.

A book in folio.—This book is mentioned by Doctor John Lynch, in his account of the Right Rev. Francis Kirwan, entitled "Pii Antistitis Icon, sive De Vita et Morte R^{mi}. D. Francisci Kirovani Alladensis Episcopi." Maclovii, M.DC.LXIX. where he says, p. 9: "In vetusto collegii libro Dominicum Lynchæum cognomento nigrum anno salutis 1505, mortuum intimum Collegii fundatorem fuisse *legi*." Diligent search has been recently made by the Editor for this old volume, but without success. It is supposed to have been taken to the continent by some of the clergy who were obliged to fly thither during the troubles of the seventeenth century. But see further on in the text for the testimony of Daniel Nelly, vicar, in which he states, that the old and new collegiate registers were lost by negligence, in A. D. 1652. It is now ascertained, that at that time, several other historical documents were destroyed throughout Ireland. In the MS. Library of Trinity College Dublin, I. 4, 13, there is preserved "A Paper Book in 16°, written in the last (i. e. the seventeenth) century; containing an account of the town of Galway, the arms, and first settling of the families:" but this latter MS. is now of little or no value.

Page 49, *line* 1.

In the year of our Lord 1280.—Archdall, in his Monasticon, p. 286, states, that this convent was not founded until A. D. 1296.

Page 49, *line* 3.

Knock, near Dublin.—Now called "Castle Knock."

Page 49, *line* 11.

En Tuane.—Properly an t-uan, i. e. the *Lamb.* It is rather a curious circumstance, that this sobriquet, if it be one, has continued in the Lynch family for upwards of 400 years. The writer hereof was acquainted with a respectable merchant of Galway, who was called Thomas Lynch *Lamb.* But the good people there are noted for giving familiar nicknames to each other, and these (generally ridiculous) adjuncts mostly continue for life. A late member of the family in question was called "Lynch Ram," and another is stated to have been dubbed "Lynch God damn;" but this latter individual resided for a long time in England, and there acquired the national imprecation, by which he was afterwards so unenviably distinguished. It is well known that Englishmen were formerly so addicted to that profane phrase, that the French called them indiscriminately "Godammees;" for which, among other old authorities, see the History of the Maid of Orleans. Its prevalence among them, even to our own time, is commemorated in Lord Byron's poem, Don Juan, canto xi. stanza xii.

Page 49, *line* 11.

The great bridge.—This bridge is still standing and in good repair. The rapid river which runs under it, here called "the river of Lockcorb,—Corbium fluvium," flows from the great lake Corrib, anciently called Lough Orbsen. See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, p. 16; and West Connaught, p. 20, note [u]. This river was never known by the name "Corbium fluvium," but it is always mentioned in our annals as the river *Gaillimh*, anglicized Galway; and from it that town and county have been named.

Page 50, *line* 8.

Gott his own son hanged.—See further on in the text, for the testimony of Doctor James Lynch, Archbishop of Tuam, wherein allusion is made to this well-known story; which, it is stated, was then publickly "believed throughout all the province." This testimony, at the time, was highly respectable, as to the popular belief; and though at the present day it may be considered ancient testimony, yet it cannot be taken as conclusive on a transaction which occurred nearly two centuries before it was given. The Rev. Edward Groves, of Dublin, who has commemorated this occurrence in a beautiful and successful dramatic production, entitled the "Warden of Galway," considers it as a popular story founded on fiction, well adapted for the genius of poetry, but inadmissible as an historic fact. without better evidence than has been hitherto adduced in its support. If the ancient "book in folio," mentioned p. 68, note, be ever recovered, it will either authenticate or invalidate this curious story.

Page 51, *line* 10.

A pear of Organs.—i. e. a pair. See Archæologia, vol. xxx. p. 10.

Page 51, *line* 13.

Domnick Lynch—a free school.—Several individuals of the Lynch family have been distinguished for their talents and learning, and many of them for acts of public munificence, of which various instances are recorded, See the valuable "Historic Sketch of the past and present State of the Fine Arts in Ireland," by George Petrie, Esq., Dublin Penny Journal, A. D. 1833, No. 6, p. 326, for an interesting extract from the MS. Regal Visitation of A. D. 1615, respecting a school in Galway, in which the commissioners found "a publique schoolemaster named Lynch, placed there by the citizens, who had great number of schollers, not only out of that province, but also out of the Pale and other parts." It is not, however, quite clear, that this "schoolemaster" was the celebrated Doctor John Lynch, author of Cambrensis Eversus, mentioned p. 68, note.

Page 51, *line* 29.

Wills and testaments, very ancient.—Several of these have come to our hands. The following testament, though not that immediately alluded to in the text, will be found, in some degree, to sustain the statements of the munificence of this remarkable family. In it legacies were left to the principal convents at the time, viz., A. D. 1496, in Connaught. The original is preserved in the old collegiate library in Galway, and, with it, many other ancient and curious documents, some of which follow; and for the use of which the Editor is indebted to the kindness of his learned and ever-revered friend, the Right Reverend Doctor O'Donnell, R. C. Bishop of Galway:

"I. H. S.

"In Dei nomine Amen. Ego Johannes Lynche fiz-John, mercator ville Galvye, compos mente licet eger corpore, testamentum meum condo in hunc modum. Inprimis do et lego animam meam Deo patri omnipotenti, et beate Marie virgini, et beato Michaeli archangelo, ac angelorum choro; corpusque meum sepulture tradendum in capella beatissime virginis Marie, cituata in ecclesia collegiata ville Galvye Enachdunensis dyocesis. Imprimis, ordino et constituo meum fratrem Nicholaum et heredem, ac uxorem meam Sciciliam Styvyn meos speciales executores, in omnibus bonis meis mobilibus, cum supportacione domini Willielmi Ybeyll mei amici. Inprimis, lego meo supradicto fratri Nicholao domum meam lapideam, cum omnibus suis adherentibus, adicta hac condicione, quod ipse Nicholaus et sui heredes anniversarium meum, et mee uxoris, celebrabit anno quolibet vel celebrabunt. Item, lego mee uxori Scicilie terciam partem omnium bonorum meorum mobilium, et terciam partem, si voluerit, dicti

principalis tenementi. Item, lego mee uxori tenementum per me emptum de Johanne Blake fyz-Villiam, vita dicte uxoris durante, et post ejus decessum, predictum tenementum lego ipsi Henrico meo filio et suis heredibus, licet dictum tenementum est impignoratum penes Dominicum Lynche, et suum filium Stephanum, cum Deus scit quod ipse Dominicus et filius suus, quod mihi videtur, nullum jus nec justiciam habent ipsi ad ipsum tenementum, et dico quod dictus Henricus habebit ipsum tenementum, non facta solucione aliqua ex parte sua. Item, lego mee filie Scicilie lx. marcas, in modum dotis. Item, lego mee filie Elene lv. marcas modo simili in dotis modum. Item, lego duobus meis filiis, viz. Ambrosio et Sandero, duo tenementa penes me impignorata in pignore lx. marcarum, in quibus jacent Donatus fuscus, fulo, et Johannes O'Donnali, sutor, et Nycholaus Blake fyz-Ricard, ita quod ipsi duo erunt equales in dicta suma pignoris, cum dicta tenementa erunt soluta. Item, lego meo filio Baltyssar xx. libras, ita quod prefatus meus heres, viz. Nicholaus, et Henricus dictam sumam persolvant eidem Baltyssar cum ipsi per eum erant requisiti, sub hac forma, quod ipse Nicholaus persolvat ei x. libras, et Henricus alias x. libras. Item, lego Roberto Lynche, filio Ristardi Lynche, unam domum lapideam, quam habui in modum dotis cum matre dicti Ristardi, sub hac condicione, quod Scicilia mea uxor habebit sclarium dicte domus in modum tertie partis, sua vita durante; vel si maluerit, terciam partem tenementi hujusce habeat, et si dictus Robertus decederet sine masculis, quod dictum tenementum convertatur ad meos heredes, de elimosinis et decimarum recompensacione: relinquo hec omnia in dispositione ipsius Nicholaii et Scicilie uxoris, cum concilio dicti Willielmi Ybeyll.

"Erat enim inter eos decissum per Robertum Lynche mercatorem ville dicte Galvye, et Willielmum Beyll, quod prefata Scicilia, uxor dicti Johannis, haberet terciam partem cyfforum ac omnium aliarum rerum, viz. instrumenta mensalia et coquinaria pertinencia [*ad*] ipsum tenementum; et pars reliqua cedat ipsi Nicholao heredi. Et sic dicti duo, viz. Robertus et Villielmus, ex testamento dicti Johannis perceperunt. Item, hii duo executores ordinaverunt pariter et disposuerunt quod ecclesia collegiata, in qua erat dictus Johannes sepultus, in recompensatione decimarum haberet unam marcam, et in modum elimosine ad opus domus collegii, unam aliam marcam. Item, monasterio hujus ville Galvye quinque s. in mercibus. Item, conventui de Attnary unam casulam cum sua stola. Item, conventui de Clar duas uncias in mercibus. Item, conventui de Kylconlyn duas uncias in mercibus. Item, conventui de Rosryala duas uncias in mercibus. Item, conventui de Mayn duas uncias. Item, conventui de Rosherk duas uncias in mercibus. Item, conventui de Sligo duas uncias similiter in mercibus. Item, conventui de Raybranna duas uncias. Item, conventui de Borges duas uncias. Item, conventui de Harnarey duas uncias. Item, [*conventui*] de Bonynyn duas uncias. Item, conventui de Herw duas uncias. Item, conventui de Srade duas uncias. Item, conventui de Bennafada duas uncias. Item, conventui de Cuthe duas uncias. Item, conventui de Roba xx*d.* Item, conventui de Boryskerra xx*d.* Item, conventui de Mylac xx*d.* Item, conventui de Bellahanasay xx*d.* Item, conventui de Kynnaleyn xx*d.* Item, conventui de Roscoman xx*d.* Item, conventui de Baleinsmaley xx*d.* Item, conventui de Dunmory xx*d.* Et hec omnia erunt soluta in mercibus. Datum et actum in villa Galvye xvii° die mensis Augusti, an° protunc M.CCCC.XC.VI. Hiis testibus presentibus, viz. discreto viro Thoma Bodikyn, mercatore ville Galvye, et Scicilie Styffyn uxore ejusdem Johannis, et Henrico Lynche fratre ejusdem, et coram me infrascripto nottario, et cetera..

> "Et ego vero Willielmus Beyll presbyter, Enachdunensis dyocesis publicus, imperiali auctoritate, notarius, cum omnia et singula premissa sic ut premittitur fierent et agerentur, presens una cum prenominatis testibus interfui, ea omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audivi, atque in hanc publicam formam reddegi, signo et nomine meis solitis et consuetis signavi, rogatus et requisitus in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum, Indictione XIII. anno, die, mense, loco, quibus supra, etc.

"Probatum et approbatum fuit hoc presens testamentum, coram nobis Willielmo Tuamensi archiepiscopo, in ecclesia colegiata Sancti Nicholaj ville Gallvie, quinto die mensis Apprilis, Anno Domini M.CCCC.LXXXX octavo, et pro testamento legittimo pronunciatum; commissaque fuit administratio omnium et singulorum bonorum suprascripti defuncti, in quodam inventario coram nobis prius exhibito contentorum, suprascriptis executoribus in forma juris juratis, et per nos prius admissis et approbatis; ipsosque executores ab omni ulteriori computo coram nobis in hac parte reddendo, in quantum nos nostrumque officium concernit, dimmittimus et absolvimus per presentes. Salvo tamen, in omnibus et per omne, jure cujuscunque."—*Orig. MS.*

The following last will of Peter Lynch, which confirms a previous one, dated A.D. 1500, is taken from the original, preserved in the same College Library of Galway. It particularly ratifies a donation made by the testator in A.D. 1494, for the support of the altar of St. Catherine, in the collegiate church:

"In Dei nomine Amen. Ego Petrus Lynche, compos mente, licet eger corpore, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis, lego animam meam omnipotenti Deo patri, filio et spiritui sancto, sancte Marie virgini ac matri, sancte Katerine virgini et martiri, sancto Michaeli archangelo, omnibusque sanctis ac civibus celestis curie, corpusque meum ad sepelliendum in ecclesia collegiata sancti Nicholai ville Galvie, ante altare sancte Katerine: et timens quod subita fuissem interemptus morte, et considerans quod caucius cuncta disponuntur dum quisque sanus existit, quam cum languens mens perturbatur infirmitatibus, feci et condidi, atque manu propria scripsi meum testamentum sive ultimam voluntatem, in uno quaterno papiri, in mense Julii Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo ; et modo volo quod dicto meo testamento in omnibus stetur, et ipsum, nunc languens in extremis, approbo, ratifico et confirmo irrevocabiliter, revocans omnem aliam voluntatem atque testamentatum, super feci, et si in futurum facere volo, quod non habeat effectum neque robur ; set volo quod perseveranter et inviolabiter observetur dictum meum testamentum, manu mea propria scriptum : et constitui, in dicto testamento, Dominicum Lynche meum fratrem, et Evelinam Blak meam uxorem, meos executores ; et Stephanum Lynche filium dicti Dominici supervisorem dicti testamenti. Et modo quia dicta Evelina recusat fore executricem, instituo dictos Dominicum et Stephanum meos executores, et volo quod ipsi, secundum eorum discreccionem, exequentur dictum meum testamentum, et si quicquid erroneum inibi repererint, volo quod ipsi id revocent, atque in melius commutent, prout eorum discreccioni videbitur, et ordinent atque disponent cuncta que illic non sunt disposita : et volo quod ipsi exponent et interpretentur vera dubia, si qua sunt in dicto testamento. Et specialiter ratifico donacionem quam feci pro sustentacione altaris sancte Katerine, et sacerdotis ibidem celebrantis : prout in carta desuper confecta, et manu notarii publici scripta, et meo sigillo sigillata plenius apparet. Scriptum Galvie, vicesimo primo die mensis Augusti, hora vespertina, Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septimo, hiis testibus presentibus, viz. domino Thoma Molgan, tunc Wardiano, domino Johanne O'Donna presbitero, ac magistro Thoma Mc Seonyn baculario, domino Waltero Coysyn, ac dictis Dominico Lynche et Stephano ac Roberto alias Robog filio Johannis Lynche, Margareta Lynche filia Johannis Lynche, et multis aliis.

"I. H. S. Maria.

> "Et ego vero Matheus Lorcan clericus Enachdunensis Diocesis, publicus, auctoritate imperiale, notarius, quia prefatis omnibus et singulis dum sic ut premittitur agerentur, dicerentur et fierent una cum prenominatis testibus presens interfui, eaque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audivi, ideoque presens publicum instrumentum in hanc publicam formam reddegi signo et nomine meis solitis et consuetis signavi, anno, die, mense et loco quibus supra, rogatus et requisitus, in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum."

The charter of endowment of the altar of St. Catherine, referred to and confirmed by the foregoing instrument, bears date 9th Feb. A. D. 1494, and is here given from the original, also preserved in the same Library.

"I. H. S.

"Universis Christi fidelibus, ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, Petrus Lynche, burgensis ville de Galwy in Hibernia, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra, me prefatum Petrum, ob honorem Dei, Sancto Katerine virginis et martyris, ac sancte matris ecclesie, cultusque divini augmentum, dedisse, concessisse, et per presentes imperpetuum quietum legasse et pardonasse, altari et capelle Sancte Katerine virginis, quod quidem altare et capellam fabricavi et construxi, ego dictus Petrus in ecclesia collegiata Sancti Nicolai ejusdem ville de Galwy, perpetuam videlicet sustentacionem unius boni et ydonei sacerdotis, qui continue celebrare et rogare habeat et teneatur incessanter cotidie, in eodem altari et capella, pro anima mea ac Elene Blake uxoris mee post mortem nostram, ac animabus antecessorum et amicorum nostrorum, necnon et omnium fidelium defunctorum, dedisse, ut premittitur, et concessisse, viz. tenementum meum principale lapideum, quod emi sumptibus meis propriis et expensis acquisivi, ac unum aliud tenementum quod cituatur ex parte orientali predicti mei principalis tenementi, quod quidem emi a Wadyno Blake et Margareta Skyret sua uxore, prout feofamenta desuper facta testantur: necnon et decem acras terre arabilis in terris de Athnary, quas emi a bone memorie Rogero Worloke, prout per metas et bundas continentur in tercio folio mei antiqui libri, ac prout per feofamenta desuper facta sciri potest; habendum et tenendum predictum principale tenementum cum suis pertinenciis, domibus altis et inferioribus atque celariis, ac dictum aliud tenementum ex parte orientali, ut premittitur, cituatum per longum et latum prout se extendit: necnon et predictas decem acras terre arabilis, cum suis fructibus, redditibus et obventionibus quibuscunque, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, prefatis altari et presbitero, scilicet ipsius altaris qui pro tempore fuerit servitori, imperpetuum. De capitalibus dominis tenementorum et terrarum premissorum, per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Interposita tali conditione perpetua, inviolabiliter imperpetuum observanda, viz. quod nullus omnino hominum cujuscunque gradus, status seu conditionis fuerit, premissa tenementa et terras arabiles premissas, in aliqua sui parte vel in toto vendere, impignorare, seu alienare poterit, aut ad aliquos alios quoscunque usus, preterquam ut supradictum est, mittere aut convertere ex parte, viz. alicujus ecclesiastice aut secularis potestatis, curie cujuscunque seu collegii specialiter premissi, set quod semper et per semper simpliciter omnia et singula premissa, omnibus modo et forma quibus supra, spectabunt ad predictum altare et sui servitorem premissum, qui pro tempore fuerit, imperpetuum, per presentes. Ita vero quod ipse sacerdos seu servitor predictus, fuerit cantor, et confortans servicium et officium chori ejusdem ecclesie, melius quo poterit, missamque vero suam in altari predicto, viz.

Sancte Kateryne devote celebrando, et non in alio quocunque altari: predictum autem collegium cibum, potum ac cameram pro ipsius sacerdotis cantu, et chori retentione cotidie prestando et honeste, prout decet, attribuendo, cujus quidem sacerdotis propter sui merita et demerita institutionem et destitutionem, ac post sui mortem, alterius sacerdotis in ipsius locum et vicem institutionem, ac sui eciam destitutionem ego dictus Petrus, per presentes, lego et relinquo Majori, Ballivis et eorundem bonis paribus et consiliariis, ejusdem ville de Galwy, qui pro tempore fuerint, imperpetuum, per presentes. Et si contingat quod fructus, redditus et proventus premissorum tenementorum et terrarum, excedent rationabile stipendium, ac convenientem honestam sustentationem dicti servitoris seu sacerdotis predicti, volo, per presentes, et ordino quod quicquid supererit expendatur super reparatione ejusdem altaris et non alibi. Ita tamen et super omnia, quod post mortem meam, omnia et singula premissa, cum suis fructibus et obventionibus habebit et possidebit pre sui sustentacione et honore predicta Elena Blake uxor mea, durante vita sua quamdiu post mei mortem supervixerit. Decetero vero dictum altare et suus servitor, qui pro tempore, et suus servitor seu sacerdos predictus qui pro tempore fuerit, omnia et singula premissa, omnibus modo et forma quibus supra, libere, quiete, bene et in pace imperpetuum, possidebunt. In fidem vero et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum, infrascriptum publicum notarium premissam meam donationem perpetuam, et legatum meum speciale in hanc publicam formam redigere feci, et sigillum meum presentibus apposui. Hiis testibus presentibus, viz. Johanne Skyret, Johanne Athy fytz Edmundi, Patricio Caer burgensi ejusdem ville, et multis aliis. Datum apud Galwy nono die mensis Februarii, Anno Domini millesimo iiii^{c} nonagesimo quarto.

> "Et ego vero Willelmus Molgan clericus Enachdunensis diocesis, publicus auctoritate imperiali, notarius, quia cum omnia et singula premissa sic ut premittitur per dictum Petrum Lynche agerentur, dicerentur et fierent, una cum prenominatis testibus et allis nonnullis presens ad hoc requisitus et rogatus interfui, eaque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audivi. Ideoque jussu et rogatu dicti Petri, anno, die, mense et loco quibus supra, indiccione vero xiii pontificatus Alexandri Pape sexti anno secundo, in hanc publicam formam reddegi. Signo et nomine meis solitis et consuetis signavi rogatus et requisitus, in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum."

The following testamentary disposition of Dominick Lynch, dated 12th July, A. D. 1508, has been transcribed from the Roll of Patents, 25, 26, 27, Henry VIII., Rolls' Office, Dublin, by the kind permission of George Hatchell, Esq. But the enrolment has been carelessly made. It is in some places manifestly incorrect, and in others illegible. This curious document enumerates several ecclesiastics of the then Church of Ireland. It shews the affluence of the burgher class at that period ; and the opulence and munificence of the individual in question, who. among other bequests, leaves legacies "to all the convents in Ireland."

"Thomas, Dei et Apostolice sedis gratia, Archiepiscopus Tuamensis, Cornelius procurator Georgii Elphinensis, Matheus Duacensis, Padinus procurator Aladensis, Cormacus Akadensis eadem Dei gratia ecclesiarum episcopi, Eneas abbas de Cunga, Ermanus abbas de Fonte Patricii, Willielmus abbas de Portu Patrum, Millerus abbas de Magio, Thomas decanus Tuamensis, Ffelimeus archidiaconus Tuamensis, Donaldus decanus Enachdunensis, Edmundus archidiaconus Enachdunensis, Johannes wardianus ecclesie collegiate ville de Galvie, diocesis Enachdunensis, dominus Kyntius Dei gratia episcopus Cluanensis, provincie Armachane, venerande, religionis patres, et fratres, frater Ricardus Nangle sacrosancte [theologie] doctor, frater Clemens, ordinis de Observancia, Gardianus de Kylconynne, frater Cormacus ejusdem ordinis Gardianus de Galvia, magister Edmundus Difinitorum unus nacionis M^c^ Enry, magister Phillipus M^c^ Enry unus diffinitorum, frater Carolus Lyane ordinis predicatorum verbi Dei, omnibus et singulis Christi fidelibus, presentes nostras literas patentes legentibus, audientibus pariterque videntibus, salutem et sempiternam benedictionem, et ipsis fidem adhibere indubiam viam. Noverit universitas vestra, qualiter honorabilis vir Stephanus Lynche, primogenitus et heres Dominici Lynche de Galvia mercatoris, coram nobis humiliter comparuit nobis cum nostris prelatis, regularibus et secularibus, atque difinitoribus in nostro provinciali consilio constitutis, Galvie celebrato xxvii die mensis Marcii, Anno Domini M° D° xxiii°, et testamentum ultimum sui patris Dominici Lynche, coram nobis exhibuit, et de verbo ad verbum legi procuravit, quo prelecto, ipsum testamentum ad manus nostras reddidit, ac ipsum accepimus, ipsumque testamentum invenimus cum subscripcione diversorum infrascriptorum testium, et approbatum per magistrum Thomam M^c^ Sconyn et dominum Thomam Molgan, commissionarios ecclesiarum Tuamensis et Enachdunensis diocesium, sede vacante, et sigillatum sigillo capituli ecclesie Tuamensis, demum per eundem Stephanum fuimus requisiti, quatenus testamentum idem seu . . . . authoritate consilii provincialis ejusque difinitorum et consiliariorum iterum reapprobaremus, et hujus testamenti robur firmitatis per nostram declaracionem accomodaremus. Nos antedicti archiepiscopus et episcopi, de consilio nostrorum difinitorum et aliorum consiliariorum, juste peticioni et requisicioni dicti Stephano annuentes, auctoritate et consilio tocius provincialis consilii, predictum testamentum approbavimus et approbamus, et approbatum declaramus, robur firmitatis dicto testamento accommodando : cujus testamenti, sine diminucione et augmentacione, de verbo ad verbum tenor sequitur. Et est talis.

"In Dei nomine Amen. Ego Dominicus Lynche, mercator et burgensis ville

Galvie, Enachdunensis diocesis, condo testamentum meum, in forma qua sequitur, languens corpore et compos mente, in meo scriptorio infra donum meam, xii° die Julii a° Domini M° D° viii°, in presencia Mauricii Ycommaine periti medici, qui meo rogatu istud meum testamentum scripsit, presentibus magistro Thoma Molgan ac [tunc] wardiano ecclesie collegiate ville Galvie predicte, magistro Waltero Cussin canonico cathedralium ecclesiarum Tuamensis et Enachdunensis, Cornelio M^{c} Meoltall . . . . . Andrea Mares ac Cornelio Oconan, et aliis pluribus testibus ad hoc vocatis et requisitis. Inprimis do et lego animam meam omnipotenti Deo, et beate Marie virgini, ceterisque celestibus . . . sanctis, corpusque meum sepulture tradendum in ecclesia predicta, in capella beate Marie, cum parentibus meis et uxore mea Anastacia Martyn. Item, instituo meum filium et primogenitum Stephanum, meum heredem et executorem principalem, et administratorem omnium meorum bonorum, ad recipiendum et solvendum omnia mea debita, ordine: et meos alios executores Edmundum . . . . . . Stephani Lynche, et Walterum Thome Lynche, ac predictum Thomam Molgan, inventores omnium bonorum meorum. In primis habeo in cista mea de chypreso existente infra scriptorium meum tricentas et xxx^{as} libras in auro et argento, prout scriptum in libro meo . . . . . . blande pelle coaperto, folio lxxx° ix°, de quaquidem summac oncernunt meum filium et heredem Stephanum lxxxx^{ti} [et] iii^{es} libre in argento, quas pro eodem recepi in computo sue partis de frumento quod mihi missit de civitate Vella, in manu prioris de cerato de Lysperna magister nidus Wasloranius, prout plene videbitur in predicto libro, in computo predicti frumenti, et sterlinge pecunie prefati Stephani proprie. Item habeo in scriptorio meo, et in camera mea super illud, lxxiii° lintiamentas, ac circa xv mantellas russete colloris. Item habeo in officina mea, sive chippa sub domo mea, ac in officina mea nova, circa v millia et vi libras cere, ac de serico Collonie viii libras, ac in *Serc* xv, ac in *Alnie* iiii^{r} ac quasdam bursas contenentes parvos colores ac paucos cericos de cadas, et minima negocia. Item in meo cellario salis vi aut vii dolia, paulo plus vel minus. Item in meo cellario apud stronda, in coriis parvis et magnis, x. decras et v. coria. Item residuum meorum coriorum missi Clementi Servici Pisanis, in navi alivaris Lvys Portingaldi, que est xvii. lastas de meis propriis coriis, ac unum lastum coriorum de sorore mea Margaret Lynche, prout sequitur in libro meo communi. Item omnia debita quibus teneor et alia debita que debeo habere videbitis in libro meo predicto. Item omnia terre et tenementa que emi ac perquisivi et omnia pignora minima et majora videbitis in libro inquis' de Anno Domini M° cccc° lx° in meo scriptorio. Item atestor coram Deo quod Johannes filius meus tenetur mihi plusquam iii. milia Ducatorum auri de claro computo, omnibus . . . . . . deductis prout sequitur in libro meo pelle blande coaperto in lxi° folio. Item primordialiter omnia debita que aliis debeo ante omnia jubeo solvi. Item mando predicto Stephano novum opus per me inceptum in ecclesia perficere, atque ad completum finem quicquid constabit deducere, necnon ibi edificare unum altare in honore Sancti Jacobi apostoli, prope proximam columpnam capelle beate Marie predicte in ecclesia prefata, et expendere bona mea circa illud pre ceteris negociis propter quod edeficia constru . . . Item lego duobus presbiteris pro me meisque parentibus, atque animabus mearum uxorum quotidie orantibus, quorum unus celebrabit in capella beate Marie ibidem, et alter in predicto altari Sancti Jacobi, et hoc de requiem, et uterque eorum in choro predicto quotidie habebit ab eodem collegio victualia. Item lego predictis presbiteris tenementa que perquisivi a Johanne Slone O'Meolkyllid infra predictam villam. Item lego eisdem domum quam perquisivi ab Edmundo Blake cum suis pertinenciis, que jacet ex opposito mea tenementa. Item lego eisdem domum quam perquisivi a Sabina Ymerywire, et cituatur prope domum Petri Lynche mei fratris. Item eisdem lego omnes terras meas et tenementa in Athnary per me emptas et possessas, ut videbitis in libro, et patet eciam per evidencias inde confectas. Item lego Stephano meo heredi tenementum meum principale, in quo nunc inhabito, cum suis omnibus pertinenciis, prout ego nunc illud possideo, super . . . . . . relinquo meum anniversarium mearumque ambarum uxorum imperpetuum, in eadem ecclesia celebrandum. Item lego eidem Stephano tenementa que perquisivi a domino Waltero Blake, ac domum lapideam prope illud quam perquisivi a Davide Bodekin, cum suis pertinenciis. Item lego vii. filiis prefati Stephani et eorum cuilibet libr. xx^{ti} sterlingorum, summa centum ultra libras. Item relinquo Julianam . . . . . . meam uxorem in subjeccione et tuicione prefati Stephani, quem intime rogo quatenus predicte Juliane bene faciat; dando sibi omnia que debet habere, considerando meam primam uxorem Anastaciam Martyn, cum consilio executorum meorum ac aliorum peritorum, et cum bona consueta. Et prefata Juliana bene se reget prout decet. Item Gabrieli filio meo lego tenementa lapidea que perquisivi a Willielmo Lynche filio Sandere cum suis pertinenciis ac suo pavimento, ac domum lapideam in qua inhabitat Willielmus O'Sireaden, et aliam domum in fronte predicte domus in qua Ffulke nunc inhabitat, ac omnes terras ab eodem Willielmo impignoratas michi, de Baleban et Leacaurewache, et cetera alia que ab eodem Willielmo et suis filiis habeo. Item lego Petro meo filio tenementa cum suis pertinenciis que perquisivi de Galfrido et Petro Blake, cum suis structuris et edificiis ibidem edificatis. Item relinquo prefatum Petrum Lynche, cum omnibus suis bonis mobilibus, et immobilibus, sub proteccione et tuicione predicte Stephani. Item lego omnia terras et tenementa, molendina et alia edificia tam infra villam predictam quam extra ubicunque fuerint inventa, necnon gurgites anguillarum atque loca rethe salmonum in ampne predicte ville sic . . . . . . dividenda inter sepedictum Stephanum et dictum Petrum. Item lego eisdem Stephano et Petro omnia bona mea mobilia et pignora, similiter dividenda exceptis preexceptis legatis, et inde specialiter . . . . . et nominata, et premissa omnia dividantur inter eosdem Stephanum et Petrum secundum discresionem prefata Stephani et aliorum executorum meorum tunc vivencium, viz. tempore legittime etatis prefati Petri, et adjecta condicione quod prefatus Petrus bene se reget et geret per omnia, secundum consilium et voluntatem prefati Stephani. Et quod eidem Stephano erit in omnibus suis accionibus obediens, alioquin nichill de premissis eidem prestat. Item [si] aliquis filiorum meorum sine legitimo heredi de corpore suo procreato decesserit, pars sue hereditatis revertatur ad eundem Stephanum suosque heredes, imperpetuum. Item quod nullus filiorum meorum potest vendere, vel alienare, neque pignorare aliquam partem seu parcellam tocius hereditatis predicte, de cetero. Item sub mea benedictione eundem Stephanum rogo quatenus eidem Petro beneficiat. Et perbene sibi dividere suam partem hereditatis ...... et bonorum mobilium, ut premittitur, dignetur. Ita quod Petrus sepedictus erit bonus juvenis, et obediens prefato Stephano, prout ego multum confido in eodem Stephano. Item si Johannes filius meus vult venire ad hanc nostram villam Galvie, prestando Stephano meisque aliis filiis unum computum cum solucione reali, ad arbitrium predicti Stephani et aliorum executorum meorum, habebit partem sue hereditatis, secundum quod prefati executores sibi adjudicabunt. Ita quod solucio fuerit cum effectu .... verbis .... Item lego Anastacie filie mee lxxx^{cta} linteamentas aut valorem eorum. Item Agnete filie mee lxxx^{cta} linteamentas aut valorem eorum. Item lego fratribus predicatoribus de Athnary sex^{li} sterlingorum. Item cuilibet conventui per totam Hiberniam xiii^{s} et iiii^{d}. Item conventui monasteriorum de Galvia iiii$^{or\ li}$. Item cuilibet conventui monasteriorum de obser vancia per totam Hiberniam marcam. Item cuilibet monasteriorum conventui de communi vita, ac de iiii^{or} ordinibus mendicancium, atque de iii^{o} ordine observantium bonam regulam et exemplum, iii^{s} et iiii^{or} denarios. Item operibus capelle beate Marsiede. Monte in occidentali parte nostre ville vi^{li}. Et pauperibus in domo pauperum, nostre ville degentibus, unam^{li} xiii^{s} et iiii^{or} den. Item domibus leprosorum de Galvia et Athnry unam^{li}. Item ad raparaciones nostre ville quinque^{li}. Item [pro] reparacionibus Sancte Crucis nostre ecclesie unam ...... Item Margarete Lynche sorori mee unam libram. Item Margarete Stephani Lynche i^{li}. Ithm Margarete x solidos. Item uxori Johannis Ylrirrnayn x solidos. Item Margarete Ruffe mee ancille iiii$^{or\ li}$. Item Isibelle Inymolgan ii^{as} libras xiii^{s} iiii^{d}. Item Silinie Ynisida iiii$^{or\ li}$. Item Margarete Inymolgan i^{li}. Item Morine Inybinden i^{li}. Item Johanne Martyne i^{li}. Item lego dividendum pauperibus habitis xx$^{ti\ li}$ ster. Item lego pauperibus in die obitus mei xx^{e} linteamentas. Item heredibus Marci Lomelyne ix linteamentas vel vi libras in pecuniis. Item Matheo Lorcan ii^{as} libras. Item Cornelio O'Meolkallid unam^{li}. Item Anabline Inyhallnyn ...... iiii$^{or\ li}$. Item Magine Inyhallnyn in pignore super cellarium sui patris ad dotandam eam honeste, cum ...... amicorum suorum xx linteamentas. Item collegio dicte ville i argentam chippam octo unciarum.

arum. Item donacionem, quam feci in scripto sub manu Willielmi Molgan publici notarii, prefato Stephano meo heredi, cum nonnullis testibus et meo signeto affirmatam de certa summa al . . . . . enis, per Gabrielem de Radolpho mercatorem Florentinum ad Bristoliam directa de Plombyn, nunc denuo eandem affirmo atque ratifico donacionem eidem Stephano factam, secundum discrecionem meorum executorum, prout mea bona se existant. Item omnio alia testamenta per me facta, verbo aut scripto, preter istud testamentum meum ultimum, quod condidi cum ratione et memoria perfecta, ad ipsius revoc . . . . . . et nullo effectu habere volo imperpetuum. Scriptum Galvie anno, mense, die supradictis, per me magistrum Mauricium suprascriptum, coram prenominatis.

" Et nos supradicti archiepiscopus et episcopi, facta applicacione hujusmodi testamenti ut supra scribitur, omnibus heredibus, co-heredibus ac executoribus Dominici Lynche testatoris, precipimus et mandamus auctoritate supradicta, quatenus infra vi dies a die publicacionis presencium, hujusce approbacioni testamenti quiete et pacifice obediant et acquiescant, qui si mandatis nostris non obediant inobedientes, vel ut nobis inobedientes elapssis dictis vi diebus, ecclesiastico per presentes subponimus interdicto. Actum et testificatum Galvie, anno, mense, die quiebus supra. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium, hujusmodi testamenti per nos approbati, transcripto sigilla nostra apposuimus, cum subscriptione manuum nostrarum.

" THOMAS Tuamensis, manu propria.

" QUINTINUS episcopus Cluanesis, manu propria.

" Et nos dictus MAURICIUS eadem gratia episcopus Fyniborensis cum predictis approbavimus, manus propria.

" CORNELIUS procurator episcopi Elphenensis Georgii, manus propria.

" MATHEUS Duacensis.

" Et nos dictus BONAVENTURA eadem gratia episcopus Rossensis cum predictis dominis approbamus, manu propria.

" CORMACUS episcopus Aladensis, manu propria.

" Ego frater CLEMENS OCEALL, gerardianus de Kilkonan testimonium perhibere veritatis, manu propria.

" ENEAS abbas de Cunga, manus propria.

" Padinus procurator RICARDI ALADENSIS.

" Difinitores vi qui ita . . . . sic re . . . .

" PHILLIPUS M^c CENRY. rectot de Hacamor, jurisperitus.

" Ego frater MAURICIUS DERUNC . . . . . . dictus de Rosscregla superior.

" Attestaciones et approbaciones l . . . . fratris in Dez, manus propria.

" Manus propria GALFRIDI YCULENAIN, procuratoris Donaldi Enachdunensis ecclesie decani.

"Manus propria EDMUNDI DE BURGO, archidiaconi ejusdem ecclesie Enagdunensis.

"Et ego magister RICHARDUS NANGLE, sacre pagine professor, viz., emeritus, et unus eorum spiritualium auditorum, sic fieri vidi et teste . . . . judicavi, manu testatoris propria.

"Manus propria magistri CORMACI, de . . . . baccalarii, ac domini episcopi Cluanensis secretarii.

"Eodem modo ego frater Karolus de ordine Fratrum Predicatorum perhibeo testimonium veritatis, manu propria.

"WILLIELMUS abbas de Portu P . . . . . approbo omnia suprascripta.

"Magister EDMUNDUS M^c HENRY, officialis generali ecclesie Aladensis unus difinitorum regulariter difinens manus propria.

"Ego frater CORMACUS, gardianus conventus Fratrum Minorum de Galvia, sicut prius ista commendo, manu propria.

"Et ego vero DERMICIUS O'CLWYAIN, clericus Tuamensis diocesis ac publicus imperiali auctoritate notarius ac supradicti provincialis et consilii.

"Irrotulatur suprascriptum testamentum de suo originali in hanc presenciam formam, de verbo ad verbum transcripsi, in fidem et robor omnium et singulorum premissorum rogatus et requisitus."

Domnick Lynch the testator, who was commonly called Domnick *Dubh*, i. e. *niger*, or the black, and his son and executor Stephen, are thus noticed in Vita Kirovani: "In vetusto collegii libro Dominicum Lynchæum cognomento nigrum, anno salutis 1505 mortuum, *intimum Collegii fundatorem* fuisse legi: quibus verbis meo quidem judicio innuitur, illum ex integro, ope nullius efflagitatâ, collegium extruxisse, ejus insignia in januæ superliminari vetustate penè jam exesa visuntur. Stephanus illius Domi[ni]ci filius, Andreæ Finiborensis nunc (A. D. 1668) episcopi abavus, anno salutis 1535 mortuus, australe templi latus è viridi marmore affabrè dolato, sicut pater collegium, ædificavit; gentilitium ejus scutum tribus trifoliis in campo cyaneo deauratis constans in summo muro prope subgrundium cernitur: Idem etiam Stephanus conventum Eremitarum Sancti Augustini in collè urbi finitimo, et alius è Lyncæis Finniborensis Episcopi Majoribus cœnobium Dominicanorum ab occidente condidit."—p. 9.

In A.D. 1529, Sir John Rawson, prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, at Kilmainham, near Dublin, by the following instrument, appointed Stephen Lynch Fitz-James his principal proctor and agent in and throughout all Connaught. The original document is preserved in the before-mentioned Collegiate Library of Galway.

"Procuratorium Stephani Lynch, a Priore Hospitalis de Kilmaynan juxta Dublinium, ad colligendos ejus redditus in Conacia, A. D. 1529.

"In Dei nomine Amen: per presens publicum instrumentum cunctis evidenter appareat et sit notum quod anno ab Incarnacione Domini millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo nono, indiccione prima pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri domini Clementis hujus nominis Pape septimi, anno sexto, mensis quidem Julii die xxii, in magna camera capitalis domus de Kylmaynan juxta Dublinium, hospitalis sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Hibernia, in mei notarii publici subsignati, et testium infrascriptorum presencia, personaliter constitutus, venerandus religiosus dominus Johannes Rawson miles, prior dicti hospitalis, melioribus via, modo, jure et forma quibus potuit seu debuit, dilectum sibi in Christo spectabilem virum Stephanum Fitz-James Lynch, mercatorem de Galvia, suum verum, legitimum et indubitatum procuratorem, actorem, factorem, negociorumque suorum gestorem, et nuncium specialem fecit, constituit et ordinavit, solum et insolidum, ita quod non sit melior condicio occupantis. Deditque et concessit dictus venerandus dominus constituens eidem procuratori suo potestatem generalem et mandatum speciale ad locandum, *arrendandum*, et ad firmam sive firmas dimittendum, vice et nomine suo, ac dicti hospitalis personis ad hoc aptis, queeunque dominia, terras, tenementa, redditus et servicia, decimas, oblaciones et alteragia dicto hospitali per totam Connaciam qualitercunque spectantia, cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinenciis, et presertim decimas ecclesiarum parochialium de Ballyclare et de Kyltarragh Tuamensis diocesis, villam de Clomakany juxta Ballyclare predictam, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, decimas de Kenaleghen Clonfertensis diocesis, ac capellam et domum Sancti Johannis Baptiste de Ballyne-Robe, cum una carucata terre, et uno molendino ibidem pro congrua sive congruis, summa sive summis redditus ad usuales et consuetos terminos inde reddendum, annuatim, et hujusmodi redditus et arreragia eorundem, a dictis firmariis et eorum quolibet exigendum, petendum, levandum, et recipiendum, ac de receptis acquietanciam sive acquietancias conficiendum, sigillandum et deliberandum, intrusores quoscumque dictas decimas, terras sive dominia, seu aliquam parcellam eorumdem violenter sive injuste occupantes, processu juris, seu alio modo quocunque legitimo repellendum et penitus amovendum, et si necesse fuerit singulos firmarios non solventes coram quibuscumque judicibus spiritualibus, vel secularibus in quibuscumque curiis conveniendum, implicitandum et prosequendum, summam vel summas ferri petendum et audiendum, judicem sive judices eligendum vel recusandum, damna quoque et interesse petendum et recuperandum provocandi et appellandum, Apostolosque petendum et recipiendum provocaciones et appellationes notificandum et intimandum, et earum causas prosequendum, alium vel alios procuratorem vel procuratores substituendum et destituendum, procuratorisque officium in se reassumendum, quociens et quando sibi videbitur expedire: fructus quoque redditus et proventus hujusmodi ecclesiarum, villarum, terrarum et dominiorum petendum, colligendum et recipiendum ac conservandum, et de eis ad commodum, usum et utilitatem dicti prioris et hospitalis, libere disponendum; ceteraque omnia et singula faciendum, exercendum et expediendum que in premissis et circa ea necessaria fuerint seu quomodolibet oportuna, eciam si talia forent que mandatum de se magis exigant speciale quam presentibus sit expressum. Et dictus dominus constituens pro se et successoribus suis promisit se ratum, gratum et firmum perpetuo habiturum totum id et quicquid dictus procurator suus substitutusve seu substituendus ab eodem fecerit in premissis vel in aliquo premissorum, judicioque sisti et judicatum solvi sub ypotheca et obligacionem omnium bonorum suorum mobilium et immobilium presencium et futurorum. Et dictus dominus constituens ad tunc ibidem declaravit se velle hujusmodi suam constitucionem et potestatem eidem procuratori suo, ut premittitur attributas, ad vim biennium post datum presencium et non amplius valituras. Super quibus omnibus et singulis dictus dominus constituens me notarium publicum subsignatum, ut sibi unum vel plura publicum seu publica conficerem instrumentum sive instrumenta debita cum instancia requisivit. Acta sunt hec prout suprascribuntur et recitantur sub Anno Domini, indiccionis pontificalis, mense, die et loco quibus supra. Presentibus ad tunc ibidem discreto et honesto viro domino Ricardo Ellercare, prebendario de Castroknocke, et stywardo de Kylmaynan, et Roberto North literato, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter, et rogatis.

> "Et ego Nicholaus Bennet, Ffernensis diocesis oriundus, publicus, sacre sedis apostolice auctoritate, notarius, quia prenominati procuratoris constitucioni potestatis, ... ceterisque premissis omnibus et singulis prout suprascribuntur et recitantur, sub Anno Domini, indiccionis pontificalis, mense, die et loco quibus supra agebantur et fiebant, una cum prenominatis testibus presens personaliter interfui: eaque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audivi. Ideo hoc presens publicum instrumentum inde confeci, scripsi, publicavi, et in hanc publicam formam redegi, signoque et nomine meis solitis et consuetis signavi in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum. Una cum appensione sigilli dicti venerandi Domini constituentis ad arma, rogatus specialiter et requisitus. IHESUS, MARIA. NICHOLAUS BENNET, Notarius."

The following document, from the same repository, records the erection of an hospital in Galway, called the "Poor men is houss," in A.D. 1567, by Martin Lynch Fitz-Christopher; and with it I close these ancient evidences of the public munificence of the Lynch family, alluded to in this pedigree:

"This endentur made at Galwey theight day of November in the ixth yeare of the raign of our moste dreade soverayn Lady Elizabethe, by the grace of God queen of Englaund, Ffraunce, and Ierlaund, deffenndour of the faith, etc., and of our lorde God M^{o}D^{o}LXVII, by tuxt Sir Patryck Dermode, wardian of the parishe churche and colladge of the said town of Galwey, and the rest of his brethern the corrall viccarys of the same of that on partie, and Martin Linche fitz Christopher of the same town bourgeis of thother partie. Witnesseth that whereas the said Martyn begonn a certayne worck in the worshipp and honnour of Almightye Godd, and harbrow the poor and nedye within the same town, and for the better mantaynaunc of the same poor men is houss, and to uphold the same, exhibited an humble peticon unto us the said wardian and viccarres, and he requyered us in way of charitie and augment the living of the said poor men is houss, to graunt unto him, and to the said poor man is houss, the thre housses to us belonging, which benn anexid unto the said poor man is houss, waluing per ann. to our colladge tenn shillinges sterling after thold custumy: and for due payment of the said x^{s}. to by payd to us and to our successours, wardians, and viccaries of the sam yerly, the said Martin have not onely the said buyldinge by him mad uppon the said poor men is houss, and all other the comodities thereunto bylonginge . . . . and as well have bound by theass presents his own principall tenement wherein he dwellethe with thappurtenaunces which was som tym Domnick Duff Linche tenement as it extendethe. And we the said wardiann and viccaries and every of us perceiving the good and goddly opynion of the said Martyn, and also considering the meritorious great work by him begonn upon the said poor men is houss, and that it wear mete and convenient for us to ayde and assist him and all others pretending the lyck worck, and to encoradge ther herts thereto. In consideration of the premisses we the said wardian perceaved the puer and sencer devocon of the said Martyn towards the said poor men is howss; and so inclyned our harts to graunt his peticon: And by theass presents have given and graunted unto the said Martyn, and to the said poor men is houss for evermor, the said thre housses parcells of our launds situated in the Upper Showmakers, by tuxt the lanne in the west, Teig M^{c} Domezii is littell houss of stounn in the northe, Nicholas Linche's tenement in theast, and Donell Ffollazainy is ground in the sowth: the said Martyn and the said poor men is houss to have and to hold the said thre housses, in leingth and breade as they extendethe, with all manner comodities, buyldings, and apurtenaunces for ever mor of the said wardian and vicarres, and their successours. The said Martin, and his heirs, being bound to yeld and pay unto the said wardian and viccaries, and unto ther successours for ever the som of tenn shillinges sterling coraunt lawfull mony of Englaund yerly at two severall termes accustomed, to sey Easter and Mighellmas, and for payment thereof, Martyn have bounde his said principall tenement, and as well promissed and by cam bound that he neither now other of his heires shall make no maner alteracons neither alienate the said thre housses, nether any houss thereof to no manner persone, neither giv no entrest thereof to no person is uss from the uss and comoditie of the poor men is said houss: and if the said Martyn, or the proctours of the said poor men is houss, shuld hold the said rents, or any parte thereof ffrom the said wardian, viccaries, or from ther successours, the space of two years. Then the said wardian and viccaries, and ther successours may lawfully enter in possession of the said thre housses, with thapurtenaunces ageinst all maner personis for ever. To the accompassement and performaune of the premisses in every condicon afore written and expressed, the said wardian and viccariis haue bound themselves and ther successours wardianus and viccaries of the sam, and as well ther goods and lands present and to com, and in lyck manere the said Martyn for his parte bounde his person, his goods, his said principall tenement, with all his goods, lands, catteils, heirs and executours present and to com, renouncing all excepcions to the contrary by theass presents. In witness hereof the parties intercheangeably to thess endentours set ther signis and sealls, and willid the town clearck to writ and sign the same, the yeare and day above: beinge present, Mr. EDMOUND KYROWAIN, mayor of Galwey; JAMES LINCHE FITZ-AMBROS, and MARTIN KYROWAIN, bailivis; DENIS KYROWAIN and ROBOWK LINCHE FITZ-HENRY, proctours; THOMAS COLMAN, notary; and others. Per me MARTYNE LYNCHE FYZ-CHRISTOPHER."

Page 52, *line* 30.

Glasses of divers coulors.—The rich windows of this ancient church were demolished after the wars of A. D. 1688.

Page 53, *line* 12.

Stirpe clarus.—This inflated epitaph has been thus humorously translated by a member of the Irish Archæological Society:

> " A Milesian by birth—the soldier's dear joy,
> A very young man, but a very old boy;
> From this wretched county to heaven he's raised,
> Here lies Stephen Lynch, God Almighty be praised."

The words "excitatur" and "Martinus" in the text, are "exaltatur" and "Stephanus" on the monument.

The above epitaph is only exceeded by that of the tremendous Dutch admiral Tromp, at Delft; which our inditer might have had in view: " Batavæ gentis decus—virtutis bellicæ fulmen—Amor Civium—Hostium Terror—Oceani stupor—Martinus Harpertus Trompius; cui Schola Oriens et Occidens, Mare Materia Triumphorum, Universus Orbis Theatrum Gloriæ fuit." A. D. 1554.

Page 53, line 27.

Archbishop of Tuam.—This venerable prelate is said to have lived to the age of 118 years.

Page 54, line 11.

Mr. Peter Lynch of Sruell.—See in Clanricarde's Memoirs, fol. Lond. 1757, p. 7, allusion made to this "Peter Lynch of Shruell;" whom the Marquess, *Id.* p. 72, calls "Pierce Lynch, my tenant of Shreull." The castle here belonged to his lordship. It is situate on the confines of Galway and Mayo counties; and near it an "inhuman and barbarous massacre" was committed in February, A. D. 1641; of which see a narrative in Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland," vol. ii. p. 331, first edition; and vol. iv. p. 239, edition by Archdall, A. D. 1789. This narrative has been compiled from the depositions of "Mr. John Gouldsmith, parson of Brashowle" (*Burrishoole*), in Mayo, and others; which depositions are now preserved in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 3. 1. The following passage, Mayo Volume, p. 5, omitted by Lodge, may be considered curious: "Deponent" (John Gouldsmith) "having been a Romish papist ~~priest~~, (*sic* in orig.) and converted to the Protestant religion by the light of God's truth, and therefore more hated than any other by the Papists. The rebells coming to his house at midnight, the —— day of ———, 1641, presented their sharp skeines to his throate, robbed him then and other times of all his goods, worth about £500; and forcibly expelled him from his church-living and lands, worth £100 per annum. Having heard and being told by some of his neighbours, that he had no waye to save his life but by going to masse, he fled away, and was pursued by Edmond O'Maley M^{c}. Laughlin, who besett the house whither he was fled, with about 20 of his men, saying unto him, 'M^{r}. Gouldsmith doe you remember how your English have served us. How they slitt our noses and scared our faces; come forth.' And was so bitter against this deponent, that, had not a frier begged for him upon his knees, (as the neighbours told him) he had cut out the deponent's tongue. At length, with much difficulty, deponent escaped to the Lord of Mayo's house; and was the second man that was robbed in the county of Mayo, as he supposeth." The deponent further states, among other matters also omitted by Lodge in the narrative, that "he was in the county of Westmeath, as a Protestant clergyman." He was the ancestor (grandfather?) of Oliver Goldsmith, our highly gifted poet and essayist, but superficial and prejudiced historian; for proof of which see that part of his History of England that treats of the affairs of Ireland in the seventeenth century. There is a tradition current in the counties of Westmeath and Roscommon, that the poet was descended from a friar, whom the people designate by an epithet too gross to be mentioned here. That tradition is in some degree supported by the testimony above quoted. These particulars were, probably, unknown to Doctor Prior, the elegant biographer of Goldsmith.

Page 56, *line* 19.

Kirovan—a very renowned man.—This was the celebrated Francis Kirwan, Bishop of Killala, whose life, written by Doctor John Lynch, is mentioned p. 68, (*note*). The compilers of the foregoing pedigree have erroneously stated, that Doctor Kirwan died in A. D. 1654; but it appears from his life, that he was banished from Ireland in A. D. 1655, and that his death took place at Rennes, in France, on 27th August, A. D. 1616. *Icon*, p. 102: "die 27 Augusti horâ noctis undecima, ultimum emisit spiritus.—et die Dominica, postridie illius diei qua extinctus est, concionatores eum fuisse virum prædicabant, cujus vita plurimam sanctitatem redolebat."—p. 103. See also *Hib. Dominicana*, p. 490. Some additional light might be thrown on the life of this venerable prelate, but here it would be irrelevant.

The family of Kirwan, *recte* O'Kirwan (ua Ciarraḃáin), is purely Irish, and not of Saxon or Anglo-Norman origin, as has been erroneously supposed by some members of the name. This is a fact which was well-known to the late distinguished philosopher, Richard Kirwan, a member of this family, who was an honour to his name and country; and it was by him duly appreciated. That learned individual considered the Milesian families of Ireland, if not superior, to be, at least, no way inferior to the English or Anglo-Norman adventurers, who first came hither in the twelfth century. The following judicial document, relating to this family of O'Kirwan, is taken from the original, dated A. D. 1485, preserved in the Collegiate Library of Galway.

"Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Willoke Lynche, superior ville de Galwy, Johannes Lynche fyz-Edmundi prepositus, et sui comburgenses de Galwy, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra quod, aparentibus coram nobis, Davide *O'Kyrrvayn* et dominis Waltero, Thoma et Johanne suis germanis, ex parte una, et Davide Bodikyn ex parte altera, prefatus David et sui germani conquerebantur super prefato Davide Bodikyn, pro eo quod ipse eos impediebat fabricare quandam domum, in quadam placea impignorata pro sua dote Elene *yny Kyrrvayn* germane eorundem, relicte bone memorie Edmundi Bodikyn, videlicet, contra vim et formam sentencie in nostra curia, in causa ejusdem dotis quondam late, prefato vero Davide Bodikyn ex adverso, eodem instanti proponente prefatos, ante omnia juxta formam ejusdem sententie teneri probare tradicionem ejusdem dotis, quomodo, qualiter et quantum tradiderunt, certam diem et horam eidem Davidi et suis germanis ad probandam traditionem ejusdem dotis, et quomodo, qualiter et quantum tradiderunt, assignavimus; quo die et hora advenientibus, partibusque coram nobis comparientibus, prefatus David et sui germani predicti satis luculenter, per sufficientes evidencias et experimenta formaliter producta, probaverunt se solvere prefato Edmundo Bodikyn, in dotem et maritagium ejusdem Elene sue germane, realiter et cum effectu, duodecem libras, quindecem solidos et duos denarios. Ideoque nos predicti superior, prepositus et nostri comburgenses eidem prime sume omnino adherentes, judicavimus, sicut per presentes judicamus, predictam placeam titulo pignoris pro summa dotis predicta obligari prefato Davidi *O'Kyrrvayn* et suis germanis predictis, quousque de prefata summa plenarie effectualiter fuerint persoluti, fructus et obvenciones ejusdem pignoris, durante titulo ejusdem, libere percipiendo : lignea eciam edificia, quociens aut quando opus fuerit, durante titulo ejusdem pignoris, sine impedimento aliquo, fabricantes et fabricata reparantes ; quos vero Davidem et suos germanos predictos in possessionem ejusdem pignoris induximus et inducimus, per presentes. Ita tamen quod omnia et singula que probabit prefatus David Bodikyn, per satissufficientes probationes, prefatam Elenam ex bonis prefati Edmundi sui conjugis sine satissufficienti titulo adeptam fuisse, demantur omnino de summa pignoris predicta. De quibus omnibus et singulis, infrascriptum publicum notarium hanc sententiam in hanc publicam formam redigere facimus. Hec sententia lata est apud Galwey, tertio die mensis Septembris, Anno Domini millesimo cccc^{o} lxxxv^{o}. et regni Regis Ricardi tercii anno tercio.

> "Et ego vero, Willielmus Molgan, clericus Enachdunensis diocesis, publicus, auctoritate Imperiali, notariusque, cum omnia et singula premissa, sic et premittitur, fierent, dicerentur et agerentur presens interfui, eaque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audivi. Ideoque jussu et rogatu predictorum superioris, prepositi et suorum comburgensium, anno, die, mense et loco quibus supra, indicatione vero tercia, pontificatus Domini Innocencii pape VIII. anno secundo, in hanc publicam formam redegi, signo et nomine meis solitis et consuetis signavi, rogatus et requisitus, in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum."

After this time, the O'Kirwans, in order to Anglicize their name, divested it of the national O; but without that prefix, the name cannot be expressed in the Irish language. This antinational practice of Anglicizing Irish surnames, has been prevalent for the two last centuries.

Page 56, *line* 28.

D. John Baptista Rebucino.—Rinuccini.—*Hib. Dom.* p. 650.

Page 57, *line* 3.

Relations of said fa. Domnick Lynch.—Some of these distinguished individuals will be found noticed in De Burgo, Hib. Dom. ; and Ware, De Scriptor. Hib., Harris's Ed.

See the former, p. 522, for an account of "Fa. Nicholas Lynch, of the order of Preachers;" where he is called, "Vir pius, et Rosarii Restaurator Galviæ, ac per totum Regnum Propagator zelosissimus: *Id.* p. 588, "Dominicus Linceus, Vir (inquam testis oculatus) vere pius, suique Instituti custos integerrimus, cujus Vultus plane angelicus præclarum aliquid supra humanum semper præseferebat." See also Harris's Ware, vol. ii. pp. 166 and 191, for notices of Fa. Richard Lynch and Stephen Lynch, and their writings. The latter was generally called Stephanus a Galviâ. The published works of these learned men have been carefully preserved in the Collegiate Library in Galway.

Page 58, *line* 6.

Sir Robert Lynch, Barronet.—Ancestor of Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, of Castle Carra, in the county of Mayo, Baronet.

Page 58, *line* 12.

Sir Richard Blake.—Ancestor of the Right Honorable Lord Baron Wallscourt.

Page 58, *line* 13.

Geoffry Brown.—Ancestor of the Right Honorable Lord Baron Oranmore and Browne.

Page 58, *line* 19.

O'Saghnissy.—O'Shaughnessy. For an interesting account of this once renowned, but now reduced Milesian race, see "The Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach," p. 372, lately published by the Irish Archæological Society. Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy alluded to in the text, is thus noticed in *Vita Kirovani:* "Nec admisit [*Alladensis*] munificentiam non multum absimilem ei à *D. Rogero ô Sachnesy* exhibitam, nobilissimo equite aurato nemini totius Connaciæ, cum à Marchione [*Clanricardiæ*] discesseris, hospitalitate liberalitateque secundo. Nimirum ad quosvis hospito excipiendos donisque afficiendos addictissimus fuit; ut ejus valvis apponi potuerit decantata illa inscriptio: Porta patens esto, nulli claudaris honesto. Instar progenitoris sui Guarii Connaciæ quondam Regis, qui ad liberalitatem omnibus præstandam adeo propensus fuit; ut, cum summæ liberalitatis elogio aliquem efferimus, Guario munificentiorem esse dicamus."—*Icon*, p. 68. The fate of this great family affords a useful lesson. While the descendants of the burghers of Galway, who "followed industry," are numbered with the nobles of the land, those of the Milesian chiefs, and among them of the "Lord O'Saghnissy," who "despised industry," are numbered with its beggars. The lineal representative of this "lord of many vassals," exemplifies the moral. He now stands shorn of "the many lands," but is always ready to make reprisals, by shearing others; for he is, as we are told in the curious treatise on Hy-

Fiachrach just referred to, an humble member of the "ancient and honourable fraternity" of barbers. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

The Editor cannot close these notices, without expressing his acknowledgment to an amiable and respectable member of the family to which they relate, Miss Julia Maria Lynch of Galway, whose father, the late Pierce Lynch, Esq., of Dangan, was the lineal representative of an ancient branch of his name. This excellent lady, with some of the old possessions, inherits the more valuable virtues of her ancestors; and, by communicating the curious document here inserted, has helped to raise an honourable and permanent monument to their memory.

J. H.

ART. V.—*Poem by Gratianus Lucius, alias Doctor John Lynch, Author of Cambrensis Eversus, in Reply to the Question " Cur in patriam non redis?"*

Visendi patrios valido trahor impete fines,
nam natalis humûs me pius urit amor,
In qua vagitus emisi pusio primos,
et pressi teneris ubera grata labris.
In qua doctrinæ posui tyrocinia; frontis
forma meæ cum juvenilis erat,
Dulcis Ierne suo gremio me fovit adultum,
dum licuit mystæ munus obire mihi.
Hoc in terdenas impendi munere messes:
interea excolui Palladis arte rudes.
Sed sacra pertæsus domuum celebrare latebris,
in templo optavi nostra videre sacra.
Annuit Omnipotens votis. Patuere tot annos
ante per hæreticos ostia clausa feros.
Sic tandem penitus voti damnatus, ad annos
possedit denos gaudia summa sinus.
Hac ego lætitiâ perfusus carmina dixi,
edita voce pii quæ Simeonis erant.

"Nunc servum dimitte tuum, Deus alme, videre
  æternam requiem cœlicolûmque choros."
Nam mea viderunt in templis lumina palam
  Catholico ritu numina vestra coli.
Hancce voluptatem cœli mihi Rector ademit,
  meque peregrinum passus adire solum est.
Mens avet ad patrios rursum remeare penates,
  multa iter at sistunt impedimenta meum.
Edideram libros, et in his ego culpo ministros
  Regis supremos, nil nisi vera loquens.
Non dubito me quin odiis sectentur iniquis,
  et timeo frangant ne mihi reste gulam,
Impete nam mentis mage quam ratione feruntur,
  illis pro quovis jure libido sua est.
Nec capiti nostro impendere pericla timerem,
  ast etiam hospitibus certa ruina forem;
Quos libertatis vel opum perferre necesse est
  jacturam, pandant si sua tecta mihi.
Nec delatorum gravis et densissima turba
  me permisissent delituisse diu,
Malo timere nimis, mihi quam prudentia desit,
  facundo orator dixerat ore sagax[a].
Sed dices scripti nunc nulla memoria vestri est,
  illam tempus edax oblivione delet.
In silicis venis ardens est flamma sopita,
  quæ ferri affrictu protinus icta micat

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[a] The words "Pro Marcello" are added in the margin, opposite to this line in the manuscript; referring evidently to the following passage in Cicero's Oration Pro Marcello: "Tua enim nostra cautio est: ut, si in alterutro peccandum sit, malim videri nimis timidus quam parum prudens."

Sic quando in patriâ cernar tellure morari,
  horum quæ scripsi mox memor hostis erit.
Justa videtur ei magnum reprehensio crimen,
  cui fuerat sceleris debita pœna gravis.
Si patrem læsi, patris ultor filius in me
  acria patriti tela furoris aget,
Audio magnates aliquos mihi velle favere,
  sunt alii, quibus est mens inimica mihi.
Hi me dum cruciant, illi sua tergora vertent,
  meque premente uno, non feret alter opem.
Finge age securo mihi nulla pericla parari,
  et me per quasvis pergere posse vias.
Ipsa senectutis tristis torpedo labores
  vel modicos etiam me tolerare vetat.
Nunc in Catholicos legum non stringitur ensis,
  impune exercent jam sua rite sacra.
Intervalla febris sicut sunt lucida, ceu cum
  post placidum flustrum sæva procella furit.
Sic post hanc pacem tempestas dira sequetur,
  qua se cogetur condere mysta specu.
Quid mihi tum fiet, latebras cui quærere vires
  jam desunt, etiam flaccida membra labant?
Hinc fit ut officium non sim facturus amicis,
  sim detrimentum, simque futurus onus.
His magis exilium, patriæ, mihi proderit, in quo,
  e Cœlo his animæ defluat oro salus.
In patriâ scriptis mea tota industria sudat
  ornandâ, hic meus est nocte dieque labor.
Fors optanda Deus nobis hæc otia fecit,
  quæ non sunt operâ prætereunda levi,

Verum pro patriâ sunt impendenda labori,
  quæ licet absenti semper amata mihi est.
Sed nec omitto vacare mihi, numenque precari,
  eluere et vitæ crimen adorno meæ.
Non poterit superesse diu grandævus, et annos
  florentes crebro mors inopina rapit.
Exitus e vitâ mihi certo certius instat.
  ut mihi sit felix summa laboro dies,
Missio militibus veteranis traditur. Ergo
  post annos actos est mihi danda quies.
Hîc animæ multo magis indulgebo saluti,
  in patriæ quam si finibus ipse forem.
Me jam decrepitum putris tenet ora sepulchri,
  inter viventes est mihi parva mora,
Non opus est igitur patriis ut deferar oris,
  quæritur haud tanto tumba labore procul.
Improbus hîc miles non clamat voce tonante,
  in vinclum propere, perfide mysta, veni
Non hîc nos quartum tabulatum ascendimus ultra,
  ut nobis fiat concio sive sacrum.
Grandibus in templis palam veneranda locatur,
  non in despectis hostia sacra casis.
Cunctis Catholici fit aperta professio cultûs,
  orgia Calvini rarus adire solet.
In patriâ hæreticis templum clangoribus horret,
  quod cantu vidi personuisse sacro.
Orgia Calvin[i] sanctas ba[c]chantur ad aras,
  in quibus oblata est hostia sacra prius.
Non ego luminibus queo talia cernere siccis,
  horrorem incutiunt auribus ista meis.

Certior ergo salus peregre est, ubi summa propinquat
  lux mihi, morsque meas decubat ante fores.
Jussit Abrahamum natali excedere terrâ
  Omnipotens, jussis paruit ille Dei.
Nimirum melius peregre quis numen adorat,
  finibus in patriis quam sine fine manens.
Si semper fuero longinquis advena terris,
  sic mihi felicius conciliabo Deum.
Mentis inops is habetur, qui discriminis expers
  ultro se certis objicit ipse malis.
V'in me sedatam turbis mutare quietem,
  inque pericla sciens indubitata ruam.
V'in stans in portu caput objectare procellis,
  et me securum v'in trepidare metu.
Libertate fruor, quâ me spoliare laboras,
  libertas vitâ est plus adamata mihi.
Libertas etenim quovis non venditur auro,
  ergo servitio est anteferenda meo,
Libertatis amans, rude jam donatus, acerbi
  rursus ego domini nolo subire jugum.
Hìc mihi dicendi quicquid libet ampla potestas
  fit, voces ardet carpere nemo meas.
At quando nostro quid acerbius excidit ori
  in patriis oris, carptor iniquus adest,
Qui verborum apices rimabitur usque medullam,
  torquebitque meos in mala sensa sonos,
Forsitan et vitæ parient mea dicta ruinam,
  insidiatori si minus illa placent.
Fac tamen in patriam sit eundi facta potestas,
  et nullus nobis objiciatur obex.

Qua ratione sali poterunt tolerare labores
   ævo confecti membra caduca senis,
Esto etiam salvus patriis fors advehar oris,
   prodero quid? passus tædia tanta maris
Nil mihi plus volupe est quam notos cernere vultus,
   quam me natali vivere posse solo.
Gratius haud quicquam est quam me, post fata, sepulchro
   inferri, ante meum quod genus omne tegit.
Cum tamen optatum numen donare recuset,
   illius ad nutum defero velle meum.
Cognovi plures auro fundisque valentes,
   queis nunc accepi vix superesse cibum,
Nobilium natas, paribus quæ nubere suetæ,
   abjectæ plebis nunc juvat esse nurus,
Magnatum hæredibus, quibus ingens copia rerum
   parta fuit, vili quæritur arte lucrum.
Sidera lambentis qui mox fuit incola tecti,
   cogitur exiguis nunc habitare casis.
Auro qui fuerat permultis dives et agris,
   hic nunc mendicat, quem dabat ante, cibum.
O quam sunt multi, mirabar quos modo Crœsos,
   quos nunc mendicos cerno repente Codros.
Millia multa virûm sunt ad Garamantas et Indos
   amandata procul, quæ periere situ.
His, qui non cessere domo, vis publica crebris
   sumptibus exiguas eripiebat opes.
Quindenas hyemes dulcis me Gallia nutrit,
   tamque diu patriæ finibus exul ago.
Aut Libitina meos vitæ subtraxit amicos,
   natali infelix exiliumve solo.

Sedibus et faustus tenuit quos casus anilis,
exhaustos victus non nisi pauper alit.
Qui fortunati me discedente fuerunt,
vel vitâ dudum vel caruere bonis.
Res igitur patriæ mentem vel lumina lædent,
certa sed exilio hoc est mihi parta salus.
Est mihi sola salus peregre discriminis expers
in patriâ nil quam triste videre licet,
Tranquillum mentis statum præpono dolori.
Ergo peregrina est vita colenda mihi.

NOTES.

The foregoing poem, which is now for the first time printed, from the author's autograph, in the possession of the Editor, was written about A. D. 1667[a], by Doctor John Lynch (well known to the learned by the name of Gratianus Lucius), R. C. Archdeacon of Tuam, and afterwards R. C. Bishop of Killala in Ireland. See De Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana*, p. 30, note (9), where Doctor Lynch is mentioned as "Vicarius Apostolicus Alladensis." He composed this poem during his exile in France, in reply to the question, "Cur in patriam non redis?" "Why do you not return to your native land?" and in it he has detailed, in an affecting strain, the several reasons which deterred him from so doing. It was probably unfinished, as some few false quantities may be detected; for example, in p. 91, "oblĭvione," line 24; "sŏpita," line 25; p. 93, "pālam," line 21. An account of Doctor Lynch's printed works is given in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 163. See also Nicholson's Irish Historical Library, p. 2; and *ante*, p. 68,

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[a] This date is ascertained from the following passage in the poem, p. 95:

"Quindenas hyemes dulcis me Gallia nutrit,
tamque diu patriæ finibus exul ago."

Bishop Nicholson, in his Irish Historical Library, states that Doctor John Lynch fled into France, when Galway was surrendered to the Parliamentary forces; which event, as appears from our author himself in *Icon*, p. 77, took place on the 12th of April, 1652.

p. 68, note. Those works, and particularly that entitled "Cambrensis Eversus," which is the most celebrated and valuable of them all, will be found to furnish the best commentary on the present poem.

That able and learned refutation of Cambrensis, which ought to be in the hands of every student of Irish history, contains most of the facts and sentiments to which the author has here given expression. The work opens with great dignity, in an avowal of the exile's devotion to his native land, addressed to King Charles the Second, after his restoration: "Patriæ studium (Serenissime Rex) adeo altè pectori meo semper insedit, ut, licet ab ejus aspectu meos oculos vis hostilis avulserit; in conditione tamen ejus contemplandâ, cogitationes meas assiduè defixerim; quas ad gentis meæ famam invidorum dentibus miserè discerptam, integritati pristinæ vendicandam transtuli."—*Epist. Dedicatoria.* He then lays it down as a general principle, that the same feeling is strongly implanted by nature in the minds of all men: "Natura patriæ studium adeò vehemens hominum animis insevit, ut illi, quos sua sors, aut aliena vis in regionibus à patria remotissimis collocavit, cohibere se non possint, quin animus in rebus patriis cogitatione percurrendis assiduè versetur. Nam sicut heliotropium abeuntem solem semper intuetur, omnibusque horis cum eo vertitur, vel nubilo obumbrante: Sic naturæ quodam impetu ferimur omnes, ut omni charitatis inclinatione mens nostra in patriam propendeat. Siquidem soli cogitationes omnes in ea defigimus, et in hominum consortio constituti, de illa sermonem instituimus; Nec possumus ab eâ, quamvis ærumnarum nube obtecta, cogitationes avertere."—*Cambr. Evers.* p. 4.

The operation of this noble feeling is thus beautifully illustrated: "Ferunt aquilæ nidum struenti alias aves opem ferre, et hanc odorifera ligna, illam lauri frondes, unam pini ramos, aliam molles plumas nido fabricando subministrare: singulis pro sua facultate studium suum et obsequium avium principi testari connitentibus. Animalculis scilicet istis nos informantibus, ut dotem, qua quemque nostrum vel natura imbuit, vel industria excoluit, ad patriæ laborantis opitulationem conferamus; et ut hic manu, ille consilio, unus consolatione, alius precibus ad Deum fusis, eam ab interitu revocare nitatur."—*Id.* p. 5.

The author, turning his thoughts towards his own country, thus lays before the King a short statement of some of the proceedings of the Parliamentary party there: "Per totum Christianum orbem lex dudum et consuetudo tulit, ut una Christianæ religionis professio servituti quemque subduceret: tui tamen Hiberni ab uxorum liberorum complexu abrepti ad Indias à togatis quibusdam vulturibus deportati sub hasta veneunt. Ita ingenui homines mancipii conditionem subire, et ministeria inusitatâ quadam vilitatis novitate abjecta obire coguntur. Isti enim institores ad negotiationem Indicam designati Publicanos per jocum rogare consueverunt ut, cum ex Hibernis, post fortunas omnes publicis sumptibus exhaustas, succum omnem tamquam è malis aureis expresserint, tum eorum corpora tanquam malorum aureorum cortices ipsis largiantur, è quibus non medioere compendium deinde perciperent. Quamobrem dati sunt in prædam infantes Hibernorum, et uxores eorum in divisionem, et civitates eorum in exterminium, et sancta eorum in pollutionem, ut fierent opprobrium gentibus: Judith, 4."—*Epist. Dedicatoria.*

In the following stanza of our poem, see p. 95, allusion is made to the town of his birth, its magnificent buildings, and the misery to which its once wealthy citizens were reduced by the vicissitudes of war:

"Sidera lambentis qui mox fuit incola tecti,
cogitur exiguis nunc habitare casis.
Auro qui fuerat permultis dives et agris,
hic nunc mendicat, quem dabat ante, cibum."

In the Pii Antistitis Icon (*vide* p. 68, *ante*), the subjects of this stanza are more amply detailed: "In occidua Hiberniæ regione celebre Galviæ oppidum Connaciæ caput visitur; quæ non ita pridem civibus frequens, negotiatoribus fervens, opibus florens fuit: Illud muri è viridi marmore pluribus firmati turribus, et ædes ex eodem saxo in quatuor aut quinque contignationum altitudinem ut plurimum exurgentem [? exurgentes] et plateæ quam amplissimæ adornant; elegans omnium partium symmetria concinnat." —*Icon*, p. 2. "Preter tria Dei flagella, famis, pestis et belli, quæ cives plurimum infestabant, quartum Dei flagellum aliqui fuisse dictitabant hebdomadariam stipendii militaris exactionem, quæ tantâ cum atrocitate fiebat, ut nisi singulis sabbathi diebus, tubâ canente, ac tympano personante, indictum stipendium ad amussim persolveretur, in domos ilico milites irruerent, et sclopulo, virorum, ac mulierum pectoribus admoto, mortem extemplo subeundam esse minarentur, si petita summa citra moram non exhiberetur, quod si, bonis, continuâ pensionum solutione exhaustis, solvendo non essent, culcitræ, spondæ, lodices, mappæ, disci, et obvia quæque suppellex, immo ipsæ mulierum vestes in forum e vestigio rapiebantur, et vili pretio distrahebantur, ita ut sabbathi dies aliquam supremi judicii similitudinem retulisse videretur, quod tubæ clangor utrobique parem ferè terrorem audientibus incusserit."—*Id.* p. 85.

The extreme rarity of our author's works can alone justify the insertion of these lengthened extracts; although they have been considered necessary towards rendering some passages of his poem more intelligible and satisfactory to the reader. Indeed there are but few works on our national affairs so rare, and at the same time so valuable, as those of Doctor John Lynch, particularly his "Cambrensis Eversus;" nor are there any of which reprints would be more acceptable to the public, or useful to the student of Irish history. J. H.

ART. VI. *Obits of Kilcormick.*

THE following obituary notices are taken from a Missal in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin[a], a MS. of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, formerly belonging to the Carmelite Monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary, founded in Kilcormick, now Frankfort, in the King's County, by Odo, or Aedh, son of Nellan O'Molloy, at the beginning of the fifteenth century[b].

The obituary notices, several of which are of the 16th century, all occur in the calendar prefixed to the Missal. The first leaf, which contained the months of January and February, is unfortunately lost, and the calendar now begins with March.

On the first page of the first leaf now remaining are the following entries in a hand of the sixteenth century:

"Missale Kilcormick."

"This was a booke belonging to the Abbey of Kilcormick, in the King's County."

On the upper margin:

"Obiit tyrrletus filius Dathci ac Kafredus filius maricii yċonċubaıɼ, anno domini m^{o}. cccc^{o}. xc^{o}. 3^{o}. autumpni in inicio."

The word *Kafredus* is erased, and over it, in a somewhat later hand, is written *Karolus*.

On the lower margin:

"Obiit Ruoricus o'molmoy filius eiusdem niellani ac et capetaneus nacionis de ferkell in die parascheue anno domini m^{o}. cccc^{mo}. xxxi^{o}. cuius anime propicietur Deus. Amen[c]."

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[a] Class B, Tab. 3, No. 1.

[b] Archdall Monasticon, p. 395.

[c] The election of this Rory O'Molloy to the chieftainship of his clan, is thus recorded by the Four Masters at the year 1427: "O'Molloy [O'Maoılṁuaıḋ] Fergal, lord of Fergall, died, and Rory, son of Niall O'Molloy, was elected in his place."

On the second page of the same leaf are the following entries, on the upper margin:

"Memorandum, quod anno Domini m°. ccccc°. xxv. in octava die ephiphanie interfecti fuerunt duo filii odonis ymolmoy, vz. odo et constantinus o'molmoy, juxta portam monasterii de Kylcormic et abstracti violenter ab ecclesia [per Karalum o'mylmoy et suos secaces[d]] quorum animabus propicietur deus. Amen. Et legens dicat pr. nr. et ave m^{a}. in refrigerium animarum ipsorum et aliorum omnium[e]."

At the 10 Kal. Maii, in the Calendar, is the following obituary notice of a female of the O'Conor family; the date, written ID62, is probably intended for 1562:

"A. D. ID62, obiit Sabina in i concyrr[f]."

On the lower margin:

"Obiit Karalus o'mylmoy sue nationis capitaneus in octava ephifanie et sepultus in Kylcormac, A. D. 1542[g].

"Interfecti fuerunt duo filii odonis y mylmoy iohannes et bernard in mullaċ alluırc, A. D. 1536."

On the second leaf, page 1 (containing May), upper margin:

"Obiit Karulus filius sechna vir strenuus ac omni humana gratia preditus, quinto die mensis maii, Anno Domini m°. cccc^{mo}. lxxvi^{to}. et sepultus est in monasterio Beate Marie de Kylcormic in tertio gradu iuxta caput chori in aquilonali parte. Cuius anime propicietur deus. Amen."

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[d] These words are added on the top, but in the same hand.

[e] No notice of this event is to be found in the Four Masters.

[f] This lady's death is not noted by the Four Masters: *in* is for ınġean, *daughter:* in female names *Ny* is the same as *O* in males, and signifies *nepos*, or *descendant of.*

[g] The Four Masters have recorded the election of Karolus, or Cathaoir O'Molloy, to the chieftainship in 1533, where they say "Donell O'Molloy was slain on the green of Lynally, after which his brother, Cathaoir O'Molloy, was made chief;" and the death of this chieftain is thus recorded at the year 1541: "O'Molloy (Cathaoir) a man of great name and renown in his time, died."

On the same page at the 2 Id. Maii, in the Calendar, is the following note:

"Hic obiit venerabilis ac discretus vir Maister rogerus doduygem qui fuit excelsi ingenii mire discrecionis magne largitatis plenus gratia et veritate coram Deo et omnibus sanctis, anno Domini mclli°. ccccc. xli. cuius anime propicietur Deus. Amen."

And at the 12 Kal. Junii:

"Hic obbiit vir sine nomine ocerruayll. Qui fuit dominus et princeps elie, occisus in castro suo proprio in cluoinlesc,[h] morte incogitata, et nisi predicitur improvisa, et qui fuit magne sapientie et prudencie et mirabilis fortitudinis, cuius anime propicietur Deus Amen. in anno Domini mclli^{mo}. cccccxli[i]."

On the next page at 10 Kal. Julii:

"Obitus fratris olіueri druhul anno Domini 1468."

On the first page of the third leaf, lower margin, is the following memorandum:

"Memorandum quod anno Domini m°. cccc^{mo}. Decimo xxviij. die mensis Julij. interfecti fuerunt duo filii Niellani ymolmoy, videlicet, Toorroncius et Tathenus per homines patrie de clanmalura, quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen."

On the next page, at the 14 Kal. Septembris, is the following obit:

"Obitus fratris Edwardi brakan quondam prioris Kilcarmic, anno Domini m°. cccc^{c}. lx. viij°."

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[h] Now Clonlisk, in the King's County, a castle which gave name to the Barony of Clonlisk.

[i] The Four Masters have given the following account of this event at the year 1541: "O'Carroll (Fer gan ainm, son of Mulrony) was treacherously slain, he being blind, by Tadhg, son of Donnchadh, who was son of John O'Carroll, and his kinsmen, assisted by the son of O'Molloy, in the castle of Clonlisg; but although O'Carroll was an old man, he nevertheless displayed great prowess in contending against his slayers, which gained him a great name and renown. Twelve of his people were slain along with him."

On folio 4, page 1, upper margin:

"Obiit Niellanus filius Cougogri ymolmoy in vig. nativitatis Beate marie, et sepultus est ante magnum altare aput Kylrcarmic [*sic*], Anno Domini m°. cccc. lxxviij°. Cuius anime propicietur Deus. Amen."

And at 6 Id. Sept.:

"Obiit fratris Nicholaus obracħ." [O'Brachan] "prior quondam hujus monasterii peste captus anno Domini 1536.

On the lower margin of the same page:

"Occissus est quondam prior deduru et famosus et largus per partes clonlunam per omnes partes de dellna et cloncolman. In vigilia mathei anno Domini 1553 Contanus o'mylmoy filius Karali cuius anime propitietur Deus, amen."

On the next page of the same leaf:

"Obitus odonis ymolmoy filii Niellani ymolmoy fundatoris nostri qui erat capetaneus sue nacionis, et sepultus in monasterio de Kylcarmich ante magnum altare in festo sancti remigii. Anno Domini m°. cccc^{mo}. l°. iiij°. cuius anime propicietur Deus. Amen[j]."

At the 11 Kal. Nov. on the same page:

"Dedicatio monasterii de Kylcarmic. Duplex festum."

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[j] This event is recorded by the Four Masters, as follows: "A. D. 1454, Hugh [the same name as Odo], the son of Niall O'Molloy, lord of Fear Ceall, died, and his son Cucogry assumed his place. Cucogry repaired with his troops to the east of Fear Ceall, to oppose Theobald O'Molloy (who was endeavouring to obtain the chieftainship for himself), and seized upon great spoils, Theobald having left his fortresses and his cows unprotected. With these spoils the forces marched off, and O'Molloy's son was left, attended only by a few, in the rear of the booty. Theobald O'Molloy, the sons of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, and the Hy-Regan [O'Dunns] pursued the plunderers, and overtaking O'Molloy's son on the borders of a bog, slew him and several others there. Teige O'Carroll then put Theobald in nomination for the chieftainship, and others set up the grandson of Cosnamhach O'Molloy in opposition."

On the upper margin of fol. 5, p. 1:

"Obiit arturus o'mylmoy sue nacionis capitaneus, anno Domini 1567[k]."

At the 7 Kal. Decemb. on the same page:

"Obitus fratris rorici ymurissa, anno Domini 1568."

On the upper margin of next page:

"Interfectus fuit Odo Juvenis Omylmoy sue nacionis capitaneus xii. Kal. Januarii anno Domini 157" [*sic;* forsitan pro 1577] "cuius anime propitietur Deus. Amen."

At the end of the last page of the volume, there is the following curious Irish deed; the substance of it is recited in Latin in a more modern hand, just above the Irish original, but the writer has left it unfinished:

"Hoc scriptum fuit factum in die sancti Matheī apostoli et evangeliste, inter fratres de Kylcarmic ex una parte, et thebtum [Theobaldum] filium donati et vxorem eius ex altera parte, circa contractus feudi quod in villa vadi flavi est. Et ista sunt debita fratrum . xvij. vace, et ex illis vacis sunt vij . . . .

Then follows the Irish original, of which a translation is here added:

"Acso indoinntiúr do rinne ider Ti-roid mac Donnċaḋ agus na braṫriġ, agus a bſn agus a clann, agus la fel Meata suigisgel do sgriba e, agus íse is efeaċt don dinndiur, .i. na braiṫrig do bi ac taḃairt ġill do'n muinnter so er acuid do baille Aṫa buiḋe, agus is mar so ṫugadar in geall amach, .i. en bo

"This is the Indenture that was made between Theobald the son of Donogh, and the friars, and his wife and his children, and on the day of the festival of Matthew Evangelist it was written, and the tenor of the indenture is, that the friars are to give these people a pledge for their part of Baile Atha-buidhe[l]; and this is the way

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[k] Art O'Molloy was chief in 1557, but was deposed by the English, who set up Theobald O'Molloy in his room.—See the *Four Masters.*

[l] Now Ballyboy; it was one of the chief seats of the O'Molloy family. When the

deag do t-Seaan o Maolmuaiḋ, agus da ba do mac Muirceartaiḋ mic Aoda, agus ceiṫri ba do Tiroid fen, agus siad so na ba ṫugadar na bratri amaċ. i. ba aile inġṫiḋ innlaoġ agus a faġail fan aimsir a ndeárnaḋ in sgriḃneoirneċt. Agus ac so in bia ata ar na bráiṫriḃ na ḋia sin, .i. bia ceaṫrair gaċa raḋṫiġ do reir gnaṫiġ na tire. Annal in tiġearna. mile bliaḋain agus 5 c. bliaḋain agus tri bliaḋna.

way the pledge is to be distributed, viz. eleven cows to John O'Molloy, and two cows to the son of Mortogh, son of Hugh, and four cows to Theobald himself; and these are the sort of cows the friars have undertaken to give away, viz., beautiful, fat, and in calf cows, and to be given up at the time of perfecting this writing. And this is the food that the friars owe along with that, viz., the food of four persons each quarter of a year, according to the custom of the country. The annals of the Lord are one thousand five hundred and three years."

It will be convenient to collect here in chronological order, the historical facts recorded in the foregoing entries, as they contain almost all that is known respecting the Abbey of St. Mary's, of Kilcormick. They were the only source of Archdall's information on the subject, who has quoted them, not from the original MS., but from King's collections, and consequently has fallen into some mistakes, which will be pointed out in the notes.

"1410. July 28. Terence and Tathen O'Molloy, the sons of Niall, were killed by the men of Clonmalura."

"1427. [O'Molloy Fergal, Lord of Fercall, died; and Rory, son of Niall O'Molloy, was elected in his place."]—*Four Masters.*

"1431. On Good Friday[m], died Rory O'Molloy, son of Niall, and chieftain of Fergal."

"1454.

King's County was made shire ground, Ballyboy became the head of a barony which retains its name to this day.—*Mr. O'Donovan.*

[m] Archdall (p. 396), tells us that this Rory O'Molloy "died on Whitsunday in this year," for which he quotes "Calendar cujusdam Missal, in Bibliotheca Coll. Dubl. King, p. 247." He [or his authority, King] evidently fancied that *parasceve* meant Whitsunday.—See p. 99.

"1454. On the feast of St. Remigius (Oct. 1st), died Hugh or Odo O'Molloy, son of Niall, Lord of Fergal, and founder of the Abbey of Kilcormick. He was buried in the Monastery, before the high altar." [Cugogry, son of Hugh O'Molloy, succeeded him in the chieftainship.—*Four Masters.*—See note, p. 102.]

"1468. June 22nd. Died, Friar Oliver Druhul."

"Aug. 19th. Died Edmund Brakan, Prior of Kilcormick."

"1476.[n] May 5th. Died Charles O'Molloy, son of Sechna, a brave man, endowed with every human grace; he was buried in the Monastery of St. Mary of Kilcormick, at the third step, near the head of the choir on the north side."

"1478. Died, on the vigil of the Nativity of St. Mary (Sept 7th), Niall, son of Cucogry O'Molloy, who is buried before the high altar at Kilcormick."

"1493. Died, at the beginning of autumn, Turlath, son of Dathi, and Kafred [Geoffry], or [according to the correction—see p. 99] Charles, son of Maurice O'Conor."

"1503. On the feast of St. Matthew the Evangelist (Sept. 21st), a deed was executed between Theobald O'Molloy, son of Donogh, and his wife on the one part, and the Friars of Kilcormick on the other."—See p. 103.

"1525. On the Octave of the Epiphany (Jan. 13th), the two sons of Hugh (or Odo) O'Molloy, viz. Hugh (or Odo) and Constantine, were violently dragged from the church by Charles O'Molloy and his followers, and slain near the gate of the Monastery of Kilcormick."

"1533. [Donell O'Molloy was slain on the green of Lynally, and his brother, Charles O'Molloy, was made chief."]—*Four Masters.*

"1536. John and Bernard, the two sons of Hugh (or Odo) O'Molloy, were slain at Mullach Alluire."

"Sept. 8th. Died of the plague, Friar Nicholas O'Brachan, Prior of Kilcormick."

"1541. May 14th. Died Master Roger Doduygem, a venerable and discreet man, of lofty genius, of marvellous discretion, and of great liberality, full of grace and truth before God and all saints."—See p. 101.

"May 21st. Fer gan ainm (i. e. *vir sine nomine*) O'Carroll, son of Mulrony, Lord and Chief of Ely, was treacherously slain, he being blind, in his own castle at Clonlisk. He was a man of great wisdom and prudence, and of wonderful valour. He was slain by Tadhg, son of Donnchadh, son of John O'Carroll" —See p. 101, and note [i].

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[n] Archdall makes this date 1479.

"1542. Charles O'Molloy, chief of his tribe, died on the Octave of the Epiphany (Jan. 13th), and was buried at Kilcormick." [A man of great name and renown in his time.—*Four Masters.*]

"1553. Contan O'Molloy, son of Charles, Prior of Duru [Durrow?] was slain on the Vigil of St. Matthew (Sept. 20th). A man famous and generous through the region of Clonlune, throughout Dellna, and Cloncolman[o]."

"1562. April 22. Died Sabina Ny Conor."

"1567. Died Arthur O'Molloy, chief of his tribe."

"1568. Nov. 25. Died Friar Rory O'Morrissy."

"1577. Hugh (or Odo) O'Molloy, the younger, chief of his tribe, was killed, Dec. 21st."

J. H. T.

ART. VII. *Ancient Testaments.*

THE two following testaments are printed from copies preserved in the Charter Book of the Corporation of the city of Dublin, fol. 71 *d.* and 72. They bear the dates of 1388 and 1440, and are, perhaps, the earliest wills on record in this country. The Prerogative Court does not possess any original will or copy previous to 1536, and 1457 is the earliest date in the registry of Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, from 1449 to 1471, now in the Library of Trinity College.

I.

Inventarium omnium bonorum Johannis Hamound conditum

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[o] This entry is not noticed by Archdall. It may seem not quite certain whether the Prior of Duru and Contan O'Molloy were not two different personages; but I am inclined to think they were the same. The full stop between the words "Cloncolman" and "In vigilia" in the entry, as it is printed p. 102, is a mistake of the press, and does not occur in the MS., although "In" is written with a capital I, which misled the printer.

die Martis proximo post festum exaltacionis Sancte Crucis, anno domini millesimo ccc°. lxxxviij°. In primis xvi. coclearia precii xvi. s. Item ij. pecee[p] argenti precii xiij. s. iiij. d. Item j. maser ligata[q] continens a pottell precii xx. s. Item ij. parve maseres bene ligate precii vi. s. viij. d. Item j. plumbum[r] continens xiiij. lagenas precii viij. s. Item ij. plumba precii x. s. Item j. plumbum precii vi. s. Item j. olla enea precii xviij. s. et continens xiiij. lagenas. Item alia olla enea continens v. lagenas precii vi. s. viij. d. Item olla enea continens vi. lagenas precii viij. s. Item j. belle precii iij. s. iiij. d. Item in domo tantoris[s] sunt xiiij. dacris[t] de dagonnys et sunt xx. dacris de hoddrys cum cuppis[u] barkett[v] et aliis pertinentibus ad domum predictam xx. marc. Item in sotularibus in shopa xix. dosen et iiij. paria precium cujuslibet doseyn iij. s. summa lviij. s. Item vij. dosen de overleddrys[w] precii vij. s. Item iij. heydis precii iiij. s. vi. d. Item vi. lagene de Sayme[x] precii iij. s. Item in hagardo sunt xx. acre frumenti precii v. marc. Item viij. acre ordei precii xxxij. s. Item sunt xxxiij. avenarum precii v. li. Item in feno precii xiij. iiij. d. Item vi. caballi precii xx. s.

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[p] *Pecee.*—Vessels, see *Du Cange*, v. Pecia.

[q] *Maser ligata.*—A bowl hooped or bound with silver.—See p. 111; and Du Cange v. *Mazer.*

[r] *Plumbum.*—A leaden vessel.

[s] *Domo tantoris.*—The tenter house for stretching and drying skins.—*Du Cange*, v. Tentor.

[t] *Dacris.*—"Dacra consistit ex 10 coriis."—*Du Cange*, see also "*Dakir*" *Jacob's Law Dict.* The word *Dagonnys* is probably the plural of the French *Dagone*, which seems to have been a technical word in the tanner's craft. In one of Carpentier's additions to Du Cange (sub voce *Dacra*), a charter of the year 1373 is quoted, in which the word occurs: "Guillaume Chaudescole boursier . . . . . estoit alez querre environ deux cens pesant de Dagones de porc pour mettre en euvre." The word is used by Chaucer, Cant. Tales, v. 7333. Perhaps *hoddrys* may be for *hydriis:* v. Du Cange v. *hydria.*

[u] *Cuppis.*—Vessels, or vats, *vide Cupa* Du Cange.

[v] *Barkett.*—Oak bark.

[w] *Overleddrys.*—Overleathers.

[x] *Sayme.*—Herring brine, much used in old times for dressing leather. Caxton, in the "Book for Travellers," says: "The coryer coryeth his hydes with sayme of heryngs;" and again he says of it, "men enoynte therwyth shoes." Perhaps instead

Hec sunt debita que debentur predicto Johanni. In primis Johannes Schergeley debet pro iiijor. paribus de Botys viij. s. viij. d. Item predictus Johannes debet pro xxx. paribus sotularium precium x. s. et pro factura trium parium alborum sotularium ix. d. Item predictus Johannes debet pro Willelmo Sley xx. d. Item Prior Sancte Trinitatis Lokyneton[y] debet pro i. pari de Botys ij. s. Item pro factura unius paris de botis viij. d. Item pro viij. paribus sotularium iij. s. iiij. d. Item pro xxxiij. paribus sotularium v. s. ix. d. Item Jacobus Bednys pro i. pari de botis et ij. paribus sotularium ij. s. viij. d. Item Robertus Ever pro vii. paribus sotularium ij. s. iiij. d. Item dominus Adam de Nas pro viij. paribus sotularium ij. s. iiij. d. Item Johannes Yong pro ix. paribus sotularium iij. s. ix. d. et pro servo suo iij. d. Item Ricardus Carrane pro v. paribus sotularium ij. s. i. d. Item servo suo iij. d. Item Priori[z] de Kilmaynan pro botis et sotularibus xlvi. s. Item Bartholomeus Dullard pro ij. paribus sotularium et i. pari de pynsonz[a] xiiij. d. Item Willelmus fitz William pro botis et sotularibus x. s. ix. d. Item Johannes fitz William pro botis et sotularibus vii. s. vi. d. Item Willelmus Archeboud x. s. Item Thomas Barby pro j. pari de botis ij. s. ij. d. Item Thomas Bottiller ij. s. ij. d. Hugo Foile ij. s. ij. d. Item Ricardus White per unam literam obligationis xx. s. Item Bermyngham[b] quondam maior

Dublin

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of brine, it should be designated as the oily residue of herring or salt fish.—See Du Cange in vv. *Saginum*, *Sagimen*, *Sainum*.

[y] *Lokyneton.*—Robert Lokyneton was prior of Christ Church in 1383, *Archdall;* and died 9th August, 1397.—*Obits of Christ Church*, p. 36.

[z] *Priori.*—Richard White.—*Archdall*, p. 257.

[a] *Pynsonz.*—Elyot gives *Pynson*, a showe or socke.

[b] *Bermyngham.*—John B., bailiff in 1384, and mayor in 1388.—*Ware's List.*

Dublin xx. s. Item pro firma de Lutterelleston[c] debetur xlvi. li. xiij. s. iiij. d. Item Radulphus Pembrok viij. s. iiij. d. Item Prior Omnium Sanctorum pro botis et sotularibus xxii. s. Item pro i. pari de botis Rogero Brenne ibidem ij. s. Item frater Symcok quondam Prior ibidem debet in argento vi. s. viij. d. Item Nicholaus Sextyne pro xiiij. dosen sotularium quelibet dosen ad iij. s. summa xlij. s. Item Johannes Rocheford pro botis et sotularibus iij. s. iiij. d.

Summa de claro $\overset{xx}{\text{iiij}}$. xvii. li. ii. d.

Hec sunt debita que predictus Johannes debet primo pro redditu domini Archiepiscopi de termino Michaelis xxiij. s. Item Rogero Marice ij. s. iiij. d. Item Johanne uxori Willelmi Tanner iiij. s. Item Nicholao servo vi. s. Item David servo meo vii. s. viii. d. Item Marcus (*sic*) servo meo iij. s.

Summa porcionis defuncti xxxij. li. vi. s. ob.

In Dei nomine amen ego dictus Johannes condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam Deo et Beate Marie et corpus meum fore sepeliendum in cimiterio Sancti Johannis[d] extra novam portam ante hostium ecclesie Marie Macdalene. Item lego ecclesie ibidem pro missis celebrandis xx. s. Item lego in cera l. li. Item lego fratribus Augustinis et Carmelitis equali porcione xx. s. Item lego fratribus Predicatoribus et Minoribus equali porcione xiij. s. iiij. d. Item lego vicariis Sancti Patricii pro missis celebrandis xiij. s iiij. d. Item altari parochiali Sancti Nicholai[e] in ecclesia Sancti Patricii pro decimis oblitis vi. s. viij. d. Item lego operibus ecclesie Sancti Patricii x. s. Item lego operibus ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis xx. s. Item ecclesie Sancti Thome martiris xx. s. Item monasterio monachorum Beate Marie xx. s. Item in expensis circa sepulturam meam in vino et speciebus et aliis expensis. xx. s. Item lego Magine uxori mee viij. li. Item lego Marione et Alicie filiabus meis equali porcione ad sua maritagia v. li. Item Johanni Dronne x. s. Item lego Willelmo Bertram xx. s. Item lego Thome Spark capellano ad orandum pro anima mea xx. s. Item pro probacione testamenti mei vi. s. viii. d. Item lego residuum omnium bonorum meorum in dispocione executorum meorum hos executores constituo videlicet Thomam Spark capellanum et Maginam White uxorem meam et supervisorem Willelmum Bertram mercatorem.

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[c] *Lutterelleston.*—Now Woodlands, near Lucan, County Dublin.

[d] *Sancti Johannis.*—The priory of St. John the Baptist was situated in Thomas-street. John Decer, Mayor of Dublin, built the Chapel of St. Mary in this hospital in 1308. The priory and chapel were burned in 1316, and rebuilt shortly after.—*Whitelaw and Walsh's Hist. of Dublin*, pp. 344–6.

[e] *Sancti Nicholai.*—The church of St. Nicholas *without the walls*, is at present in the northern transept of St. Patrick's Cathedral. St. Nicholas *within* is, or rather was (for its ruins only now remain), in Bride-street.

Probatum fuit presens testamentum coram nobis Johanne Swyndon commissario generali venerabilis in Christo patris ac domini Roberti Dei gratia archiepiscopi Dublin in ecclesia cathedrali Sancti Patricii Dublin xx°. die Novembris anno Domini supradicto commissa est administracio bonorum ad idem testamentum spectancium executoribus infra scriptis in forma juris juratis ut est moris.

Et nos Willelmus Chambre archidiaconus Dublin et Thomas Wafre canonicus ecclesie cathedralis Sancti Patricii Dublin custodes speritualitatis archiepiscopatus Dublin sede vacante presens testamentum per infrascriptos commissarios appropatum quantum ad nos pertinet confirmamus et approbamus. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla quibus in dicto officio sive custodia utimur presenti testamento apposuimus. Datum quoad confirmacionem nostram predictam et approbacionem quinto die Junii anno Domini m°. ccc°. nonogesimo primo.

II.

Inventarium bonorum Ricardi Donogh conditum apud Dublin xii. die Aprilis anno Domini m°. cccc°. quadragesimo. In primis dictus Ricardus habet duos ciphos argenti precii xvi. s. Item unum ciphum vocatum *a maser* argenti ligatum precii vi. s. viij. d. Item tres ollas eneas precii x. s. viij. d. Item tres patenas precii xvii. s. Item diversa utensilia domus precii x. s. Item in filo speciebus et aliis diversis mercimoniis ad valorem xxix. li. xiij. s. iiij. d. ac debita que debentur dicto Ricardo extendunt se ad centum solidos.

Hec sunt debita que predictus Ricardus debet. In primis debet Johanni Howlot iiij. s. Item debet fenistre campanilis x. s. Item lumine Sancti Nicholai xx. s.

Summa de claro xxxvi. li.
Porcio defuncti xij. li.

In Dei nomine amen ego antedictus Ricardus Donogh compos mentis condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam Deo patri omnipotenti corpusque meum ad sepeliendum in cimiterio ecclesie Sancti Audoeni Dublin. Item lego quinque libras cere ad faciendos quinque cereos ad ponendos circa corpus meum nocte exequiarum et die sepulture mee. Item lego reparacioni ecclesie Sancti Audoeni v. s. Item lego rectori ecclesie predicte pro decimis oblitis iij. s. iiij. d. Item lego fratribus cujuslibet ordinum mendicancium Dublin xx. d. Item lego in pane et cervisie nocte exequiarum et die sepulture mearum pauperibus distribuendis vi. s. viii. d. Item lego Marione uxori mee mesuagium meum in quo inhabito cum omnibus suis pertinenciis habendum et tenendum eidem Marione ad terminum vite sue. Et si contingat dictam Marionem incedere in paupertatem vel inopiam tunc volo quod vendatur predictum mesuagium vel in plegium ponatur. Sin autem volo quod remaneat Johanni Donogh filio meo si bene gubernat se erga matrem suam. Sin autem volo quod Alicia filia mea habeat predictum mesuagium sibi et heredibus suis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis ut supra dictum est. Et si contingat predictum Johannem et Aliciam decedere absque liberis de suis corporibus volo quod remaneat servicio altaris

Sancti Clari ecclesie Sancti Audoeni. Item lego dicte Marione uxori mee porcionem meam omnium utensilium domus mee habendam et tenendam eidem Marione ad terminum vite sue. Et post decessum ejus volo et lego quod Johannes Donogh habeat porcionem meam dictorum utensilium imperpetuum sibi et heredibus suis ac hujusmodi testamenti mei constituo meos executores dominum Petrum Rathe capellanum et David Rowe civem Dublin ad distribuendam porcionem meam dictorum bonorum et debitorum prout melius videbitur exspedire ac Jacobum Blakeney armigerum inde supervisorem ordino facio et constituo per presentes. Item lego cuilibet executorum meorum vi. s. viii. d. Item lego dicto supervisori mei testamenti vi. s. viij. d. Item lego pro probacione testamenti mei x. s. et cetera.

Probatum fuit hoc presens testamentum coram nobis Ricardo permissione divina archiepiscopo Dublin Hibernieque primate in ecclesia nostra cathedrali Sancti Patricii Dublin xiij°. die mensis Maii anno infra scripto concessaque est administracio bonorum infra scripti defuncti executoribus infra nominatis de fideli compoto inde nobis reddendo cum in ea parte fueri[n]t legitime requisiti in forma juris juratis. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum nostrum apponi fecimus. Datum die loco et anno suprascriptis.

A. S.

ART. VIII. *Autograph Letter of Thady O'Roddy.*

THE following Letter is copied from the Autograph of Teige or Thady O'Roddy, which is preserved, bound up with a vellum MS., in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. (H. 2. 16). It has no superscription or address; but as the volume once belonged to the celebrated antiquary Edward Llwyd, it may be concluded probably that the letter was written by Roddy in answer to some queries proposed to him by Llwyd.

Teige O'Roddy, or Rody (Taḋg O'Roḋaiġe) of Crossfield, in the County of Leitrim, was the lineal representative of the O'Roddys, who were *Comharbs*, i. e. the hereditary farmers or wardens of the church-lands belonging to the monastery of Fenagh. His genealogy is preserved in the book of Fenagh, a MS. of which an exact and beautifully written fac simile copy, in the handwriting of Mr. O'Donovan, is preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy[f]. Maurice O'Mulconry, who transcribed that volume, A. D. 1517, for Teige O'Roddy, an ancestor of the subject of the present memoir, has given (fol. 46, *b.*) the genealogy of his patron, in sixty-seven descents, up to Sitric, who is said to have flourished about the year before Christ 300[g].

This genealogy is as follows :

Taiḋg in comarba dar derbraiṫre Brian 7 Uilliam, uiuens 1517.	Tadhg, the Comharb, whose brothers were Brian and William, *vivens* 1517.
Mac Uilliam	Son of William.
Mic Matha,	——— Matthew.
—— Robet,	——— Robet [Robert].
—— Seaain,	——— John.
—— Lucais,	——— Luke.
—— Ele,	——— Ele.
—— Ele,	——— Ele.
—— Gillananaoṁ,	——— Gilla - na - naomh.
—— Egnig,	——— Egneach.
Mic Gilla Muiri,	Son of Gilla-Murry.
—— Gilla Beraiġ,	——— Gilla - Beraigh.
—— Domnaill,	——— Donnell.
—— Aeḋa,	——— Aedh.
—— Mailmichil,	——— Malmichael.
—— Mailmuiri,	——— Malmurry.
—— Gilla isa,	——— Gilla-Isa.
—— Mailmichil,	——— Malmichael.
—— Feichin,	——— Feichin.
—— Mailisa,	——— Malisa.
—— Gillacrist,	——— Gillchrist.
—— Gormgail,	——— Gormgall.
—— Gillamanċain,	——— Gilla Mancan.

Mic

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[f] The MS. of the Book of Fenagh, by Maurice O'Mulconry, written in 1517, and from which Mr. O'Donovan made his transcript, is in private hands; but the more ancient MS. from which Maurice O'Mulconry's copy was taken, is in the British Museum.

[g] See his genealogy up to Argetmar, of the race of Ir, in O'Flaherty: Ogygia, p. 116.

Mic In Chaillinech,	Son of the Callinech[h].
—— Ardgail.	—— Ardgall.
—— Alaxandair .i. in clerech,	—— Alexander the cleric.
—— Maileoin Find,	—— Malone the fair.
—— Rodachae,	—— Roddy.
—— Naradaiċ,	—— Naradach.
—— Filleḋ,	—— Filledh.
—— Onċon,	—— Onchu.
—— Findloga,	—— Findlogh.
—— Findḟir,	—— Finnfer.
—— Cumascraich,	—— Cumascrach.
—— Finnḟir,	—— Finnfer.
—— Cumascraich,	—— Cumascrach.
—— Cenclid,	—— Cencledh.
—— Eairc,	—— Earc.
—— Eardair,	—— Eardar.
—— Echd,	—— Echd.
—— Duib,	—— Duff.
—— Meadruaid,	—— Meadruadh.
—— Nearta,	—— Neart.
—— Foirnearta,	—— Forneart.
—— Echṫ,	—— Echd.
—— Uisle,	—— Uisle.

Mic Beurra,	Son of Beurra.
—— Beiḋḃ,	—— Beidhbh.
—— Luġdoiċ Conmaiċ a quo Conṁaicne,	—— Lugadh Conmac, *a quo* the Conmaicne.
—— Oirbsen mair,	—— Oirbsen Mor.
—— Eiṫeanoin,	—— Eitheanon.
—— Seġdo,	—— Seghdo.
—— Roiġne,	—— Roighne.
—— Aiṫre,	—— Aithre.
—— Alta,	—— Alta.
—— Ogamain,	—— Ogaman.
—— Fioċaire,	—— Fiochaire.
—— Doirbre,	—— Doirbre.
—— Eona,	—— Eona.
—— Ceaḋġoine Calasaiġ,	—— Ceadgon Calasach.
—— Measaṁain,	—— Measamhan.
—— Moġa Taoṫ .i. Moġa Doid,	—— Mogh Taot, i. e. Mogh Doid.
—— Conmaic,	—— Conmac.
—— Fergusa,	—— Fergus.
—— Rosa,	—— Ros.
—— Rudraiġe,	—— Rory.
—— Siṫriġe ⁊c.	—— Sitric, etc.

At the beginning of this genealogy, the Teige O'Roddy, who was the Author of the following letter, has supplied the links between himself and the Teige of 1517, by adding in the margin the following note:

Mise Taḋġ O'Rodaiġe, 1688.	I am Tadhg O'Roddy, 1688.
Mac Gearoid oig,	Son of Gerald, junior[i].

Mic

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[h] This name signifies the Devotee of St. Caillin.

[i] This Gerald died August 2, 1680. O'Reilly mentions a poem on his death by John O'Duinin, beginning Truaġ an ṁaiḋmsi ar ṁaicne h-Ir. "Sad this defeat of the sons of Ir."

Mic Taiḋg,	Son of Taidhg.	Mic Taiḋg,	Son of Tadhg.
—— Gearoid,	—— Gerald.	—— Uilliam,	—— William.

This latter Tadhg or Teige, son of William, being the same who begins the foregoing genealogy, and for whom the Book of Fenagh was written.

To return to our Author. He was an eminent Irish scholar, and a great patron of Irish literature. He was also the author of some pieces, both in the Irish and Latin languages. Mr. O'Donovan, in a letter to the writer of this notice, says :

> " From a MS. which was formerly in the possession of Edward O'Reilly, and is still in Dublin, it appears that O'Roddy was a practising lawyer during the reign of King James II., and that he went to England on the business of the Irish Catholics at that period. This MS. contains some of his Latin compositions, and one Irish poem, addressed to O'Duigenan, also an elegy in English, on the death of a young gentleman, named Mac Namara, by his brother, whom O'Roddy had instructed 'from a young Virgilian' in the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and Irish languages. This MS. also contains a poem by the same youth, lamenting the state of the times ; and another by Mac Ward, describing the dwelling of O'Roddy, in which there was a collection of old swords, and other ancient curiosities."

O'Roddy was a great patron of Irish literature, and well skilled in the ancient dialects of the language. Mr. Hardiman has published in his " Irish Minstrelsy[i]," an ode to Brian na Murtha O'Rourke, written in 1566, in the Bearla Feine, or ancient Fenian dialect of Irish, by John Mac Torna O'Mulconry : to this ode, in the MS. from which Mr. Hardiman printed, there was a gloss in our O'Roddy's hand-writing, explaining the obsolete words, which proves him to have been a master of the ancient dialects. Mr. Hardiman has preserved this gloss, without which the poem would now be very obscure to the best Irish scholars.

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[i] Vol. ii. p. 287.

The Editor is indebted to Mr. O'Donovan for the following lines from a poem by O'Roddy himself, in reply to an eulogium addressed to him by John Ballagh O'Duigenan. In it he laments the disappearance of the professors of the old Irish laws, and other sciences written in the Bearla Feine, and states that although he was able himself to read them, he did not do so without difficulty :

Uḋaċt Mhorain, Tréigean breaṫa,	Morann's Testament, Treigean Breatha,
Teagasg Riġ Cormaic ard-ḟlaṫa,	The Royal Precepts of the monarch Cormac,
Gi silim go léiġim uile,	Although I think I read them all,
Ni léiġim gan mearḃuile.	I read them not without errors.

Another proof of the high character he bore among his countrymen, as an enlightened patron of Irish literature, may be derived from the great number of poems addressed to him on various occasions by the native poets of his day. O'Reilly, in his chronological account of Irish writers[j], mentions a great number of them, and a little research would, in all probability, greatly add to the number. The subjects of these poems are such as the following : Congratulations on O'Roddy's safe return from England in 1641 ; an elegy on his supposed death in 1691 ; a poetical version of his pedigree up to Ir, son of Milesius, written by Peter, son of Fearfasa, son of Maelseaghlin O'Maolconaire or Mulconry, in 1701 ; a lament, by the same author, on O'Roddy's withholding his usual new year's gift from the poet ; panegyrical poems, and epigrams on O'Roddy and on his wife Fionguala, or Finola, daughter of Mac Namara.

These remarks may suffice to introduce the reader to the following letter, which has been often quoted by Leland and others, and displays all the enthusiasm and some of the credulity so common at that period with Irish antiquaries. At the end we find, in the handwriting of the venerable Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, the following note:

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[j] Transactions of the Hiberno-Celtic Society, vol. i. As this volume was published without any sort of index, it may be well to inform the reader that the poems above alluded to will be found noticed in pp. cxc, cxcii, cci, ccii, cciv, ccv, ccvi, ccvii.

> Bennos̄ red hanmoin a ṫaiḋg ui Rodaiġe.
>
> An tras̄ beg sin ar ndiaiġ do sćḃ la taḋg ua Rod̄e A. D. 1700; 7 fior 7 anḟior fuaḋti fri na ċele ann; óir bu huġdar soċreiḋtsc taḋg, gan coméd eidirdealaiḋ in̆ bu cubaiḋ o naoidendas̄ go foirfes̄ Sencusa na hinsi so Erenn.
>
> Mesi Cathal ua ɔċabair anos an aṫ cliaṫ Duiḃlinne, Jan. 29, 1770.

> "A blessing on thy soul O Teige O'Roddy.
>
> "This little tract behind us was written by Teige O'Roddy, A. D. 1700; and truth and falsehood mingled together are in it; for Teige was a credulous author, who did not observe a proper distinction between the infancy and the perfection of the history of this island of Erin.
>
> "I am Charles O'Conor, now in Dublin. Jan. 29, 1770."

To this testimony of an illustrious Irish scholar and historian, may be added the following extract, from a letter addressed by Mr. O'Donovan, in July, 1845, to the writer of these remarks, in reply to some inquiries respecting the character and history of Teige O'Roddy:

"Teige was a remarkable man, and a great linguist, but he was in the aeis leanbaiḋ, or second childhood, when he wrote his letter to Lhwyd. He wrote Latin as well as O'Flaherty, and seems to have been educated abroad. He was certainly a fear dliġe, or lawyer, and practised in the reign of James II., but whether as an attorney or barrister I have not been able to determine. He went to England in 1688, on legal business, and returned home *viâ* Scotland. He seems to have lost all his property at the Revolution. The O'Roddys were Coarbs, not princes, as O'Reilly calls them[k]; and this Teige seems to have farmed the monastic lands of Fenagh under the Protestant bishop, as O'Meehin and O'Fergus do still at Rossinver. I examined the site of his house at Fenagh in 1837, but found not a stone of it remaining; even the name Crossfield (so called from an old stone cross, which was destroyed by the Cromwellians), is forgotten. His reply to Shane Ballagh O'Duigenan, which I have read, is very curious, and written in the true spirit of the Irish language. I have no specimen of his Latin hexameters, but I have read several of them, and they evince considerable knowledge of that language. In 1702, when he was nearly ninety years old, he wrote the following note, on a difficult, contracted passage, in the Book of Fenagh:

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[k] Trans. Hiberno-Celtic Society, p. ccvii.

" '*Lege hoc modo rem difficilem hanc:*

" ' Feaċt naoim dia raibi ag ceileabraḋ do Chaillin iar ndilgan .i. iar maiṫeaṁnas a ċionnta .i. a ṗeacaḋ .i. post confessionem: *Quia Columba pius venit ad S. Kilianum et ei confessus est peccata sua ut patet hic et alibi hoc in libro.*—T. R. Maij. 19°. 1702.'

" His ancestor Tadhg, son of William O'Rody, who was married to Honora, the daughter of O'Molloy, in 1517, is described in the Book of Fenagh as a Latin and *Scotic* scholar, and a composer of Sedna poetry, a man who kept a house for general hospitality, as recommended and enjoined by St. Caillin, and in whose time it was expected that the prophecies of St. Caillin, respecting the wealth and dignity of Fenagh, would be fulfilled."

O'Reilly, in his short account of our author, states that "the author of the Curiosities of Literature represents him as one scarcely knowing his own language, and totally ignorant of all others[1]". If this be a reference to D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature, there is probably some mistake, for no mention of O'Roddy occurs in that work, so far as the writer of these remarks can discover. At all events, what has been said will be sufficient to vindicate the memory of Teige O'Roddy from the calumny alluded to by O'Reilly, whoever was its author.

J. H. T.

Trin. Coll. Dublin.
Feb. 3, 1846.

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[1] Transactions Hib. Celt. Soc. p. ccvii.

“BRIONTA MAOL	“BRITANNUS CALVUS,
“ ón ainmniġṫear Brſtain, mac ḟearguis, leiṫdearg,	“ a quo Britannia nominatur, filius fuit Fergusij semirubri,
Mic Neiṁiġ,	is, filius Nemethi,
Mic Aḋnamain,	is, Adhnamanni,
Mic Paimp,	is, Pampei,
Mic Tait,	is, Tatei,
Mic Seara,	is, Searæ,
Mic Sru,	is, Sruei,
Mic Easru,	is, Assruei,
Mic Braimeint,	is, Bramenti,
Mic Aiṫeaċta,	is, Aiaghtei,
Mic Magog,	is, Magogi,
Mic Iapeiṫ,	is, Japheti,
Mic Naoi, 7ra.	is, Noemi, &c.

“ Hæc Genealogia, ex antiquitatibus Hiberniæ queis nullæ æquales, quarum est infantia totum, respectu Europæ, quod dicitur esse vetustas. Vide Brit. Camdeni de antiquitatibus Hiberniæ, &c. Vide Doct. Keatingum[m].

“If any (as I know many vpstarts will) will admire that the Irish chronologers should preserve their antiquityes and genealogyes beyond other nations, it proceeds from not duly weighing the reasons, which are these:

“ The sons of Milesius Hispanus, Heber, Hirus, and Herimon, and their greate vncle's Ithus's son, called Lugad, came into Ireland anno Mundi 3500: before the birth of Xp̃t 1699 yeares, computeing from the creation of Adam to the birth of Xp̃t, 5199 yeares, according to Eusebius, Orosius, the Septuagint, etc., with whom our chronologers of Ireland do concurre, viz.[t]:

From Adam to the Deluge, ...	2242 yeares.
From the Deluge to Abraham, ...	0942 y^{res}
From Abraham to David, ...	0940
From David to the Captivity, ...	0485
From y^{e} Captivity to y^{e} birth of Xp̃t . . .	0590
	5199

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[m] Keating quotes the above passage from Camden in the Preface to his History of Ireland.—Ed.

"They vnderstood the Hebrean calculation of 1656, to the Flood, as well as any chronologers on the earth, and the difference of the Hebrean, Grecian, and Latine Authors in their calculations of time, but have taken the above calculation of 5199, to Xp̃t's birth, ab Adamo condito, for their standard, as the Church did, according [to] the above warrantable authors.

"From the birth of Christ to this May, 1700, we live still in Ireland, so that since the Milesians coming into Ireland, A°. M. 3500, to this May, 1700: we, the antient Irish, have been in Ireland 3399 yeares, had of our own blood, of the race of Heber, Hirus, Herimon, and Ithus, 193 kings, never conquered, or subiected to any foreigne power (tho' disturbed by the Danes for many yeares, but never conquered, or banished, by them, or any other nation, before the English) coming into Ireland. We were the race of kings, Milesius being King of Spaine then, and his predecessors kings of Spaine, of Scythia, &c. For Fenius Farseus fitz Baath, fitz Magog, fitz Japhet, our predecessor, was King of Scythia the time of building the town of Nembroth, and chiefe promoter and superintendent thereof. Vid. Antiq. Hib. Doct. Keting, etc. When our Milesian race came into Ireland they brought their chronologers, their antiquaryes, their musicians, etc., along, and all ornaments becoming princes (the preservation of blood being the chief care of all the world, but of those that sprung from the dunghill, or from some meane mechanicke, who neuer love, or desire to be knowne, nor can be knowne by man). When the said princes got the kingdome into their hands, they assigned large territoryes to their antiquaryes, and their posterity, to preserve their pedegree, exploits, actions, etc.; and so very strict they were in this pointe, that they assigned a triennial convention at Tara (where the chiefe kings of Ireland dwelt) where all the antiquaryes of the nation met every third yeare, to have their chronicles and antiquityes examined before the King of Ireland, the four provincial kings, the king's antiquary royal, etc.; the least forgery in the antiquary punished with death, and losse of estate in his posterity, for ever, so very exact they were in preserving those honorable monuments, and leaving them to posterity truely and candidly; so that this day (though our nation lost estate, and all almost) there is not an antient name of Ireland, of the blood royal thereof descended, but we can bring from father to father, from the present man in being to Adam, and I Thady Roddy, that writes this, have written all the familyes of the Milesian race, from this present age to Adam, tho' none of the race of the antiquaryes, but a gent. that has more antient bookes of Ireland, and that learned, and understands them as well at least, as any now in Ireland, or any where, all which paines I take for my countrye's sake, for my owne satisfaction, and to preserve so noble and singular a monument of honor and antiquity, &c.

"The very bookes that the Milesian antiquaryes brought into Ireland, tho' transcribed since by other able hands, wee have, and I have the Chronicle of Ireland continued from Parhalan's coming into Ireland, 300 yeares after the Flood, to this present age, of the several invasions, colonyes, warres, kings, genealogys, descents, etc. of the nation[n]: Milesius Hispanus was the 26th descent from Japhet inclusively, and the 36th off Adam, so that it was easy to preserve so many descents. Thus:

"Miliḋ Easpaiñe mac Bile, ṁic Breogain, ṁic Braṫa, ṁic Deaġḟaṫa, ṁic Arċaḋa, ṁic Alloid, ṁic Nuaḋad, ṁic Nionuaill, ṁic Feiṁbrig ġlais, ṁic Aḋnoin ḟinn, ṁic Eiṁirglúin finn, ṁic Laiṁfinn, ṁic Aḋnamoin, ṁic Tait, ṁic Oġamoin, ṁic Beoġamuin, ṁic Eibir scuit, ṁic Srú, ṁic Eassru, ṁic Gaoiḋil ġlais, a quo clanna Gaoiḋil, ṁic Niuil, ṁic Feniusa Farsaiġ, ṁic Baaṫ, ṁic Magog, ṁic Iapeṫ, ṁic Naoi, ṁic Laiṁḟiaċ, ⁊ra.

"Milesius Hispanus (vulgo vocatus Gathelus) filius fuit Bilei, is Brigantii, is Brathæ, is Deathæ, is Archadæ, is Allodij, is Nuadæ, is Ninualli, is Fembrigii, is Adhnoni Albi, is Heberi Albigenu, is Lamhfinni, is Adhnomonis, is Tatei, is Ogamonis, is Bægomonis, is Heberi Scoti, is Sruei, is Assruei, is Gadheli, a quo Hiberni dicuntur clanna gaoiḋil, sc. the race or posterity of Gadhel, is Niuli, is Feniusi Farsæi, is Baathæ, is Magogi, is Japheti, is Noes, &c.

So that you see how easy it was to preserve so many descents from Noe, or Adam, to the Milesian invasion, they being the greatest lovers of learning in the world, their predecessor, Niulus fitz Fenius Farsæus, being borne at the Tower when a building, and a little before the confusion, and the onely man in the world that learned the 72 languages, and taught them, etc., as our chronicles sette forth at large. Then when the Milesians came into Ireland, they had along with them their antiquaryes, bards, Druides, men of extraordinary learning, who sett up publique schools, taught publiquely without sallary, having large estates from the kings, princes, and nobility in every parte of the kingdome to maintaine them, and enable them to discharge that function, whereby Ireland formerly was called Sophiæ Magistra, Insula Sanctorum, genetrix Sophiæque Magistra, et Hibernia: this estate from the Milesian invasion to the present age, was continued to the said Antiquaryes, Druides, Bards, etc., till our nobility lost all their estates to a few; but at this day, as poore as wee are, wee have a greate value for those descended from the said antiquaryes, etc., who preserved and recorded our descents, feates, relation, titles, etc., and left it to us in weather-beaten parchments standing for thousands of yeares. Other countryes being totally subdued, enslaved, banished, or killed by other barbarous nations, could not preserve their monumental records, as England, Wales, etc., for the invaders made it their business to destroy the honorable records of the nations they conquered, and to bring them all into ignorance and oblivion, a piece of policy: but our country of Ireland was never subdued till the present age, nor have we lost any of our records a principio; tho' the Cromwellians out of zeale to God, and for tender feare of tolerating or conniving at any superstition, forsooth, destroyed allmost all our rare crosses standing in rodes, churches, churchyardes, etc., all our inscriptions, on tombes, stones, etc., to a few that escaped the poore zelots, etc.

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[n] This is probably the book called Leabhar Gabhala, or the Book of Conquests, of which a copy in the handwriting of one of the Four Masters is preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

"For the Queryes. I have seen and had several pieces of silver coine for our Irish kings and princes, with their names, but have none now in hand, and am in hopes to get some of the coine very soone. For our last Irish monarch, Rodericke O'Connor (in whose reigne Hen. y^{e} 2^{d} came into Ireland), had silver and gold coined for him at Cloonmac-enos, and so had his father, Tordelvachus O'Connor, King of Ireland, and several of our kings, as our records attest.

"For old Irish manuscripts, I, Thady Roddy, of Crossefield, in the province of Conaught, and county of Leytrim, Esquire, have as many Irish books of Philosophy, Physicke, Poetry, Genealogys, Mathematicke, Invasions, Law, Romances, etc., and as ancient as any in Ireland, and so has several others in all partes of the kingdome. My honored friend, Mr. Roger Flaherty, lost a curious volume of the Mathematics the last warre, in Gallway, which I lent him, the losse whereof he wonderfully condoles in a letter to me; that greate man's sense of the losse of so rare a piece piercing his noble vitals, for being the instrument thereof, and blaming me in his letter for lending him the booke (tho' nothing in the world was more wellcome to him than the same, nor more ardently courted),

courted), etc. Some of the said bookes written a° Xp̃i 15th, in the reigne of Feragh Fion Feaghtnagh, who reigned then; some in the reign of Carbry Liffeagher, who began his reign a° Xp̃i 268; some in the reigne of Cormac mac Art, who began his reign a° Xp̃i 227[n]; and the booke continued from generacion to generacion from three hundred yeares after the Flood, to the present age I have, etc. I have several volumes that none in the world now can peruse, though within 20 yeares there lived three or four that could read and understand them all, but left none behinde absolutely perfect in all them books, by reason that they lost the estates they had to uphold their publique teaching, and that the nobility of the Irish line, who would encourage and support their posterity, lost all their estates too, so that the antiquaryes posterity were forced to follow husbandry, etc., to get their bread, for want of patrons to support them. Honos alit artes. Also the Irish being the most difficult and copious language in the world, having five dialects, viz., the common Irish, the poetic, the law or lawyers' dialect, the abstractive, and separative dialects, each of them five dialects being as copious as any other language, so that a man may be perfect in one, two, three, or foure of them dialects, and not understand almost a word in the other, contrary to all other languages, so that there are now severall in Ireland, perfect in two or three of those dialects, but none in all, being uselesse in those times, etc. I have Irish bookes of all those five dialects; I have the bookes of our Law, being 30 in number (though my honored friend, Sir Richard Cox, was once of opinion that our law was arbitrary, and not fixed nor written, till I satisfied him to the contary in summer, 1699, by shewing him some of the said lawe bookes). We find some of our law ordained by Olimfadius (Ollam Foꝺla), King of Ireland, who began his reigne a° Mundi 3883, before Christ, 1316, according to our 5199 from Adam to Christ, ut supra: and so continued and augmented as causes required, in the reignes of the succeeding kinges, to the English invasion a° Xp̃i, 1169.

"For Welsh Manuscripts I saw none, but had eighteen letters in my custody before the last warre of 1688, being letters from the kings of Ireland to the princes of Wales, and from the said princes to our kings and nobility at several times, and upon several occasions, etc. I hope to get them into my hands againe.

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[n] If we are to give credit to this assertion, we must take it to mean, not that the MSS. of which our author speaks were the very originals, written in the first and third centuries, but that he believed the works of which he had copies to have been then composed, i. e. that their authors flourished in the first and third centuries.

"For writing on boards, we have none extant now[o], was common in former times, and with the Romans too. Dare jura tabellis.

"For the Druides, we have enough of their bookes and discipline, being nothing else but a sect of those we call the Irish Antiquaryes, who in the Pagan's time professed the art of Divinaeion, etc. Men very learned they were.

"For the Carnes, or heaps of stones, in several parts of Ireland, some of them were heaped as monuments in memory of battles fought in such a place, some made in memory of some eminent persons buried in such a place, some of them layed over some corps, as the Romans did. Aggere cinctus.

"For the forts called the Danes forts, its a mere vulgar error. For these forts (called Raths) were entrenchments made by the Irish about their houses. For we never had any stone worke[p] in Ireland till after St. Patricke's coming, a° Christi 432, the 5th yeare of the reign of Laogary Mac Neill. And then we began to build churches, &c., of stone. So that all our kings, gentry, &c., had such raths or forts about their houses, witnes Tara forts, where the kings of Ireland lived, Rathcroghan in Connaught, etc.

"For the stones supported by pillars; they were the heathen priests' altars, though vulgarly called Dermot and Grany's bed[q], &c.

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[o] *None extant now.*—An interesting specimen of an ancient Irish waxed tablet, found in a bog in the north of Ireland, was recently presented to the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, by the Rev. J. Spencer Knox.

[p] *Any stone worke.*—What our author means is that we had no buildings of stone cemented with lime and sand mortar, before the introduction of Christianity; for the Cahers or Cyclopean stone forts, built without cement, are as old as any of the earthen raths. It would be extraordinary if our author had thought that we had no buildings of stone before St. Patrick's time, for it is stated in the Book of Fenagh, which he must have often perused, that Aodh Finn, son of Feargna, on his conversion to Christianity, gave up to St. Caillin his *Cathair* or stone fort at Loch Saloch, in Magh Rein (the erection of which was attributed to Conaing the Fearless, King of Ireland, 400 years before Christ); within which fort the church of Fenagh was afterwards erected. See *Petrie's Round Towers*, pp. 444, 445.

[q] *Bed.*—This is a notion taken from Keating's History of Ireland. This class of monuments is not always called Dermot and Grany's beds. They are more generally called Giant's Beds and Giant's Graves in the southern counties of Ireland.

"Observe that Nemethus Britan's grandfather came into Ireland A° M. 2850. Britan, his grandson, went for Wales out of Ireland, A° M. 3066. That all the Irish of the true blood and he are descended of two brothers in his predecessor, viz., Britan descended from Aiaghty fitz Magog, and the Milesians from Boath fitz Magog, etc.

"THADEUS RODDY."

ART. IX. *Autograph Letter of Oliver Cromwell to his Son Harry Cromwell, Commander in Chief in Ireland.*

HARRYE,

I HAVE receaved y^r letters and have alsoe seene some from you to others, and am sufficiently satisfied of your burthen, and that if the Lord bee not w^th you, to inable you to beare it, you are in a very sad condition.

I am glad to heare, what I have heard, of your carriage, studye still to bee innocent; and to answere everye occasion rowle your selfe upon God, w^ch to doe, needes much grace.

Crye to the Lord to give you a plaine, single heart.

Take heede of beinge over jealous, least your apprehensions of others, cause you to offend, knowe that uprightnesse will preserve you, in this bee confident against men.

I thinke the Anabaptists are too blame in not beinge pleased w^th you, that's their fault, it will not reach you whilest you w^th singlenesse of heart, make the glory of the Lord, your ayme.

Take heede of professinge religion w^thout the power, that will teach you to love all whoe are after the similitude of Christ.

Take care of makinge it a businesse to bee too hard for the men whoe contest w^th you, beinge over concerned may trayne you into a snare.

I have to doe with these po[ ] men and am not w^thout my exercise, I knowe they are weake because they are soe peremptorie in judginge others, I quarrell not w^th them but in their seekinge to supplant others, w^{ch} is done by some in, first, by brandinge them wth Antichristianisme, and then takinge away their maintenance.

Bee not troubled about the late businesse, wee understande the men.

Doe not feare the sendinge of any over to you, but such as wilbe consideringe men, lovinge all godly interests, and men wilbe freindes to iustise. Lastlye take heede of studyinge to lay for your selfe y^{e} foundation of a great estate. It wilbe a snare to you, they will watch you, bad men wilbe confirmed in conveteousnesse, the thinge is an evil w^{ch} God abhorrs, I pray you thinke of mee in this.

If the Lord did not sustaine mee, I were undon, but I live, and I shall live, to the good pleasure of His Grace, I find mercy att neede. The God of all Grace keepe you. I rest

Y^{r} lovinge Father,
OLIVER P.

Ap^{ll} the 21th,
1656.

My love to my deere Daughter
(whome I frequently pray for),
and to all freindes.

[*Superscription*],
For my Sonn,
Harry Cromwell.

[*Sealed with the Cromwell Arms of six quarterings, and Indorsed*],
Ld. PROTECTOR.
(Me)
21 *Aprill*, 1656.[r]

Sir William Betham has kindly permitted the preceding Letter to be printed from the Autograph which is in his possession. It was written by the Protector to his son Harry, while he was Commander-in-chief in Ireland, who, to use the expression of his father, proved "a governour from whom he himself might learn;" and so little did he study to lay "the foundation of a great estate," that when Harry

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[r] This date is an indorsement in H. Cromwell's hand.

Cromwell, as Leland states, was recalled from Ireland after his father's death, he "retired to a house in the Phœnix Park, having administered the government with such disregard to his private interest, that he could not immediately command so much money as might defray the expenses of a voyage to England."—*Hist. of Ireland*, vol. iii. pp. 401-3.

A. S.

X.—*The Irish Charters in the Book of Kells.*

THE following Irish deeds are printed from the splendid MS. of the Gospels called the Book of Kells, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, which, there is every reason to believe, was executed in the time of St. Columbkille. It would be out of place here to attempt a description of this MS., or to put together the evidences of its antiquity. It must suffice to observe, that the existence of the following charters, which have been copied into it, is sufficient to connect it with the monastery of Kells; and that it was in existence there in the year 1006, and then regarded as one of the most splendid relics of the western world, will appear from the following entry in the Annals of Ulster, under that year:

Anno Domini M°. ui° (alias 1007) Soiscela mor coluim cille do dubgait is ind aidċi as ind iardom iarṫarach in daimliacc moir cenannsa. Prim mind iartair domain ar ai in comdaiġ doendai. In soscela sin do fogbail dia fiċet aidċe ar dib misaib iar ngait de a oir, 7 fot tairis.

"*Anno Domini* 1006 (alias 1007). The great Gospel of Columb-kille was sacrilegiously stolen at night out of the western porticus of the great church of Kells. This was the chief relic of the west of the world on account of the singular cover. This Gospel was found in twenty nights and two months, with its gold stolen off, and a sod over it[a].

I. CARTA

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[a] This passage is also given in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1006, and a translation of it by Colgan will be found in his Trias Thaum. See Petrie's Essay on the Round Towers of Ireland, p. 436.

I.

CARTA DE BALLI UIDRIN CUM MOLENDINO ET DE BALLE COMGAIN CUM MOLENDINO.

Muinter cſnnansa ſrraid deoraid ro ſorair ard camma .i. baile ui uidrín co na muiliund ⁊ co na herund uili, ⁊ baile ui comgain cona hſrund uili ⁊ cona muiliund, do dia ⁊ do ċolum cilli ⁊ dond epscop uí cellaig do sſnoir fer midi uili, ⁊ do maelmaire uí robartaig, do ċind in disirt .i. hi teirt id. nouimir, la feili martain .i. in bliaḋain at báṫatar bai hſrſnn ⁊ a mucca. Itteat inso na maiṫe ro ſorratar .i. Muiredaċ ua clucain abb cſnnansa conanign ua brſslſn in sacart guaſre ua clucain in fſrlſgind aſd mac mic rſċtacan in forairċſnnſċ fiad laſċaiḃ maṫib imdaib .i. i fiadnaise tigſrnán uí ruairc rig fſr breibne uile ⁊ gaffraid ui regelluig (.i. ri macaire gailſng) ⁊ ade ui ſgra ⁊ fiad maccaib uí ruairc .i. donnċad ⁊ sittriucc ro ſorarṫea dan na da baile sſn .i. luigne connaċt.

Disiurt cſnnannsa, do dſoradaib craibdſċaib do gres. Cipé tra laſċ no clſrſċ ti in agid in cintisſa bid ſsconte hé o colum cille ⁊ ḟinán, ⁊ óclſirċib hſrſnn, ónḋ ſclais cristaide co coitċenn.

II. Ro

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[b] The Latin is written in a hand, probably of the sixteenth century.

[c] *For the support of pilgrims.*—ſrraid deoraid, wandering exiles or pilgrims. The transcriber has here obviously left out the particle do, which, according to the strict rules of grammar, should be prefixed to ſrraid.

[d] *Ardcamma.*—This seems to be a general name for a division of land comprising the sub-denominations of Baile ui Uidhrin and Baile ui Chomhgain.

[e] *Baile Ui Uidhrin*, i. e. O'Heerin's town. According to the analogy by which Irish names became anglicised, this would be named Ballyheerin, or Ballyeerin.

[f] *Baile Ui Chomhgain*, would be anglicised, Ballycowan, or Ballycowgan. The name is now obsolete.

[g] *Disert.*—This word, which is translated *desertus locus* in Cormac's Glossary, and *desertum* by Colgan (*Acta Sancto-*

I.

CHARTER OF BALLYHEERIN WITH ITS MILL, AND BALLYCOWAN WITH ITS MILL[b].

THE family of Kells have granted for the support of pilgrims[c] Ardcamma[d], i. e. Baile Ui Uidhrin[e], with its mill, and with all its land, and Baile Ui Chomhgain[f], with all its land, and with its mill, to God, and to Columbkille, and to the Bishop O'Cellaigh, the senior of all the men of Meath, and to Maelmaire O'Robhartaigh, head of the Disert[g], on the third of the Ides of November, the feast of Martin, in the year when the kine and swine of Ireland perished by a pestilence. Here are the chiefs who made this grant, namely, Muredhach O'Clucain, abbot of Kells; Conaing O'Breslen, the priest; Guaire O'Clucain, the lector; Aedh, the son of Mac Rechtogan, the vice-erenagh. In the presence of many distinguished laymen, (i. e.) in the presence of Tiernan O'Rourke, King of the men of all Breifny[h]; Godfrey O'Reilly, King of Machaire Gaileng, and Ade O'Hara; and in the presence of the sons of O'Rourke, Donnchadh, and Sitric, these two townlands, in Luighne, of Connaught, were granted.

The Disert of Kells[i] [*is granted*] to pious pilgrims for ever. Whatever layman or clergyman shall oppose this grant, he shall be accursed of Columbkille, and Finan, and the clergy of Ireland, and of the Christian Church in general.

II. The

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rum, p. 579), is sometimes used in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote a hermitage, or an asylum for pilgrims or penitents. It occurs in this latter sense in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 100, *a. a.*, and in the Book of Leinster, in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2, 18, fol. 113, *b. a.*

[h] *All Breifny* comprised the present counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

[i] *Disert of Kells.*—This paragraph appears to describe the contents of No. II., but it is in the same hand-writing as No. I., and seemingly in continuation of it, although written on the lower margin of the opposite page in the MS.

II.

Ro edpair rí temrach h. 2. maelsechnaill mac conchobair hui mailsechnaill, ocus commarbba coluim cille .h. 2. domnall mac robartaig con hulib sruithib cenansa archena eter sacart ocus epscop ocus fer legeinn. ro edpair dno cid in fosairchennech .h. 2. cormacc mac rechtocan com macclerchib samtha coluim chille archena, ro edpairset didu na huli sin disiurt choluim chille hi cenunnus cona lubgortán do dia ocus do deoradaib craidbechaib do gres cen ḟeilb ṅdilis do nach erraid ann trea biuthu co ro chinne a bethaid do dia ocus coror craidbech.

Is iat imorra sláin ocus dilsi do rata ina dilsi in disirt sin, h. 2. sruithi cenansa fadein cona nabbaid, Ri mide h. 2. maelsechnaill mac conchobair hui maelsechnaill co rigraid ocus dechdoinib mide ar chena, Donnchad mac airdd huí ruairgg ri connaċt ocus galeṅg, in garbanach hua corran co nocthigernaib galeṅg ar chena, hi fiadnaisi rig casil na rig .h. 2. donnchada meicc

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[k] *Has granted*, or offered, ro edpair. This verb is obsolete in the modern Irish language, unless iodbair may be considered a form of it. The Latin verb *offero*, i. e. *obfero*, and its derivatives, bear some analogy with it, the Latin *fer* and the Irish beir being obviously cognates, and the *ob* and ed being prefixes.

[l] *Maelsechnaill*, i. e. the servant or devotee of St. Sechnall or Secundinus, the patron saint of Domhnach Sechnaill, now Dunshaughlin, in Meath. See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 826, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 271. The name is usually anglicised Melaghlin, and latterly Malachy. The surname of O'Maelsechnaill was taken by the descendants of Maelsechnaill or Maelsechlainn, monarch of Ireland (who died in the year 1022), who were the heads of the southern Hy-Niall race; it is usually anglicised O'Melaughlyn, or O'Melaghlin, in Anglo-Irish documents previous to the reign of Queen Anne, since which period it has been changed to Mac Loughlin, by an unaccountable whim of custom.

[m] *Conchobhar*, usually anglicised Conogher, Cnogher, or Crohoor, in old Anglo-Irish documents, and now Conor. It is also often latinized Cornelius.

[n] *Mac Robhartaigh*.—This name is anglicised Magroarty, in the county of Do-

II.

The king of Tara has granted[k], that is, Maelsechnaill[l], son of Conchobhar[m] O'Maelsechnaill, and the comharba [*successor*] of Columbkille, that is, Domhnall Mac Robhartaigh[n], with all the ecclesiastics of Kells, in like manner, both priest, and bishop, and professor; also the vice-erenagh has granted, that is, Cormac Mac Rechtogain[o], with young clerics of the congregation of Columbkille in like manner; these have all granted for ever Disert-Columbkille in Kells, with its vegetable garden, to God and pious pilgrims; no pilgrim having any lawful possession in it at any time until he devote his life to God, and is devout.

These are the guarantees and securities given for securing [*the grant*] of this Disert, viz. the clergy of Kells themselves, with their abbot; the King of Meath, that is, Maelsechnaill, the son of Conchobhar O'Maelsechnaill, with the kings and chieftains of Meath in like manner; Donnchadh[p], the son of Art[q] O'Rourke, King of Connaught and Galeng[r], the Garbhanach[s] O'Corran,[t] with the young lords of Galeng in like manner; in the presence of the King of Cashel of the Kings, that

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negal, where there are still many persons of the name, and evidently of this race. The head of the family dwelt at Ballymagroarty, near the town of Donegal. He was the keeper of the celebrated relic called the *Cathach*, of St. Columbkille. See the great Ulster Inquisition of 1609, and Archdall's Monasticon, at Baile mic Rabhartaigh, p. 95.

[o] *Mac Rechtogain*, now anglicised Raghtigan, and in some places Rattigan. The name is still extant in Meath.

[p] *Donnchadh*, now anglicised Denis; but it is usually made Donough in Anglo-Irish documents of the sixteenth century. It is latinized Dionysius and Donatus.

[q] *Art*, now anglicised Arthur.

[r] *Galeng*, a territory of considerable extent in Meath. The name is still preserved in the barony of Mor-Gallion, i. e. Galeng mor.

[s] *Garbhanach.*—This name, which would be pronounced *Garvanagh*, and means rough-faced, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man.

[t] *O'Corran*, now anglicised Corran, without the prefix *O*.

meicc carthaich hui chellachain chasil rofonaisced dilsi in disirt sin.

Bſnnacht isu crist ocus choluim chille cos na huilib noebaib nime ocus talman for cſc noſn mórfas cadus ocus cháthaid na ſoparta sin. Mallacht imorra ocus mírad o dia cona noebaib forsin ti thicfa in agid cátad ocus ċadussa na ſoparta sin. Bendacht imorra dſi bithbi co na hulib firſnaib for an rí ocus for an nabbaid ocus for an sammad ro dilsigsſt in disiurt sa do dia ocus dia chraidbſchaib. Oraid do mac maras tróg ro scrib soire ocus dilsi in disiurta sa do dia ocus dia chraidbſchaib.

III.

Ferand do rúagell saccart cſnandsa cona braſthrib .i. oa breslen cona braiṫrib .i. isse inso in fſrand .i. aċad muine choscain cossin naċod mór ar a bélaib ocus cona lſnu ocus cona mónaí .i. corrice in lathaig riss anſs ocus cossin choélachod ris anair ocus cos sid aithlius ris anair co na lanntaib ocus frith lanntaib ocus co na aithċe .i. cossin lathaig domnaig móir. Ocus is sé so in lóg, .i. xuiii. nuñgai co fuilledaib ailib .i. co fiċet uñgai iar dóthuċt. Ocus ó ua riamán dſrgled, .i. a fſrand dílſs fſin. Ocus itſat so sís inna commairge ⁊ ina dílse do ratai and. Oſngus mac mic rancáin lántoísech síl tuathail ⁊ coile follomain, ocus gilla odor mac mic ruadacháin ocus cudub mac mic

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[u] *Achad Muine Choscain*, i. e. the field of Coscan's hill or shrubbery. This name, which would be anglicised Aghamoney-cosquin, is now obsolete. It was, evidently, near Donaghmore in Meath.

[x] *Achadh mor*, i.e. the great field, would be anglicised Aghamore, but the name is obsolete.

[y] *Lathach*, i. e. the slough or quagmire.

[z] *Coel-Achadh*, i. e. narrow field, now obsolete.

[a] *Sidh Aithlius*, i. e. the fairy mount of Aithlis, or ford of the fort; would be anglicised Shee-Ahlis, but is now obsolete.

that is Donnchadh, the son of Carthach, descendant of Ceallachan of Cashel, this grant of this Disert was confirmed.

The blessing of Jesus Christ and of Columbkille, with all the saints of heaven and earth, upon every one who shall increase the respect and veneration for this grant. But a curse and a misfortune from God and his saints upon the person who shall oppose the respect and veneration for this grant. The blessing of the living God and of all the just upon the king, the abbot, and the congregation who confirmed this Disert to God and his pious [*pilgrims*]. A prayer for Mac Maras Trogh, who wrote the freedom and the confirmation of this Disert to God and his pious [*pilgrims*].

III.

Land which the priest of Kells and his kinsmen purchased, i. e. O'Breslen and his kinsmen. This is the land, viz. Achadh Muine Choscain[u], with Achad mor[x] lying opposite to it, and with their meadows and bogs, i. e. as far as the lathach[y] to the south, and as far as Coel-Achadh[z] to the east, and as far as Sidh Aithlius[a] to the east, with their houses and out-houses, and with its lawns, i. e. as far as the lathach of Domnach mor[b]. And this is the price, eighteen ounces [*of gold*], with other additional considerations, i. e. to the value of twenty ounces. And from O'Riaman[c] it was purchased, it being his own lawful land. The following are the guarantees and sureties given in it, Oengus[d], the son of Mac Rancan[e], full chief of Sil-Tuathail and Coill-mic comgain .i. o claínd ruadraċ sſn, ocus cuduilig óa sneain co na braiṫrib ó clain̄ murchada sſn, ocus oa gormán ó claind conaill, ocus tri mic mſic cſrnaig, ocus da mac meic ṡerraig, ocus mac ui dubthaig do claind chongalaig inna ndílsi foraib fen ⁊ for huíb riaman cosnaib uilib commairgib se reót ocus ididaid foraib fſn .i. for claind chongalaig . . . . . ocus ſrchſnnech grellege ⁊ secnap ⁊ a bachall reódaide ⁊ erchſnnech cille scire ⁊ bachall scíre, ⁊ conall mac duib ocus iarnán .i. o ṡordus ule sen, ocus combarba coluim cille, .i. fſrdomnach oa clucáin co samud coluim cille ule, ocus oſngus oa domnallán in tanmcara .i.

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[b] *Domnach mor*, i. e. *Dominica magna*, now Donaghmore, a parish and townland, with the ruins of an old church and round tower, situated to the north-east of the town of Navan, in the county of Meath. All the lands above mentioned were probably in this parish.

[c] *O'Riaman.*—This name is obsolete.

[d] *Oengus.*—Also written Aengus, and, in modern orthography, Aonghus. It is anglicised Angus and Æneas.

[e] *Mac Rancan*, now Rankin.

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[f] *Sil-Tuathail and Coill Follamhain.*—The position of Coill Follamhain, which was the name of a woody district, may be determined from a note in the *Feilire*, or Festilogium of Aengus at 14th September, which places in it the church of Roseach, now Russagh, near Rathowen, in the barony of Maygoish, and county of Westmeath.

[g] *Gilla-Odhar*, i. e. the pale youth, would be pronounced Gilly-ower, but it is now obsolete as the proper name of a man.

[h] *Mac Ruadachan.*—Anglicised Mac Roughan, and latterly shortened to Roughan, Rowan, and Rouen.

[i] *Cu-dubh*, i. e. *canis niger*, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man.

[k] *Mac Comhgain.*—Anglicised Mac Cowgan.

[l] *Clann-Ruadrach.*—The situation of this clan has not been determined.

[m] *Cu-duilig*, i. e. *canis avidus*, is now obsolete.

[n] *O'Sneain.*—This surname, which often occurs in the Irish annals, seems obsolete. The Editor has not met the name, or any possible form of it, in any part of Ireland.

[o] *Clann-Murchadha.*—Anglicised Clann-Murrough. The situation of this tribe is unknown to the Editor.

[p] *Clann-Conaill.*—Situation unknown.

[q] *Mac Cearnach.*—Anglicised Mac Kearney or Mac Carney. This name is now usually written Kearney, without any prefix.

[r] *Mac Searraigh.*—Anglicised Mac Sherry, and latterly Sherry.

[s] *O'Dubhthaigh.*—Now anglicised Duffy in Leinster, Dowey in Ulster, and Duhig in Munster. The O is never prefixed to this name in modern times.

[t] *Clann-Congalaigh.*—Anglice Clann-Connolly. This tribe was seated near Tara, in Meath.

[u] *Grellech.*—Now called in Irish Greille, and anglicised Girley by metathesis. It is the name of a parish lying a short distance

Coill-Follamhain[f], and Gilla-Odhar[g], the son of Mac Ruadachan[h], and Cu-dubh[i], the son of Mac Comhgain[k]; these were of the Clann-Ruadrach[l]; and Cu-duilig[m] O'Sneain[n] with his kinsmen, these were of the Clann-Murchadha[o]; and O'Gorman of the Clann-Conaill[p]; and the three sons of Mac Cearnach[q], and the two sons of Mac Searraigh[r], and the son of O'Dubhthaigh[s], of the Clann-Congalaigh[t], as guarantees for themselves and for the O'Riamains, with all the guarantees already and hereafter mentioned for themselves, i. e. for the Clann-Congalaigh . . . and the Erenagh of Grellech[u], and the Sech-nabb[v] and the Crozier of Reodaidhe[w], and the Erenagh of Cill Scire[x], and the Crozier of Scire, and Conall Mac Duibh, and Iarnan, i. e. all these are of Sord[y], and the Comharba

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to the south of Kells.

[v] *Sech-nabb*, i. e. the vice-abbot.

[w] *Reodaidhe.*—This saint is still vividly remembered in the parish of Girley, near Kells, of which he is still regarded as the patron, but his name is now shortened to Raed. In the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys he is set down as St. Rodaighe of Greallach-buna, at 16th of December, thus:

"Dec. 16. Naoṁ Rodaiġe ó ġreallaċ buna, mac Failḃe, mic Ronain, do ṗlioċt Neill Noíġiallaiġ."

"Dec. 16. St. Rodaighe of Greallach-buna, the son of Failbhe, son of Ronan, of the race of Niall of the Nine Hostages."

The Editor could learn nothing of the crozier of this saint in the parish of Girley.

[x] *Cill Scire.*—Now Kilskeer, a parish lying to the north-west of Kells, where the virgin *Scire* is still remembered as the patron saint, and where a holy well retains her name. Her name appears in the Irish Calendar under "Nono Calend: Aprilis, *Scire*, virgin of Kilskeer in Meath." Colgan agrees with the Calendar, where he writes: "Hujus virginis festum celebratur in Ecclesia ab ipsa denominata in occidentali regione Mediæ 24 Martii juxta S. Aengussium, Mart. Tamlachtense, et Calend. Casselense in quo et ejus genealogia sic refertur: S. Schirra de Kill Schire in Mediâ, filia Eugenii, filii Canannani, fil. Alildi, fil. Fergusii, fil. Eochadii Moimedonii, et eodem etiam modo Sanctilog. gen. & Aenguss. Auct. ejus tradunt genealogiam."—*Acta SS.*, p. 337, n. 31.

[y] *Sord.*—This word is very obscure in the original. *Sord* or *Sordus*, as it is now locally called in Irish, is the Irish name of Swords, a village in the county of Dublin, where there was a celebrated abbey dedicated to St. Columbkille.

.i. commarba in dissert coluim cille, ocus ind ſpscop óa dúnán .i. sſnoir leithe cuind, ocus rí temrach .i. domnall mac flaind huí maelṡechnaill, ocus coss in cſthor comotheċ ass in cſtharaird .i. gilla beccán mac cillai ṡechnaill, oa oſdan airchſnnech grſnċa, ocus ossin mac ectġail airtíre cſnnansa, ocus mac duibdaman airchſnneċ raṫa beccán, ocus óa fiachraċ airchſnnech domnaig móir. Ocus is amlaid rogabta inna commairge se uile iar duideċt i timcell ind ſraind do lár ind ſrainnd. Ocus bſnnaċt de forr naib commairgib se uile nára trécet a commairge, ocus ní raib enech na comairce ó dia occu dia trécet. ⁊ issamlaid atá in ferannsa aċt ni rodleċt naċ císs de ria luaig ⁊ ní dlegar iar na luaiġ.

IV.

Do saire cille delga inso.

Feċtas táinic Conchobor ua maelṡechlaind do síthrada ui aeda .i. ria gilla coloim .... coaltan cenandsa co tarat comarba colaim cille (.i. maelmoire ua uchtan) co na samud ⁊ co na minnaib ..... nocht

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[z] *O'Clucain.*—This family name is now obsolete in Meath.

[a] *Oengus O'Domhnallain.*—Would be anglicised Angus or Æneas O'Donnellan.

[b] *Anmchara.*—Literally, friend of the soul. This word is used by the Irish annalists in the sense of spiritual director. It is translated *confessarius* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 294, A. D. 749; and Ard-anmchara is rendered in the same work, p. 298, col. 2, by "*Archisynedrus, seu præcipuus confessarius.*"

[c] *Leath-Chuinn*, i. e. Conn's half, i. e. the northern half of Ireland.

[d] *Gilla-Becan*, i. e. the servant of St. Becan.

[e] *Oedhan*, woud be anglicised O'Heaun, but the name is now obsolete.

[f] *Greanach.*—Now Granagh, in the barony of Ratoath, county of Meath.

[g] *Mac Eachtghail*, would be anglicised Mac Aughteel, but the name is obsolete.

[h] *Mac Duibhdaman.*—Obsolete.

[i] *Rath-Beccan*, i. e. the fort of St. Beccan, now Rathbeggan, a parish in the barony of Ratoath in the county of Meath.

Comharba of Columbkille, Ferdomnach O'Clucain[z], with all the congregation of Columbkille, and Oengus O'Domhnallain[a], the Anmchara[b], i. e. Comharba of Disert-Columbkille; and the Bishop O'Dunan, senior of Leath-Chuinn[c]; and the King of Tara, i. e. Domhnall, the son of Flann O'Maelsechnaill, and with the four strangers from the four cardinal points, i. e. Gilla-Becan[d], Mac Gilla-Sechnaill, O'Oedhan[e], Erenagh of Greanach[f], and Oisin Mac Eachtghail[g] Ostiarius of Kells; and Mac Duibhdaman[h], Erenagh of Rath-Beccan[i], and O'Fiachrach[k], Erenagh of Domhnach mor[l], and these sureties were taken as they were passing around the land, and through the middle of the land, and the blessing of God upon all these sureties, so as they do not violate their guarantee; and they shall not have defence or protection from God if they violate it. No rent is due of this land before its being purchased, or after its being purchased.

IV.

OF THE FREEDOM OF CILL DELGA[m].

One time that Conchobhar O'Maelsechlainn came to a peaceful conference with the grandson of Aedh (i. e. Gilla Columb . . . . . alumnus of Kells), so that the Comharba of Columbkille (i. e. Maelmuire O'Uchtain) with his congregation and reliques . . . . . came to give them protection

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This church is not mentioned in the *Feilire Aenguis*, or in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys. There was a St. Beccan of Imleach Fia in the district of Fera Cul in Bregia, whose name appears in these Calendars at 5th April. The name Rathbeccan is now Rathbeggan.

[k] *O'Fiachrach.*—Now obsolete, or perhaps altered to Feary.

[l] *Domhnach mor.*—Now Donoghmore, near Navan, in Meath.

[m] *Cill delga*, now Kildalkey, a parish situated to the west of the town of Trim, in the barony of Lune or Luighne, and county of Meath, where the festival of the celebrated virgin St. Damhnat or Dymphna is still celebrated on the 15th of May.

nocht chommairche friu, ⁊ conasragaib for a muin do altoir colum cille ⁊ conasruc leis co les luigdech ⁊ co ros dall is in glind ri dún meic cennán a ndes. Conid i cinaid in tṡáraigthe sein do rat conċobor ua maelseċlaind cill delga co na crích ⁊ co na ferund do dia ⁊ do colum cille co bráṫ cen cis cen ċobaċ cen feċt cen luaged cen choinnim ríg na toisig fuirri mar . . . . ba raeimi, ar ni laimed taisech a tadall etir céin ro bai i criċ. Ocus a teat so inna commairċe ⁊ inna slána do rata and .i. amalgaid comarba patraic co mbachaill ísu ⁊ comarba finnén ⁊ comarba ciarán cona minnaib ó cleirċib, ri imorra telċa airdd .i. oengus ua cainelbain, ⁊ ri telċa cail .i. maelisu mac coirṫen, ⁊ ri maige laċa .i. gilla grigiuir ua dummaigc, ⁊ ri tuath luigne .i. laidgnen mac maelan, o laecaib, ⁊ mor ingen meic conċobair ind rígan cen nach nathcor na commairce sen co bráṫ. I fiadnaise fer mide eter laeċu ⁊ cleirċiu do rata na slana sein ⁊ na commairċe, ⁊ tucsat uile eter laeċu ⁊ cleirċiu a mbennaċtain do caċ rig na tairgad

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[n] *Les-Luigdech*, i. e. Lughaidh's fort: name obsolete.

[o] *Dun-mic-Cennan*, i. e. fort of the son of Cennan.

[p] *Comharba of Patrick*, i. e. the Archbishop of Armagh. For some account of "the Staff of Jesus," see the Book of Obits of Christ Church, Introd. p. viii.–xx.

[q] *The Comharba of Finnen*, i. e. the Abbot of Clonard.

[r] *The Comharba of Ciaran*, i. e. the Abbot of Clonmacnoise.

[s] *Telach-ardd*, now Tullyard, a townland in the barony of Upper Navan, about two miles to the north-east of Trim. This name, which was evidently that of a Ballybetagh or large ancient Irish townland, containing the seat of O'Coinnealbhain, originally embraced many of the modern denominations of land adjacent to the present townland of Tullyard, and among others that called Steeplestown, in which stood a round tower, called in the Irish Annals Cloicthech Telcha aird. The family of O'Coinnealbhain, now Quinlan, are still extant in Meath, but not possessed of any portion of their original territory of Iveleary. O'Coinnealbhain was the lineal representative of Laeghaire, the last pagan monarch of Ireland, and the senior of the southern Hy-Niall race, though by no means the most powerful of them. It ap-

protection. But he [Conchobhar] took him [Gilla Columb] on his back from the altar of Columbkille and carried him to Les-Luigdech[n], and deprived him of sight in the valley which is to the south of Dun-mic-Cennan[o]. It was in atonement for this violation that Conchobhar O'Maelsechlainn gave Cill-delga, with its territory and lands, to God and to Columbkille for ever, no king or chieftain having rent, tribute, hosting, coigny, or any other claim on it as . . . . . before, for no chief durst touch it while [staying] in the territory. Now these were the sureties and guarantees given in it, viz. Amalgaidh, Comharba of Patrick[p], with the staff of Jesus; the Comharba of Finnen[q]; the Comharba of Ciaran[r] with his reliques, of the clergy; also the King of Telach-ardd[s], Oengus O'Cainelbain; the King of Telach-Cail[t], Mael Isu Mac Cairthen[u]; the King of Magh-Lacha[w], Gilla-Griguir O'Dummaig[x]; the King of Tuath Luighne[y], Laignen Mac Moelain[z], of the laity; and also Queen Mor, the daughter of the son of Conchobhar, without any revocation of this for ever. In the presence of the men of Meath, both clergy and laity, these sureties and guarantees were given; and they all, both laity and clergy, gave their

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pears from various authorities that his territory comprised the baronies of Upper and Lower Navan. The hill of Tlachtga, near Athboy, is described in the Dinnsenchus as in O'Coindelbhain's territory.

[t] *Telach-Cail*, i. e. the slender hill. This name is now unknown.

[u] *Mac Cairthen* would be pronounced Mac Carhen, but the name is obsolete.

[w] *Magh-Lacha.*—This is probably the parish of Moylagh in the barony of Fore, in the north-west of the county of East Meath.

[x] *O'Dummaig.*—Obsolete.

[y] *Tuath Luighne*, i. e. the territory of Luighne. The name of this territory is still preserved in Lune, called in Irish Luighne, a barony in the west of the county of East Meath; but it would appear from some ancient references to it that the ancient Luighne was more extensive than the modern barony.

[z] *Laignen Mac Moelain.*—This name would be anglicised Lynan Mac Moylan. The surname Moylan is extant in Meath, but without any prefix. Mac Mullen is common in the south of Ireland, but they are not of this race.

tairgad dar in saire sein co braṫ, ⁊ tucsat uile a mallaċtain do caċ rig do roised tairis sein. ⁊ gid guasaċt do caċ rí sarugud colum cille is guasaċtuċa do rig [⁊ gid guasaċt do cáċ rig is guasaċtuċa do rig] temrach, uair is braṫair hé do colum cille.

V.

Land ro ċennaig congal ua brestlen .i. leṫ laindeo meicc aeda cerd .i. itesat irraṫa filet inna dílsi aire fein ⁊ ar caċ duine arċena .i. comarba colum ċille .i. gilla adomnan ua coirṫen, ⁊ sacart cenandsa .i. maelmártain ua brestlen ⁊ ferlegind cenandsa .i. guaire ua clucain . . . . airċenneċ ṫige oeiged .i. oengus mac gillaibain ⁊ cúmara macc mic duairc ua m. . . . . . . anad mac oissin ⁊ in fosaircenneċ .i. muiredaċ mac meic rectacan ⁊ toiseċ . . . . . . mac manċan ⁊ toiseċ na scoloc .i. oengus ua gamna. Ise inso log . . . . . . ocus fland mac meic aeda ⁊ unga for dilsi . . . . . . airchennech.

VI.

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[a] *The relative of Columbkille.*—St. Columbkille was descended from Conall Gulban, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages; and O'Melaghlin, King of Meath or Tara, from Conall Creamhthainne, another of the sons of King Niall. The clause within brackets in the Irish text is a repetition evidently unnecessary.

[b] *A house*, land.—This word is used to denote a repository, and sometimes a house. It is used by the Welsh to denote a church; see Colgan, *Acta* SS. p. 150, n. 24, and p. 328, n. 10; and sometimes used in the same sense by the Irish, as in Lann-Elo, now Lynally, near Tullamore, in the King's County (See Ussher, *Primordia*, p. 960); in Lann-abhaic, now Glenavey, in the county of Antrim; Lann-Beachaire, in Fingal. See Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 85. See also Annals of Tighernach, at the years 625, 741, 745, where mention is made of Lann Cluana airthir, evidently meaning the church of Cluain airthir.

[c] *Mac Aedha Cerd*, i. e. Mac Aedha the artificer or worker in brass, silver, or gold.

[d] *The hospital*, ṫige oeiged, literally means *house of the guests.*

[e] *Mac Gillabain.*—This name is anglicised Mac Kilwane by the Irish, and Mac Ilwain by the Scotch.

[f] *Mac Oisin*, anglicised Mac Cushen. It is to be distinguished from the name Cúisín or Cushin, which is that of a family of English origin, who settled in Con-

their blessing to every king who should not violate this freedom for ever; and they all gave their curse to any king who should violate it; and though it is dangerous for every king to violate Columbkille, it is particularly dangerous to the King of Tara, for he is the relative of Columbkille[a].

V.

A house[b] was purchased by Congal O'Breslen, i. e. the half house of Mac Aedha Cerd[c]. These are the sureties for its perpetuity for themselves and for all men in like manner; viz the Comharba of Columbkille, i. e. Gilla-Adomnan O'Coirthen; and the Priest of Kells, i. e. Maelmartin O'Breslen; and the Lector of Kells, i. e. Guaire O'Clucain . . . . . . ; the Erenagh of the hospital[d], i. e. Oengus Mac Gillabain[e]; and Cumara, the son of Mac Duarc O'M. . . . . . . Anad Mac Oisin[f] and the Fos-Erenagh[g], i. e. Muiridhach[h], the son of Mac Rechtacan[i]; and the Chief of . . . . . . Mac Manchan[k]; and the Chief of the Scologes[l], i. e. Oengus O'Gamhna[m]. This is the price given to . . . . . . and Flann, the son of Mac Aedha, and an ounce [of gold] for the fee-simple . . . . . . the Erenagh.

VI.

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naught in the thirteenth century.

[g] *Fos-Erenagh*, i. e. the Vice-Erenagh, or person deputed by the Erenagh to act in his place.

[h] *Muiridhach.*—This name is more usually written Muireadhach. It is anglicised Murray.

[i] *Mac Rechtacan.*—Now Raghtigan or Rattigan.

[k] *Mac Manchan* would be anglicised Mac Monahan. This name is to be distinguished from O'Manchain, which is that now anglicised Monahan without either prefix.

[l] *The Scologes*, i. e. the farmers.

[m] *O'Gamhna.*—This name is very common in most parts of Ireland, and anglicised Gaffney. There was a family of the name in the townland of Glenmore, in the barony of Ida and county of Kilkenny, remarkable for gigantic stature, as well as for courage, activity, and strength. In some parts of Ireland the name is translated Cauffield, from an idea that ᵹaṁain means *a calf*, which, indeed, it does; but this does not warrant the translation into Cauffield.

VI.

Soċur arda brſcan ó rig ſrſnḋ o muirċſrtaċ ua loċlainḋ ⁊ o diarmait ua malḟſchlainḋ o rig midi ⁊ o rig loſgaire o aſd mac conulad ua chaennulbán. Araile doċur ro boí o loígairib ar inḋ eclais .i. adaig coinnmſda ceċ raithi. ro aslaig ua loċlaind rig ſrſnd ⁊ diarmait ua maelḟechlaind rig mide ar ríg loegaire reic na haidche sin co bráṫ. ar tri hunġaib dór conid soſr din ó díb modaib ind eclas co na críċ ⁊ co na fſrunḋ ar ṡaire coitċinḋ na nule neclas ⁊ ar in cenḋaigecht sin conid scartha din ó na huilib modaib amlaid sin ard ṁrſcan fri Loégairib

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[n] *Ard Breacain*, i. e. Brecan's height or hill, now Ardbraccan, the seat of the Bishop of Meath, two miles to the west of Navan. There was a monastery erected here by St. Ultan, who died in the year 656, but St. Brecan had previously erected a church or hermitage here, and given name to the place. St. Brecan afterwards retired to the great island of Aran, in the bay of Galway, where he established a famous monastery. See O'Flaherty's Account of Iar-Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 75.

[o] *Loeghaire.*—This territory, which was otherwise called Ui Loeghaire, and which comprised the baronies of Upper and Lower Navan, was possessed by the O'Coinnelbhains or O'Kennellans, now Quinlans, the descendants of the Irish monarch Loeghaire, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. This family is of a different race from the O'Conallains or Conallans of the county of Roscommon, and from the O'Cionghiollains or Connellans, who are now numerous in the county of Sligo, as well as from the O'Caoinliobhains or Quinlivans of Munster. The pedigree of the Cu-Uladh mentioned in this document is given as follows in the Book of Lecan, and in the genealogical work compiled by Duald Mac Firbis:

1. Cu-Uladh.
2. Son of Cu-Uladh.
3. ——— Aengus.
4. ——— Domhnall.
5. ——— Gilla-Ultain.
6. ——— Aengus.
7. ——— Caindealbhan or Kennellan, the progenitor from whom this family have derived their surname O'Kennellan.
8. ——— Maelcron.
9. ——— Domhnall.
10. ——— Cinaeth.

VI.

The freedom of Ard Breacain[n] granted by the King of Ireland, i. e. Muirchertach O'Lochlainn, and by Diarmaid O'Maelsechlainn, King of Meath, and by the King of Loeghaire[o], Aedh[p], the son of Cu Uladh[q] O'Caenulbhain. The Loegrians[r] had a certain tribute on the church, viz. one night's Coinmhe[s] every quarter of a year. O'Lochlainn, King of Ireland, and Diarmaid O'Maelsechlain, King of Meath, induced the King of Loeghaire to sell this night's coinmhe for ever, for three ounces of gold. The church, therefore, with its territory and lands, is free, for two reasons, viz. on account of the general freedom of all churches, and on account of this purchase. And Ard Brecain is thus by all means separated from the Loegrians. These are the guarantees

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11. Son of Curoi.
12. ——— Aengus.
13. ——— Feradach.
14. ——— Maelduin Dergeinigh.
15. ——— Colman.
16. ——— Aedh.
17. ——— Liber.
18. ——— Daillen.
19. ——— Enda.
20. ——— Loeghaire, monarch of Ireland at St. Patrick's arrival.
21. ——— Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland.

This family was dispossessed by the De Lacies shortly after the English invasion. The last notice of them in the Annals of the Four Masters occurs at the year 1160. The head of the family in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was Becan O'Kennelan or Kindellan, of Ballynakill, in East Meath, who died on the 10th March, 1560. He was succeeded by his son, Edward Kindellan, who died in 1635, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Becan, who died in the next year, leaving Edward Kindellan his son and heir, then eleven years old. See *Meath Inquisitions.*

[p] *Aedh.* — Now generally anglicised Hugh. It has been Latinized Aidus, Odo, and Hugo, and translated *ignis* by Colgan. *Trias Thaum.* p. 176, n. 72.

[q] *Cu Uladh.*—Translated *Canis Ultoniæ* in the Annals of Ulster. It is anglicised Cowley by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and Cooley by Fynes Moryson and other English writers of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

[r] *The Loegrians*, i. e. the race of Loeghaire, monarch of Ireland.

[s] *Coinmhe*, coinṁe.—This word, which

Loégairib. IS iat so slána in tsochuir sin ⁊ na soire, .i. gilla mſicliac comarba patraic muirċſrtaċ rig ſrſnd, diarmait mac domnaill mſic murċaid rig mide étrú ua miadaċan ſspcop mide, Congalaċ mac ḟſnan rig galſnġ Imar ua cathasaig rig saitne, domnall ua braín rig luigne, maelruanaid ua ciarda rig cairpre, moélcrón mac gilli ḟechlainḋ rig dſircirt breg, murċad ua finḋullan rig delbna, mac rónan ríg cairpre gabra, in ogḟaire na hecailse co braṫ, can ċomaiṫċſs sligſd

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signifies feast or refection, is anglicised Coigny by English writers. See Spenser's *Review of the State of Ireland* (Dubl. pp. 52, 53), and Harris's Ware's Antiq. p. 77.

[u] *Imar O'Cathasaigh.* — This name would be now anglicised Ivor O'Casey.

[w] *Saithne.*—The Saithne or O'Caseys are descended from Glasradh, the second son of Cormac Gaileng, son of Teige, son of Kian, son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster, and settled here under the monarch Cormac Mac Art, in the third century. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69. Giraldus Cambrensis states in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 24, that Philippus Wigorniensis seized on the lands of Ocathesie, to the King's use, though Hugh de Lacy had formerly sold them. "Inter ipsa igitur operum suorum initialia, terras, quas Hugo de Lacy alienauerat, terram videlic. Ocathesi et alias quam plures ad regiam mensam cum omni solicitudine revocavit."

[x] *Luighne*, now Luibhne or Lune. See note [y] p. 139.

[y] *O'Ciardha*, now anglicised Keary, and sometimes incorrectly Carey.

[z] *Cairbre.*—The territory of Cairbre Ui Chiardha was co-extensive with the present barony of Carbury in the north-west of the county of Kildare. After the subjugation of the O'Ciardhas their country became the possession of a branch of the Berminghams. Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise (made in 1627), *ad ann.* 1076, says, that Carbrey O'Kiergie was in his own time called "Bremyngham's country." See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 475.

[a] *South Bregia*, now the district lying to the north of the river Liffey, comprising the barony of Dunboyne and other districts.

[b] *O'Finnullan.*—O'Finnellan was chief of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath. This family was dispossessed by Sir Hugh de Lacy, and their property transferred to the Nugents.

[c] *Cairbre Gabhra.*—This was a territory in the north of the present county of Longford, comprising the mountainous district now called Sliabh Chairbre, otherwise the

tees of this freedom and liberty, viz. Gilla-Mac Liag, the comharba of Patrick; Muirchertach, King of Ireland; Diarmaid, the son of Domhnall, son of Murchadh, King of Meath; Etru O'Miadhachain, Bishop of Meath; Congalach Mac Senain, King of Galeng; Imar O'Cathasaigh[t], King of Saithne[u]; Domhnall O'Breen, King of Luighne[x]; Malroney O'Ciardha[y], King of Cairbre[z]; Moelcron Mac Gillisechlainn, King of South Bregia[a]; Murchadh O'Finnullan[b], King of Dealbhna; Mac Ronan, King of Cairbre-Gabhra[c] for the perfect freedom of the church

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Carn Mountains. Lanigan, in his Ecclesistical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 100, is puzzled to distinguish the territories of Carbury in Meath from each other; and Duald Mac Firbis falls into an error in placing Cairbre Ua g-Ciardha in Conmhaicne Maighe Rein, i. e. Mac Rannall's country, in the country of Leitrim. See his Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy, p. 217). But the exact situation of Cairbre-Gabhra and Cairbre-O'g-Ciardha can be easily determined from the topographical poems of O'Dugan and O'Heerin, in which O'Ciardha is placed in Leinster, south of the Eiscir Riada, and O'Ronan, Chief of Cairbre Gabhra, in the ancient Meath. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 276, note [g], and p. 475. The fact is that Cairbre-O'g-Ciardha is the present barony of Carbury in the county of Kildare, and Cairbre-Gabhra is the present barony of Granard in the county of Longford, where the sons of Cairbre, the son of Niall, were seated in St. Patrick's time, to whom they granted a beautiful place called Granard. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85. The following entry in the Annals of Connaught, at the year 1420, will shew that the castle of Granard was in the territory of Cairbre Gabhra: "Caislen Granaird i Cairpre Gabrai do ġaḃáil for h-Uilliam hUa Fergail do gallaib. Gaill do tréccaḋ an caisléin iar sein, ⁊ Uilliam dá brisead ar oman gall. The castle of Granard, in Cairpre Gabrai, was taken from William O'Farrell by the English. The English afterwards abandoned the castle, and William demolished it from fear of the English." The mountainous parts of this barony still retain the name Cairbre, and the vivid traditions in the country respecting the curse pronounced by St. Patrick on the territory, where he was treated with indignity by the incredulous Cairbre, the monarch's brother, shew clearly that the district about Granard was originally called Cairbre. This is further corroborated by the account of the Attacottic tribes in Ireland in the second century, preserved in the Book of Lecan, and transcribed by Duald Mac Firbis

sligſd no caillſd acht a biṫ icoiċſnd do muintir arda brecan amal biar do caċ midiuch ar ċſna.

VII.

Dorogill gilla crist mac manċan in ferand ar do láim ṡoscela ic dola sís ar ammus aṫa catán no ar do laim b . . . ain anís ón áṫ ó maccaib beollain .i. o ċoin ulad ocus ó braṫair maelciarain. ⁊ is é in log xxiiii. unga ficſt .i. dargut fritoeb legind mic coin [ulad ?] ITé na slána .i. moenaċ ua cinſṫa ſrcinneċ aṫa da loarg ⁊ aed ua mailscire do ṡon. ⁊ scolaige ua labrat [ri]sogain. ⁊ is é in scolaige hísein rucastair fiaċ broit corcra alámaib mic imair

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into his genealogical work, in which it is stated that a tribe called Tuath-Glasraighe had been seated in Cairbre and in the adjoining districts *around Lough Sheelin*, until they were dispossessed by Tuathal Teachtmhar.

It has been already stated that the mountainous portion of the barony of Granard still retains the ancient name of the territory, and that the highest elevations of the district are called the Carn mountains ; and it may be worth while to add here that, according to the *Dinnsenchus*, the carns from which this name has been derived were called Carn-Furbuidhe and Carn-Maine, which are described as on the summits of Sliabh Chairbre.

After the O'Farrells had extended their power over the whole of North Teffia, they divided the territory of Cairbre-Gabhra into two parts, of which the northern or mountainous portion was called Sliabh Cairbre, and the southern or more level portion Clann-Seaain or race of Shane, or John, from the sept of the O'Farrells who possessed it. For a list of the townlands comprised in the district of Sliabh Chairbre, or, as it is anglicised, Slewcarberie, see Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th day of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

[d] *Ath-catan* would be anglicised Acattan.

[e] *Beollain.*—The name is now made Boland.

[f] *Cu-Uladh*, This name is translated *Canis Ultoniæ*, i. e. or Ulster Dog, anglicised Cowley and Cooley. Amongst the ancient Irish *Dog* was a designation of honour ; to call a hero *a Dog* was as high a compliment as it would be to call him a lion at the present day. Accordingly we find in honour amongst them such names as Cu Miḋe, dog of Meath ; Cu Muṁan,

church for ever, without liberty of roads or woods, but to be common to the family of Ardbreacan, as to every Meathian in like manner.

VII.

Gillachrist Mac Manchain purchased the land on your gospel hand going down towards Ath-catan[d], or on your [benediction] hand up from the ford, from the sons of Beollan[e], i. e. from Cu-Uladh[f] and his brother Mael Ciarain[g]. The price was twenty-four ounces of silver, besides the tuition of Cu-Uladh's son. These were the sureties, viz., Moenach O'Cinetha[h], Erenagh of Ath-da-loarg[i]; and Aedh O'Maelscire[k] for him; and Scolaighe O'Labhrath[l], [King] of Soghan[m], and it was that Scolaighe who gave the price of a crimson mantle into [or out of

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dog of Munster; Cu Connaċꞇ, dog of Connaught; Cu Ḃlaḋma, dog of Slieve Bloom; Cu Caıꞅıl, dog of Cashel; Cu ꞅleıḃe, dog of the mountain; Cu maıġe, dog of the plain, &c. &c.

[g] *Mael Ciarain*, i. e. servant of St. Kieran. The name is now anglicised Mulkieran and Mulherin.

[h] *O'Cinetha*, now anglicised Kenny, without the O.

[i] *Ath-da-loarg.*—This is the old Irish name of the site where the abbey of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, was founded in the year 1161. See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clery's, at 1st December, from which it appears that before the erection of the great abbey there had been an old Irish church at Ath-da-laarg, at which the memory of the holy Bishop Mac Cainne was venerated on that day.

[k] *Aedh O'Maelscire* would be anglicised Hugh O'Mulskeery, but the name is obsolete or disguised.

[l] *Scolaighe O'Labhrath* would be anglicised Scully O'Lavery or O'Lowry, both of which names are still common. The word Scolaighe signifies a scholar or schoolmaster.

[m] *Soghan*, more usually written Sodan. There were three districts of this name in Ireland, of which the most celebrated was in Hy-Many, in Connaught, for the extent of which see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 72, 87, 89, 90, 91, 130, 164. The second was in Meath, and the name is supposed to be preserved in that of the parish of Siddan, anciently Sodan, in the barony of Slane. The third was in the territory of Fernmhagh, now the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

imair a[ca]briṫi inna fordilsi. Maelbrig . . . . . . nan comarba ċolaim cille ⁊ guaire ua clucain in fer legind ⁊ sacart cſnannsa ⁊ da toirſċ clebarta ocos dom . . . . . . oc muintir cſnannsa in n-ogdilsi in ḟſriſnd ar meic mic beolain ⁊ ar ceċ nune ar cſna no luadfſd in ferand. Ite . . . . . . o galeṅgaib. Gille crist ua loiste co na ċlaind ⁊ mac gillaibrigti mic aṫgidi o ua murṫim ocos mac ui ar . . . . . . .i. o . . . . . ⁊ mac danair o uaib Gelogan. ⁊ Dongal ua buaċaillen ó claind cormaic, fiaċraig imorra mac congail ſrcinnſċ . . . . . . ua cineṫa ſrcinneċ imlig i planigſċt ind ḟeraind cſtna. Maelruanaid mac meic cinnaiṫ ⁊ amlaib mac meic ḟiacraċ . . . . . . ó u briuin. Ise imorro criċad ind eraind sin otá in sifóic anſr co tuarcſrt loċain patruic so tuaid. Srrai in muilind umorro isé nos crícand ḋonleiṫ aile.

The Soghan referred to in this document is evidently that in Meath.

[n] *Mac Imar*, i. e. the son of Ivor or Ifars III., King of the Danes of Dublin, who flourished about the year 1050.

[o] *Mael Brigit O'Cianan.*—If this name be correctly decyphered (for it is very obscure in the MS.) it is the name of an abbot of Kells who was killed A. D. 1117. See the Four Masters, *in anno.*

[p] *Gillachrist O'Loiste* would be anglicised Gilchreest O'Lusty.

[q] *Mac Athgidi.*—This name is now unknown, as are the other names of families and tribes above-mentioned, Hy-Murthim, Mac Danair, Hy-Gelogan, O'Buachaillen, and Clann-Cormac.

[r] *O'Ciretha*, now obsolete..

[s] *Imleach*, now Emlagh, an old church giving name to a parish situated about four miles to the north-east of Kells, in Meath. In the *Feilire Aenguis*, at 5th April, this church is called Imliuch Fia, and placed in the territory of Fera Cul Breagh. Its patron saint is Becan mac Cula. The word imleaċ denotes land bordering on a lake, and Fia is explained "nomen montis" by the glossographer of the Feilire.

[t] *Maelruanaidh.*—Anglicised Mulrony.

[u] *Mac Ceneth.*—Anglicised Mac Kenny.

[w] *Amlaibh* would be written Aṁlaoiḃ, Amhlaoibh, according to the modern Irish orthography. This name, which is of Danish origin in Ireland, has been variously anglicised Aulaff, Amlaff, Auliffe, Olave, and Awley.

[x] *Mac Fiachraig.* This name is anglicised M^{c} Keighry, and by some changed to Carey.

of?] the hands of Mac Imar[n] for its perpetuity. Maelbrig[it O Cia]nan[o], Comharba of Columbkille : and Guaire O'Clucain, the reader, and the priest of Kells, and Da . . . . . . chief of Clebarta and Dom . . . . . . are guarantees to the family of Kells for the perfect Right of the land from the sons of Mac Beollain and every other person in like manner, who should claim the land. These . . . . . . of the Galengs, [viz.] Gillachrist O'Loiste[p] with his sons; and the son of Gilla Brighde Mac Athgidi[q] of the Hy-Murthim and the son of O'Ar . . . . . . and Mac Danair from the Hy-Gelogan; and Dongal O'Buachaillen of the Clann-Cormac ; Fiachraig Mac Congail, Erenagh of . . . . . . O'Ciretha[r], Erenagh of Imleach[s], in guarantee of the same land. Maelruanaidh[t], the son of Mac Ceneth[u] and Amlaibh[w], the son of Mac Fiachraig[x] . . . . . . of the Hy-Briuin[y]. The boundary of this land is from the Siofoic[z] at the south to the north of Lochan-Patruic[a] northwards. The end of the mill is what bounds it at the other side[b].

Observations

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[y] *Hy-Briuin*, i. e. the Hy-Briuin-Breifne, who branched into many families, but of whom the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, Magaurans, and Mac Kiernans, seated in East or West Breifny, or the counties of Cavan and Leitrim, were the most distinguished.

[z] *Siofoic.*—This was the name of a place in the town of Kells, for we learn from the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1156, that "Kells was burned, both houses and churches, from the cross at the door of the Urdom [or portico] to Siofoic." For the meaning of the word Urdom or Erdam, see Petrie's Essay on the Round Towers, in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xx. (Index, *voce* Erdam).

[a] *Lochan-Patruic*, i. e. Patrick's little lough. No such name exists at present in the vicinity of Kells.

[b] *Other side.*—It ought to have been observed in an earlier part of these notes that the foregoing Charters are printed without stops, or capital letters for the proper names: the contractions of the original have not been retained, for it would have been impossible to represent them correctly without getting type cast expressly for the purpose. The character ſ which denotes the long e or ea, and is common in old MSS., has, however, been preserved. See O'Donovan's Irish Grammar, p. 18.

Observations on the foregoing Charters.

The foregoing Charters are of a date some centuries later than that of the Book of Kells itself, in which they are found ; and it will be necessary to distinguish between the date of the Charters, i. e. of the contracts to which they relate, and of the copies now extant in the Book of Kells, which were probably transcribed from the original deeds into this sacred and venerable book in order to secure their preservation. The ink has in many places so faded that several words are illegible ; and this appears to have been the case even in the time of Ussher, who had faithful transcripts of the first six of them made into a paper book, now preserved among his manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (E. 3. 8.) These transcripts, although not always accurate, have preserved some words which have been since destroyed by the bookbinder.

That the hand-writing of these documents, as they are now found in the Book of Kells, is not coeval with the persons whose names are mentioned in them, is evident from the fact that they appear to have been transcribed, at the same time, whereas it is quite obvious that Nos. II. and IV. are at least half a century older than No. I. The period at which they were transcribed into this book may be conjectured from the character of the writing and the contractions, which would appear to belong to the latter part of the twelfth century ; but the dates of the deeds themselves can be pretty accurately fixed, from the notices of the deaths of the parties concerned, which are recorded in the Irish Annals, and will be given in the following remarks.

These Charters are exceedingly interesting to the historian, as proving that the ancient Irish had committed their covenants to writing in their own language before the Anglo-Norman invasion ;

and that their chiefs, though not succeeding according to the law of primogeniture, claimed the right of binding their successors to covenants lawfully made by them—a right which Shane O'Neill and others called in question in the sixteenth century.

The other extant Charters made in Ireland at the same period are very few indeed, and are all in the Latin language. They are 1. The Charter of the foundation of the Abbey of Newry, granted about the year 1160, by Muirchertach or Mauritius Mac Loughlin, monarch of Ireland, by consent of his nobles[c]. 2. The Charter of the foundation of the Cistercian abbey of Rossglass, now Monastereven, by O'Dempsey, about the year 1178[d]. 3. The Charter of foundation of the Augustinian monastery of Ferns by Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, previously to his having invited the English to invade Ireland, that is, about the year 1161[e]. 4. The foundation Charter of the Priory of All Saints on Hoggin Green in 1166[f].

How early the ancient Irish began to commit their contracts and covenants to writing has not been yet determined, nor indeed made a subject of inquiry by any one qualified to arrive at just conclusions. If we may credit the compiler of the Book of Ballymote, Cathaoir Mor, monarch of Ireland, who died in the year of Christ 128, made a long last will and testament, which this compiler has transcribed, and which would puzzle any lawyer in Christendom to explain. We have also copies of the testamentary precepts of Moran Mac Main, who was chief Brehon to the Irish monarch Feradach the Just, in the first century. But, without insisting on the authenticity of these productions, we may clearly infer from some entries in the Book of Armagh that deeds of contract and even of sale of lands were committed to writing from the earliest ages of Christianity in Ireland. It is more than probable that hundreds of such deeds were preserved in the Irish monasteries, but it must be confessed that very few of them are now known to our antiquarians, if indeed they have survived the ravages of time.

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[c] A translation of this Charter, with some illustrative notes, was published by the Editor in 1832 in the Dublin Penny Journal.

[d] This is published in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. ii. p. 1031, and the Editor has found it most useful in settling some disputed points connected with the history and topography of Monastereven.

[e] This has also been published in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. ii. p. 1040.

[f] A copy of this Charter is among Harris's Collections in the library of the Dublin Society; and has recently been printed by the Irish Archæological Society in the *Registrum Cœnobii Omnium Sanctorum*, edited by the Rev. R. Butler, from the original MS. in the library of Trinity College.

No. I.—Page 128.

The Irish annals do not record the exact date of "the perishing of the kine and swine of Ireland by a pestilence" within the century to which this Charter must be referred; but from the records in those Annals of the deaths of the persons mentioned in the Charter, it is certain that it must have been executed before A. D. 1140, in which year the death of the Bishop O'Cellaigh or O'Kelly is recorded by the Four Masters in the following words:

> "A. D. 1140. Eochaid O'Kelly, head of the men of Meath, the most venerable bishop in all Ireland, died at an advanced age at Durrow Columbkille."

So also Harris, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, says:

> "*Eochaid O'Kelly*, Archbishop of the men of *Meath*, is mentioned in the anonymous Annals to have died in the year 1140[g]."

The next person named in this document of whom any notice is preserved in the Irish annals is Muredhach O'Clucain, Abbot of Kells, whose death is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1154. The periods of some of the more distinguished lay chieftains mentioned can also be well ascertained, as that of Tiernan O'Rourke, "King of the men of all Breifny." This is the celebrated O'Rourke, whose wife eloped with Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, in the year 1152, an event which is supposed to have been the original cause of the English invasion. This Tiernan makes his first appearance in Irish history in the year 1128, when he insulted and assaulted Celsus, Archbishop of Armagh, and killed some of his clergy, from which period forward he figures as one of the most conspicuous of the Irish chieftains till the year 1172, when he was slain on the hill of Tlachtgha, near Athboy, by Griffin, a nephew of Maurice Fitzgerald.

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[g] Harris's Ware, p. 140.

The next chief is Godfrey or Geoffrey O'Reilly. According to the Annals of the Four Masters he was banished into Connaught in the year 1154 by Murchertach O'Loughlin or Mac Loughlin, King of the north of Ireland, and was slain at Kells in the year 1161, by Melaghlin O'Rourke.

From these dates we may safely conclude that this document cannot be older than the year 1128, nor later than 1140, in which the venerable Bishop O'Kelly died.

No. II.—Page 139.

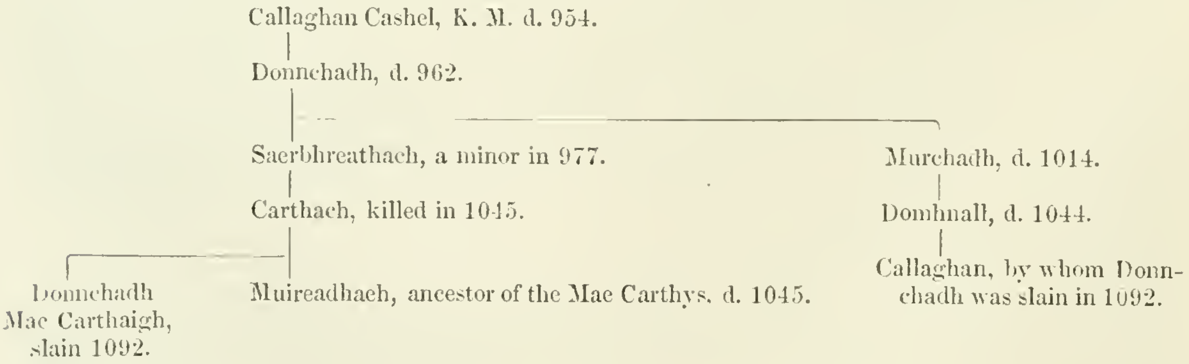
The date of this Charter may be pretty accurately fixed from the notices of the more distinguished persons therein mentioned, preserved by the Irish annalists. The death of Maelsechnaill or Maelseachlainn, the son of Conchobar O'Maelseachnaill, or O'Mealseachlainn, King of Tara, is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1087, as follows:

> "A. D. 1087. Maelseachlainn, the son of Conchobar O'Maelseachlainn, King of Tara, was killed in treachery and guile by Cathal Mac Muiricen and the men of Teffia, at Ardagh of Bishop Mel."

Domhnall Mac Robhartaigh, the Comharba or successor of St. Columbkille at Kells, died, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, in the year 1098. His name occurs in the inscription on the celebrated relic called the Cathach of St. Columbkille, now deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

Donnchadh, the son of Art O'Rourke, King of Connaught, mentioned as one of the guarantees and securities of the grant to which this deed relates, was killed, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, in the battle of Moin Cruinneoige, on the 4th of the Calends of November, in the year 1084. The O'Briens carried away his head in triumph to Limerick, but it was recovered in 1088 by Donnell Mac Loughlin, King of Aileach.

Donnchadh, the son of Carthach, "King of Cashel of the Kings," and descendant of Callaghan-Cashel, was the brother of Muireadhach, the ancestor of the Mac Carthys. He is called King of Cashel in the interpolated Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, in which it is stated that he was slain by Callaghan O'Callaghan in the year 1092; but in the Annals of the Four Masters, which mention his death at the same year, he is called King of Eoghanacht Chaisil. The relationship of this Donnchadh to Callaghan O'Callaghan, by whom he was slain, will appear from the following table[h]:


Callaghan Cashel, K. M. d. 954.
Donnchadh, d. 962.
Saerbhreathach, a minor in 977.
Murchadh, d. 1014.
Carthach, killed in 1045.
Domhnall, d. 1044.
Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, slain 1092.
Muireadhach, ancestor of the Mac Carthys, d. 1045.
Callaghan, by whom Donnchadh was slain in 1092.

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[h] For the rest see *Circuit of Muirchertach*, Additional Note B, p. 64.

It follows, therefore, that the year 1084 is the latest date that can be assigned to the Charter before us.

No. III.—Page 132.

The date of this Charter is fixed to the latter part of the eleventh century by our knowledge of the obits of three of the persons mentioned in it, namely, O'Clucain, Comharba of Kells; the Bishop O'Dunan; and Donnell, the son of Flann, King of Tara. According to the Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters, Ferdomhnach O'Clucain, Comharba of Kells, died in the year 1114. The death of Maelmuire O'Dunan, archbishop, is entered in the Annals of Ulster, the Annals of the Four Masters, and the interpolated copy of the Annals of Inisfallen, at the year 1117; but they differ as to the name of his see. The Four Masters call him Archbishop of Munster, and the Annals of Inisfallen Archbishop of Ireland. The old translation of the Annals of Ulster makes mention of two prelates of this name who died in 1117, namely, "Maolmure O'Dunan, chief Bishop of the Irish, and head of Ireland, clergy and laitye, for almes," &c.; and "Maolmure O'Dunan, Archbishop of Munster." In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1100, where an account is given of a synod held that year at Cashel, he is called "O'Downan, arch Bushopp and Elder of Ireland." In Harris' edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 467, "Miler or Melmury O'Dunan, Archbishop of Cashel, is said to have died at Clonard, on the 24th of December, 1118, in the 77th year of his age. And again, in the list of the Bishops of Meath, p. 140, "*Idunan*, called Bishop of Meath, is said to have flourished in 1096." The fact would appear to be that there was but one O'Dunan, and that he was Bishop of Meath, and that "head of the clergy of Ireland *for almes*," has been understood as meaning archbishop, when, in reality, it means nothing more than "the most charitable bishop." Were he Bishop or Archbishop of Cashel he would not be styled Senior of Leth Chuinn in this document, but of Leth Mhoga; the former being the ancient name for the northern, and the latter for the southern half of Ireland.

According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise and of the Four Masters, Domhnall or Donnell, the son of Flann, King of Tara, mentioned in this deed, was King of Meath, and was deposed and slain by his own people in the year 1094. It must, therefore, follow, that this document was drawn up some time previous to that year.

No. IV.—Page 136.

Nothing remains to determine the age of this document but the name of Amhalgaidh, Comharba of Patrick, who became Archbishop of Armagh in the year 1021, and died in 1050. There were many Kings of Meath of the O'Melaghlin family named Conchobar or Conor, but the personage here referred to must be Conchobar or Conor, the son of Domhnall, who is mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, of Clonmacnoise, and of the Four Masters, as having blinded his brother Flann in the year 1037.

The death of a Maelmuire O h-Uchtain, Comharba of Kells, is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1008, but the person referred to in this document must have been a later namesake of his who flourished in or after the year 1021, when Amhalgaidh became Comharba or successor of St. Patrick. But of this second Maelmuire the Irish annalists have preserved no notice.

No. V.—Page 140.

The names of the sureties mentioned in this deed do not occur in the Irish annals, but the date of the document may be inferred from that of No. VII., where it appears that Guaire O'Clucain, the

Lector of Kells, was contemporary with the son of Imar III., King of the Danes of Dublin.

No. VI.—Page 142.

The date of this document can be fixed to about the middle of the twelfth century by the notices of the more illustrious persons therein mentioned, namely, Muirchertach O'Loughlin; Dermot O'Melaghlin; Gilla Mac Liag, Comharba of St. Patrick; and Edru O'Miadhachain, Bishop of Meath.

1. Muirchertach O'Loughlin was monarch of Ireland "without opposition," in the year 1161, about which time he granted a charter to the monastery of Newry. He was slain in the year 1166.

2. Dermot O'Melaghlin was contemporary with the monarch Muirchertach O'Loughlin, and survived him several years. He was appointed King of Meath in the year 1157 by the Synod of Mellifont, in the place of his brother Donnchadh, who was excommunicated by the same Synod.

3. Gilla-mac-Liag or Gelasius, Comharba of Patrick, was Archbishop of Armagh. He succeeded in the year 1137, and died in 1174.

4. Edru O'Miadhachain, Bishop of Meath, succeeded in 1150, and died in 1173 or 1174. He assisted at the Synod of Kells in 1152.

From these historical notices it is evident that this document cannot be older than the year 1157, when Dermot O'Melaghlin became King of Meath, nor more modern than 1174, when the Archbishop Gilla-mac-Liag, or Gelasius, died.

No. VII.—Page 147.

The date of this document may probably be fixed to the close of the eleventh century, if Maelbrigit O Cenan be mentioned in it, which is certainly doubtful, for the word is almost illegible, and the letters máelbꞃıᵹ . . . . . nan are all that can with certainty be read He was killed, according to the Four Masters, in 1117. The son of Imar, with whom Scully O'Lavery, one of the sureties, was contemporary, was probably Sitric, son of Imar or Ifars, third King of the Danes of Dublin, who flourished about the year 1050.

Art. XI. *Original Charter granted by John Lord of Ireland to the Abbey of Mellifont.*

JOHANNES filius domini Regis Anglie · et dominus Hybernie · Archiepiscopis · Episcopis · Abbatibus · Comitibus · Baronibus · Justiciariis · Constabulariis · et omnibus ministris et fidelibus suis · Francis · Anglis et Hyberniensibus de tota Hybernia · salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse · monachis de Mellifonte · donationem et concessionem quam dominus Rex Anglie pater meus eis f[*ecit*]. Scilicet locum et sedem abbatie sue · cum omnibus pertinentiis suis · Grangiam scilicet de Kulibudi[a] · et Munigatinn[b] [*cum pertinentiis*] suis · Et grangiam de Melle[c] cum pertinentiis suis · Et grangiam de Drochetatha[d] cum pertinentiis suis · Et Raithmolan[e] et Finnauer[n]

[a] *Kulibudi.*—This place is not on the Ordnance map.

[b] *Munigatinn.*—Archdall, who appears to have seen this charter, has given a very inaccurate copy of it; he mentions "the granges of Kulibudi and *Ogumgatran.*"—Monasticon Hib. p. 480. Munigatinn is perhaps the same as Monkenewton, mentioned as one of the possessions of Mellifont, in an Inquisition taken at Navan, 28 Aug., 1628. See *Inquis. of Meath*, 40 Car. I.

[c] *Melle.*—Now Mell, a townland in the parish of Tullyallen, it is bounded on the east by the townland of Moneymore, which may possibly be the Munigatinn of the charter. See Ord. Map of Louth, sheet 24.

[d] *Drochetatha.* — Drogheda, which is called in Irish *Droichet-atha*, i. e. bridge of the ford, and latinised *Pontana.* See Ussh. Primordia, p. 857.

[e] *Raithmolan.* — Rathmullen, a townland in the barony of Lower Duleek : see Ord. Map of Meath, sheet 20. In 1628

Finnauer cum[f] pertinentiis suis · Et grangiam de Teachlenni[g] cum pertinentiis suis · Et grangiam de Rosnarrigh[h] cum pertinentiis suis · Et Culen[i] cum pertinentiis suis · Et grangiam de Cnogva[k] cum pertinentiis suis · Et grangiam de Kelcalma[l] cum pertinentiis suis · Et Tuelacnacornari[m] cum pertinentiis suis · Et Callan[n] cum pertinentiis suis · Et grangiam de Finna[ ] cum pertinentiis suis · sicut carta domini Regis patris mei testatur et determinat. Concedo etiam et confirmo eis omnes terras subscriptas · et alias eis postea rationabiliter collatas. Scilicet ex dono Hugonis de Laci duas carucatas terre · scilicet Croch et Inseil[o] cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Et ex

Viscount Drogheda was seised of "Rathmollane" and several other places in the County of Meath, which were part of the manor of Mellifont.—*Inquisit. of Meath*, 40 Car. I.

[f] *Finnauer.*—Now Fennor, a parish in the barony of Lower Duleek, in county of Meath.—Ord. Map, sheet 19. Archdall misreads this word *Linnavar*, and states that in 1157 Murchetach O Lochlainn, King of Ireland, presented to the abbey of Mellifont a townland near Drogheda, called Finnabhuair Nannighain.—Mon. Hib. p. 479.

[g] *Teachlenni.*—Now Stalleen, a townland in the parish of Donore.—Ord. Map of Meath, sheet 20. It is curious to remark that the *Teach* (house) of the Irish becomes *Sta* in the Danish districts, as Teach Callain, Teach Lorcain, which have become Stackallen, Stalorgan, or Stillorgan. "Stalinge" is mentioned as one of the possessions of Mellifont, in the *Inquis. of Meath*, 40 Car. 1.

[h] *Rosnarrigh.*—Now Rossnaree, in the barony of Lower Duleek.—Ord. Map of Meath, sheet 20. In Irish it is called Roꞅ na ꞃıġ, i. e. the promontory of the kings; in the South of Ireland *Ros* means a wood, and a headland in the North. See *Petrie's Round Towers*, p. 100.

[i] *Culen.* — Now Cullen, a townland bounded on the east by Rossnaree. "Cullen et Rosnery" are mentioned in the same Inquisition as Rathmollane.—See note [w].

[k] *Cnogva.*—Knowth, in the parish of Monknewtown, in the county of Meath. It is separated from Rossnaree by the river Boyne. In Irish documents it is called *Cnoghbha.*

[l] *Kelcalma.*—The name is not now known. Is it Kilcommon ?

[m] *Tuelacnacornari.*—Now obsolete. It signifies "hill of the trumpeters or hornblowers."

[n] *Callan.*—Now Collon, near Mellifont. Archdall, p. 480, calls it *Callats.*

[o] *Croch et Inseil.*—Archdall, p. 480, calls the latter *Infert.* In 1619 King James was seised of two carucates of land "in

ex dono Roberti Flandrensis vnam carucatam terre in Crevoda[p] · sicut carte donatorum suorum testantur. [ ] firmiter precipio · quod predicti monachi habeant et teneant predictam abbatiam [ ] omnia [ ] -nibus pertinentiis suis · In terris scilicet et grangiis · In bosco et plano · In pratis et pascuis [*m*]olendinis · In stangnis et vivariis · In Rivariis et piscariis · In moris et mariscis · In viis et semitis · et in omnibus aliis locis et rebus ad illa pertinentibus · bene et in pace · libere et quiete · integre et plenarie · honorifice et pacifice · cum omnibus libertatibus et decimis · et liberis consuetudinibus suis · Willelmo de Wenneval[q] dapifero · Gillberto Pipard · Philippo de Wirecestre · Alardo camerario · Roberto de [ ] · Elia de Pinkinñ · Willelmo [ ] · Rogero le Poher · magistro Alano medico · Willelmo capellano · Ricardo clerico de Camera mea · Apud Castel Knock.

The preceding Charter, one of the earliest Anglo-Irish documents which has reached our times, is printed from the original, now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. It is a confirmation of a grant made by Henry the Second to the monks of Mellifont, in the County of Louth, and was granted by John, Lord of Ireland, while residing at Castleknock, near Dublin, during his brief visit to this country in the thirty-second year of his father's reign. [A. D. 1185–6.]

A. S.

Crogh al' Croghan, & Inchfall al' Balbregan & le Rath juxta Platten in Co' Mid."—*Inquisit.* 31. Jac. I. The names of Croghan and Ballybregan are still in use, but Inchfall is forgotten.

[p] *Crevoda.*—Now Creewood (in Irish cꞃaoḃ ḟoꝺa, the long tree), a townland about two miles west of Mellifont. See Ord. Map of Meath, sheet 13.

[q] *Willelmo de Wenneval.*—Three of the witnesses to this Charter, William de Wenneval, Gilbert Pipard, and Alard, the chamberlain, are witnesses to a Charter granted at Wexford (apud Weyseford), "Henrico Tyrel dispensario meo," by John Lord of Ireland.—*Black Book of Christ Church*, fol. 224, d.

Art. XII. *Journey to Connaught.—April*, 1709.

[BY DR. THOMAS MOLYNEUX[a].]

TUESDAY, April 5th — Parted from Dublin about 10 in ye morning; came to Kilcock, 12 mile, in ye county of Kildare, about 2 a clock; a pretty good market town. The roads, it being dry weather, were very good; the lands generally meadowe; some corn, with very ill enclosures, and no hedges. We pass'd by Chapellizod, Palmerstown, Lucan, Leixlip, Manooth, Cartown[b], Dolenstown[c], and Rodenstown.

Wednesday, 6th—Left Killcock. Came to Beggarsbridge[d], in ye county of Westmeath, 17 mile in 8 hours. A good inn, but no town; the roads bad enough; the lands generally corn or sheep-walks, with some black cattle. As we went farther from Dublin no enclosures or trees to be seen, but little scrubs in y^{e} bogs here and there. We pass'd by Clancurry[e], where is a fair Dane-mount, the Blackwater, Royall Oak[f], Clonard on y^{e} Boyne, another fair Dane-mount, Kinigad, a pretty new built town, handsom market-house, Lowtown[g], Gaulstown[h], Castleloss[i]. [On the road I observ'd now and then near a poor cabin yarn a drying as is frequent in y^{e} North, and I am told y^{e} wife makes up the rent sometimes in this country and in Connaght by making their 20 or 30 yards of cloath in a year, besides supplying y^{e} necessary linnen for their own family, this manufacture is not so much improv'd here

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[a] The manuscript from which this article is printed is in the handwriting of Dr. Thomas Molyneux, and is preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Class I., Tab. iv., No. 12. At the beginning of the little volume there are a few pages which appear to have been the original notes of the "Journey," as it is now printed, from the fair copy made by the Author.

Dr. Thomas Molyneux was the younger brother of the celebrated William Molyneux, and grandson of Daniel Molyneux, who was appointed Ulster King of Arms, by patent bearing date 28th of June, 1597. He was born in Dublin, and educated in Trinity College; some time afterwards he visited Leyden and Paris, and on his return home he became a Fellow of the Royal Society in England, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians in Ireland; and, in 1711, he was elected Regius Professor of Physic in the University; in 1718 he became Physician-General of the Army in Ireland, and Physician to the State in 1725; on the 4th July, 1730, he was created a baronet, and died on the 19th of October, 1733. Sir Thomas Williams Molyneux, of Castle Dillon, county Armagh, is the present representative of the family.

[b] *Cartown.*— The seat of the Duke of Leinster.

[c] *Dolenstown.* — Dolanstown in the parish of Rodanstown, and barony of Upper Deece, in the county of Meath.—See Ordnance Map of Meath, Sheet 49. In Lewis's Topogr. Dict., Rodanstown is called Raddanstown, or Balroddan, in which parish is Dollandstown.

[d] *Beggarsbridge.*—Now called Rochfort-bridge. It is traditionally stated that this place derived its former name from the circumstance of a beggar having died here, in whose pockets was found money suffi-

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cient to build the bridge, which crosses a small stream at the eastern extremity of the village.

[e] *Clancurry.*—Cloncurry moat, i. e. the "fair Dane-mount," is marked on the Ord. Map of Kildare, Sheet 4. It appears that our Author, during his "Journey to Connaught," collected some of the materials for "A Discourse concerning the Danish Mounts, Forts, and Towers in Ireland," which he published at Dublin in 1725. It was reprinted in 1755, as Part III. of Boate's Natural History of Ireland. See note [s], p. 167.

[f] *Royall Oak.* — Now Innfield, on the road from Kilcock to Clonard.

[g] *Lowtown.*—Near Kinnegad, in Westmeath. It was the seat of the Doppings, to whom our Author was related. — See Journey. *Sat: May y^{e} 1st* p. 167.

[h] *Gaulstown.* — Formerly the seat of George Rochfort, Esq., the intimate friend of Swift. — See his Letter from "Gallstown, near Kinnegad, July 5, 1721," addressed to Vanessa, and another of September 14, 1721, to the Rev. Mr. Worrall, who was a foundling, and called Melchisedek by Swift, because Melchisedek is said to have had neither father nor mother. Swift's Works, Faulkner's Edit., 1772, vol. xvi. pp. 231 and 239, and vol. xv. p. 158, *note.* See also a Poem by Swift, descriptive of a visit to his friend Mr. Rochfort, in 1723. — *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 161. Gaulstown is now the seat of Lord Kilmaine, about midway between Kinnegad and Tyrrell's-pass.

[i] *Castleloss.*—Castlelost, a parish in the barony of Fartullagh, in the county of Westmeath. The words within the brackets are in the original draft of the Journey, after the word Castleloss.

as to make any cloath for sale further than immediate necesssity constrains them.]

Thursday, 7th.—Left Beggarsbridge about 9 in ye morning. Came to Moat after one thro' mighty bad coach roads. The country very hilly: hardly any corn or enclosures, but sheepwalk, bogg, and scrubby. We pass'd thro' Tyrrell's-pass, Ballygore[j], and other sad towns. The Moat is a pretty little clean-built town, of a different air from the generality of the Irish villages in this part of Ireland: this may be somewhat owing to the gravelly soyl on which it stands, which has afforded also materials to the Danes for raising a mount here, a very high and regularr one, all of gravell. In this town are 10 or 12 familys of Quakers, who, with many others, dispers'd, as I hear, in ye adjacent country, have here a meeting house. Here came in soon after us Staples from ye Colledge, who was going to ABp. of Tuams.

Friday, 8th.—Left Moat with Staples in ye coach about 9 a clock. Came in 3 hours, thro' indifferent coach roads, wild sheepwalks, and scrubby hills and bogs, to Athlone, which is a handsome large town, scituated on ye noble river ye Shannon. Here we saw ye miserable ruins of ye castle, which was some years ago blown up[k], ye magazine of powder there kept taking fire by accident. Here are a horse and foot barrack, and some good brass and iron ordinance. This town is famous for ye manufacture of felts, which are here sold from 2 to 4 shillings price.

Crossing ye Shannon you enter into Connaught. Here I travell'd from Athlone 4 or 5 mile in ye coach with Staples, and about 2 more rid to Killeglan[l], in 3 hours. Y^e^ miles are here very long, as they generally encrease in bad country and distant parts from Dublin; y^e^ soyl is very rocky and stony; much bog, with sheepwalk & scrubs. I observ'd scarce any corn or enclosures but old ruin'd ones of stones heap'd along in rows, which way of enclosing land, by being so frequently met with in many parts of Ireland, seems once to have been much in use, and indeed I wonder is not so still in these stony parts. In all this journey I think I observ'd many more beggars everywhere than is usual on a road, all owing, as I believe, to the present hard times of war.

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[j] *Ballygore.* — Or Ballinagore, a village about three miles N. W. of Tyrrell's-pass.

[k] *Blown up.* — "On the 27th of October, 1697, the Magazine of Athlone fired by lightening, blew up the Castle, and divers houses, and fourteen persons were killed."—*Ware's Gesta Hibernorum.* Dublin, fol. 1705. *A true narrative* of this disaster is given in Dr. Strean's Survey of St. Peter's parish, in Mason's Statistical Survey, vol. iii. p. 50; and in Weld's Stat. Hist. of Co. Roscommon, p. 531.

At Killeglan we stay'd 8 days[m], and met little observable. There are here to be dug out of the hill on which the house stands stones almost globular, some liker an egg, some oblate sphæroids, from y^e^ size of a nutmeg to twice the bigness of one's head. There are other stones in y^e^ same hill, and on y^e^ land adjoyning, which when broke, in y^e^ body of 'em are found inclos'd cockle shells of all sizes, some petryfy'd, some yet perfect fryable shells. In one of these stones, when we broke it, we found 8 or 10 whole small cockles, and a long cilindricall figur'd stone of y^e^ bigness and length of one's little finger, of a substance different from y^e^ cockles, as well as from y^e^ body of y^e^ stone itself; of all these stones I have by me. Round hereabout are also but few curiositys of antiquity, some old chappells and crosses, but not one very ancient that I saw: the one whose figure bespoke it the most ancient is here represented; its date, I think, makes it not 200 year old. The Danes indeed have left here some monuments of antiquity which I have not met with elsewhere, and these are forts, not cast up with earth and trenches as usuall, but wholly compos'd of stones heap'd round in a circle of the common compass. Tho' they are now old and ruin'd, and allmost defac'd, they still have the appearance of Danish forts, and are so call'd and generally reputed in y^e^ country, tho' indeed I do not find their common mounts or forts so frequent in these parts to conclude they ever had here so good footing as in y^e^ N. E. parts of Ireland, which lay more opportune for their invasions and setlement. They have here a sort of ropes made of y^e^ roots of firr trees[n], here frequently dug out of the boggs: these they beat like hemp, and then twist them into roaps; they are pretty flexible, and I am told, more lasting, especially in damp places, than any other cords: they are made in Athlone, and are much us'd for cording beds in damp clay floors, where they last for ever, whereas till they made these roaps they were us'd to change their hemp cords every day.

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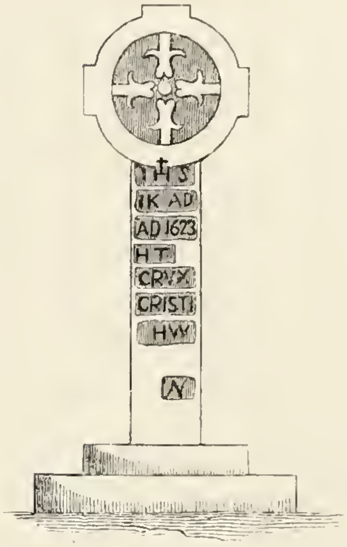
[l] *Killeglan.* — Is situated a few miles north of the road from Athlone to Ballinasloe, and at about equal distance from each town.

[m] *Stay'd 8 days.* — From the original draft of the "Journey," we learn that our Author's stay at Killeglan was prolonged, in consequence of "foul weather," from the 11th to the 16th of April, during which time he wrote several letters to his friends. He alludes, at p. 165, to "some monuments of antiquity, which have the appearance of Danish forts." This evinces singular indecision on the subject, after his curious and decisive letter to his brother, dated 2nd June, 1684, wherein he correctly questions "whether the Danes' mounts be rightly called, or whether they be the works of the Danes." — See Dub. University Magazine, Oct. 1841, p. 483.



Walking here in y^e^ fields, I met with an odd stone all spotted white at one end, y^e^ spots continuing in white streaks down the side of the stone. Breaking it, we found in y^e^ body of y^e^ stone answering to each white spot a long tract or round vein of a more flinty substance than y^e^ rest of y^e^ stone. Of this stone I have some pieces by me, y^e^ spotts and round flinty veins within, when broke accross, appearing in rays from y^e^ center to y^e^ circumference.

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[n] *Ropes made of the roots of fir trees*, are still used by the peasantry in many parts of the country for cording *bedsteads*, and for lines for drying linen.

They tell here an odd story, and gave me y^e^ jaw of a young lamb with perfect large teeth in't. They say it was so yean'd, as large near and wooly as one of a twelvemonth old, but dead, and y^e^ flesh corrupted. Along with it was yean'd another lamb of y^e^ ordinary size, rather less. The yoe that brought them is alive, and, as they say, was big from y^e^ season before, and they therefore think the first lamb lay in her womb so long.

Sunday, 17^th^. — I left Killeglan at 8½ in y^e^ afternoon, in order to go to Gallway. We came in 2 hours, thro' good roads and an open country; nothing of enclosures, but some scrubs and boggs, a great deall of stony ground, with some sheepwalks, to Ballynasloe[o], which is a very pretty scituated village on y^e^ river Suck[p], which divides y^e^ county of Roscommon from y^e^ county of Gallway. Here is a Danes-mount[q], with a large trench round it: 'tis so flat one might allmost take it for a fort: this, with one more, were the only mounts I saw on all y^e^ road between Killeglan and Gallway, tho' their forts were all along mighty frequent. From this village we reach'd in 2 hours more to Killconell, thro' a better country, the land it self better, and not near so stony. We pass'd by Garbelly[r] and some other pretty scituated seats

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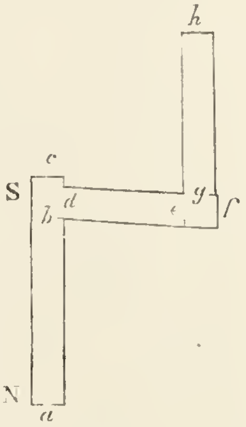
[o] *Ballynasloe.*—On the 26th of February, 1716, Ballinasloe, with its fairs and markets and other lands, were sold by William Spenser (grandson of the celebrated poet Edmund Spenser), and his son Nathaniel, to Frederick Trench.—See Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy, vol. i. p. 319. Lond. 1831.

[p] *Suck.* — For an account of this river, see Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 84; and Weld's Stat. Survey of Roscommon, p. 97.

[q] *Dane's-mount.* — This is one of the ancient numerous remains of the Pagan Irish, erroneously attributed to the Danes by Dr. Molyneux. It is remarkable how generally this error has since spread throughout Ireland.

[r] *Garbelly.* — Garbally Park, now the noble seat of the Earl of Clancarty.



seats, besides a number of Danes-forts, in one of which, on ye lands of Dungongon[s], belonging to my uncle Usher, we were told there was a vault under-ground: we went to it, and enter'd it at one end by a hole accidentally discover'd at *a*. The first vault, which run north and south, was, from *a* to *b*, 26 f. ½ long, 5½ broad, 5½ high; the next vault, from *d* to *e*, every way the same dimensions, as was the 3rd also, from *g* to *h*, only 6 f. longer. The walls that made ye sides of these vaults were stones, layd without lime or water (*sic*) flat on one another from ye ground: the covering was large flagstones, which were so large as to reach from side to side. In ye vault *d e*, ye flat stones that made ye walls advanc'd and hung over one another, so as to make a kind of arch, and came so near at the height of 5½ that the covering flagstones at the top were not nere so broad as in ye other vaults: at *b* there seems to have been a partition of stones, which is now thrown down, as also another at *g*; the little place *b*, *c*, *d* has its floor of one broad flag, and rais'd so that you ascend about 2 or 3 f. at *b*, *a*, *d*, descend as much at *d*, thro' a narrow passage of about 2 f. square left for that purpose there: at *e* you ascend again by alike narrow passage into another little apartment as before; from thence you descend on ye rubbish of a ruin'd partition, as it seems to have been, at *g*, into ye last and inward vault, whose end, *h*, was stopp'd, as *a*, with stones, but is now broke open up to the air, and, as we judg'd, was nearly the center of the mount. They seem not to have been pav'd, unless by a few stones thrown loose here and there on ye earth. Having view'd this curiosity, we went to take up with sad lodging at the poor village of Kilconnel, where was miserable accommodation of all things but good wine from Gallway.

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[s] *Dungongon.*—This vault or cave is described in our Author's Discourse concerning the Danish Mounts, p. 209, but its locality is not mentioned.

Monday, 19th.[t]—At Killconnell we saw the famous old Abby of Franciscans, where was little of antiquity or remarkable. Their churchyard is surrounded by a wall of dead men's sckulls and bones[u], pil'd very orderly, with their faces outwards, clear round against the wall to the length of 88 foot, about 4 high, and 5f. 4in. broad, so that there may be possibly here to the number of 50000 sckulls: within they shew you Ld. Gallway's and other great men's heads kill'd at Aghrim. This Abby was in repair, and inhabited by Fryers, in K. James' time, so that some of the woodwork, the wainscot, and ordinary painting yet remains; nay I am told 2 of ye Fryers are yet alive, and live, tho' blind with age, on ye charity of the neig[h]bouring papists, in a poor cabin, in a very small island, which they shew'd me, not ½ a mile from Killconell, in a bog: they employ one to begg for them[v], and by that means subsist near their old habitation.

Having gotton out of this miserable village, we rid 4 hours thro' a fine champain country; no enclosures, generally good land, yet pretty good roads. We pass'd thro Killtollogh[w], and came to ye ancient Burrow of Athenree[x]: it is all wall'd, and makes, with its old round towers on y^e^ walls and other old buildings within, a very venerable appearance and pretty prospect, it being built on green fields, and not a house without the walls: it seems to have been of old a well inhabited and thriving town, on account of yᵉ large pav'd streets and many ruin'd houses which remain; it has nothing now but cabins in it, and those so few they have room for all yᵉ gardens too within yᵉ walls, which I am told enclose more than Dublin walls, and at least 33 acres. Here we met Sʳ T. Mongomery[y], who seeing us gaping strangers, invited us in to look at his improvements, which are pretty and whimsicall enough: part of his house is yᵉ wing of an old Abby repair'd, which makes an odd and convenient house. He has lately set up here a napping and a tucking mill, and designs a weaving manufactory, the inhabitants of the town being, as he tells me, allmost all weavers and cottoners.

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[t] *Monday*, 19th.—This and all the subsequent dates are one day in advance.

[u] *Sckulls and bones.*—In a memorandum on one of the fly leaves is given the following measurements of "The wall of heads round the churchyard: 33 canes long—1½ high—2 broad—my cane is 2 f: 8 inches long," which correspond exactly with the dimensions given in the text.

[v] *To begg for them.* — Sir Henry Piers, in his "Description of the County of West-Meath," gives a curious account of an Anchorite who lived at Foure, and had proctors to beg for him through the country. See Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i. p. 64.

[w] *Killtollogh.*—A poor village, near which is Kiltullagh House, the seat of J. D'Arcey, Esq.

[x] *Athenree.* — For the ancient murage charter granted to this town by Edw. II. in 1310; see O'Flaherty's History of West

As you go out of town to Gallway you meet with a pretty new improvement of Mr. Shaw's. From hence you travell thro' a barren gravelly soyl to Gallway in 4 hours. As you draw near Gallway the country grows extreamly stony, and in many places one may observe naturall cawseys of stones, which, tho' not so regularly form'd as yᵉ Gyants' Cawsey in yᵉ county of Antrim, are yet so like one another, all consisting of stones full of fissures and cracks, and lying in great layers or strata one over another, the fissures paralell to the horison, that one that sees 'em can't but rank 'em among regular form'd stones, which

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Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, note [w], p. 265; see also Grace's Annals, p. 73.

[y] *Sir T. Mongomery.*—July 23rd, 1707, a petition was presented to the House of Commons in behalf of Robert Shaw, Esq., and others, complaining of the undue practises of Sir Thomas Montgomery in the Borough of Athenry. His election to the place of Portrieve of Athenry was subsequently declared void, and he was ordered to deliver the ensigns of magistracy to John Ormsby, Esq., the legal Portrieve of Athenry.—Index to the Journ. of the House of Commons of Ireland, Petitions, No. 831.

which a description or even a draught of 'em could scarce be exact enough to make one think. There are many of these cawseys on each hand the road: one only I observ'd in which y^{e} *rimæ* or cracks of y^{e} stone directed upwards. All along, as we travell'd thro' y^{e} county of Gallway, I observ'd a very great number of heaps of stones rais'd into a Pyramid[z], some with lime, generally without, along the road, in memory, as I am told of burialls that have pass'd that way. Their enclosures of land are here odd enough, being walls of single stones, so pil'd up without mortar that as you pass by you may see thro', and they stand so ticklish, the beasts, that know the way of them, will not come near 'em for fear of throwing 'em down on themselves, so that theyserve as well as stronger. I observ'd on y^{e} road many figur'd stones here and there, like y^{e} one describ'd page 7th. [*vide* p. 165], and in y^{e} pavement of a street in Athenree a stone consisting of pillars, with appearance of joynts, like y^{e} Gyants' Cawsey, of all numbers of sides as that too; nay, indeed, the generality of y^{e} stones that ly at the sides of the way between Athenree and Gallway have something very different from common stones in their figure, which is much more scraggy than usuall, and full of holes: their surfaces are very smooth and their colour black, so that in every thing they look like stones to be seen on the sea shore, much excavated and beaten by y^{e} waves. This resemblance of these stones, with the aforemention'd cawseys, the like of which are often seen also among rocks at the sea shore, with the universall stonyness of y^{e} country, has sometimes almost tempted me to think this place was once y^{e} bottom of y^{e} sea: however, 'tis certain y^{e} stones here are not like those of other countrys.

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[z] *Pyramid.* — These "Pyramids" may still be seen, with many more since erected, not "in memory of burials," but to clear the fields of stones. They have been mistaken by Dr. Molyneux for the ancient Irish *leacht*, or pile of stones in memory of the dead; generally raised on the spot where some sudden or accidental death occurred. This ancient practice is still observed.

Tuesday, 20th.—The weather being not very fair, I stay'd at home, and writ to Dublin.

Wednesday, 21st.—I went to vizit old Flaherty[a], who lives, very old, in a miserable condition at Park, some 3 hours west of Gallway, in Iiar or West-Connaught. I expected to have seen here some old Irish manuscripts, but his ill fortune has stripp'd him of these as well as his other goods, so that he has nothing now left but some few of his own writing, and a few old rummish books of history printed. In my life I never saw so strangely stony and wild a country. I did not see all this way 3 living creatures, not one house or ditch, not one bit of corn, nor even, I might say, a bit of land, for stones: in short nothing appear'd but stones and sea, nor could I conceive an inhabited country so destitute of all signs of people and art as this is. Yet here, I hear, live multitudes of barbarous uncivilized Irish after their old fashions, who are here one and all in ye defence of any of their own or even other rogues that fly to them, against the laws of Ireland, so that here is the assylum, here are committed the most barbarous murders after shipracks, and all manner of roguerys protected, that the Sheriffs of this county scar[c]e dare appear on ye west side of Gallway bridge, which, tho' Ireland is now generally esteem'd wholly civilized, may well be call'd the end of the English pale, which distinction should still have place as long as the inhabitants live with us in so open a state of nature[b].

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[a] *Old Flaherty.*— Roderick O Flaherty, the learned Author of the "Ogygia" and "History of West Connaught," edited by James Hardiman, Esq., for the Irish Archæological Society. Here we incidentally discover the state of misery to which this venerable man was reduced in his old age, after the confiscation of his ancient and ample inheritance. For a biographical notice of this learned individual, see the genealogical and historical Account of the O Flahertys, compiled from original documents, in Appendix II. to History of West Connaught, p. 362.

[b] *State of nature.* — O Flaherty, in his History of West Connaught, p. 16, says

Having got back again safe thro' this barbarous country to Gallway, I din'd with some of y^e^ officers who were here quarter'd. After dinner they walk'd me round y^e^ town and citadell: the fortifications are in better order, and seem to have more of present strength, there being a good number of brass and iron ordinance mounted and fitt for use, than any town I saw in Ulster; and indeed, Dublin excepted, this is the best town taken alltogether I have seen in Ireland. The houses are all built of stone, of course kind of marble[c], all like one another, like castles for their arch'd doors and strong walls, windows, and floors, and seem to have all been built much about the same time, after the modell, as I hear, of some town in Flanders. The inhabitants are most Roman Catholicks, and the trade is wholly in their hands, and indeed in all Connaught, as you go farther from Dublin, you may see the remains of Popery, yet less and less extinct than in

y^e^

"The inhabitants are so observant of law, that now for above thirty years of peace, there was not one body executed out of the whole territories for any transgression; and scarce any brought to the bar for misdemeanour."

The description given by Dr. Molyneux may be contrasted with the following, from the pen of a distinguished Englishman, Sir John Harrington, the translator of Ariosto, who visited this part of Ireland more than a century before Molyneux: "They (the Iryshrie) (do appeare in the upper sorte) very kinde and hospitable to all new comers, as I did well experience in this countrie, even so much as (if my owne lands were here) I woude hazard my dwellinge with them for life. I was often well entertained, and in some sorte got ill will for speakinge in praise of their civil usage among our owne commanders, whom I often tolde that tho' I was sente oute to fighte with some, there did appear no reason for my not eatinge with others. I was well usede, and therefore am in dutie bounde to speake welle of the Irishrie."—*Notes and Remembrances*, by Sir John Harrington, A. D. 1599; published in his *Nugæ Antiquæ*. Edited by Thomas Park, 8vo. London, p. 176.

[c] *Kind of marble.*—It is a literal fact that most of the old edifices here were built of marble, as their ruins testify. Hence the ancient poet sung of this town:

—— "ex duro est marmore quæque domus."

y^e^ other parts of Ireland. Here are 2 nunnerys, who, keeping somewhat private, are conniv'd at by y^e^ Governour and Mayor. At y^e^ Gates I observ'd y^e^ sentinells have gotten a use of taking 2 turfs from every horse that comes in with turf, allso, I hear, with herrings, (and, I believe, with other things) which is much more than y^e^ toll due to y^e^ Mayor: this greivance the officers told me they think themselves excus'd from redressing till y^e^ civill power thinks itself so injur'd as to complain, which, it seems, they don't yet. They have here 2 mass houses for one church, which is indeed a pretty modell'd one, but with little ornaments; one tomb is in it of very good and well polish'd black marble well streak'd with white, I believe from the Isles of Bofin[d], where I am told there is a good quarry of such. We saw here y^e^ Town-house, which is built on piazzas, but has nothing remarkable, and is not yet finish'd, y^e^ Barracks, one in y^e^ citadell, the other new built at another end of the town, both for foot: they hold about a regiment. Having view'd the town, I was directed where I might have a map of it[e], which I bought, and seems pretty exact: 'twas done at Brussells by a fryer who was born and bred in this town, and, they tell you, had been at Brussells 8 years when he made it.

Thursday, 22^nd^.—Walk'd about the town and view'd it further. The inhabitants, I find, are all what they call English Irish, *i: e:* familys that came over at or soon after the Conquest, and were here settled in this strong town as a Colony against the naturall Irish of these parts, and whose posterity still live here, and with their old religion enjoy also their old possessions[f].

Friday, 23^rd^. — Went in a boat down a branch of Gallway river call'd Powley Hurly, to see the place where it enters and runs under ground, which it does for 3 miles. It enters about a mile from town, among yᵉ rocks and stones all along the side of a hill, in one place of which there is a naturall cave in yᵉ rock, at the inward part of which, about some 6 or 8 yards in, you meet part of yᵉ river running. The inside of this cave is all cover'd with a thick coat, of a substance much resembling chalk in colour and insipidness to tast: it swims when it falls on yᵉ water, and seems somewhat oyly when rub'd in one's hand. We also were to see 2 Danes-forts which have caves in 'em as the one before describ'd, and I am told they are very frequently found in yᵉ forts of this country.

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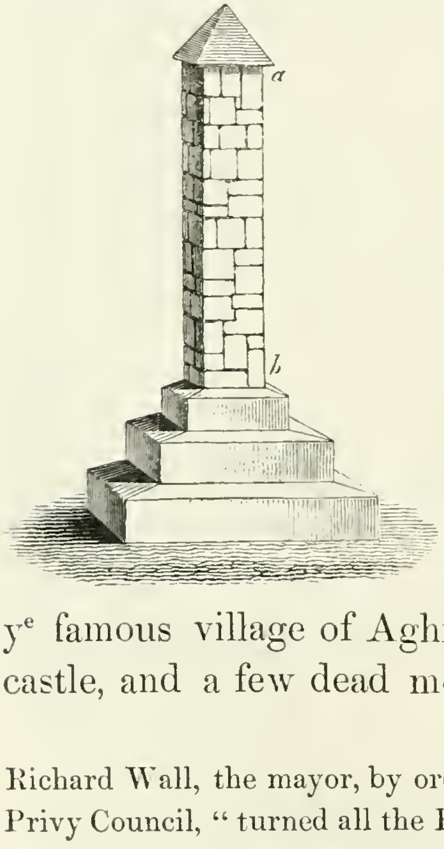
[d] *Isles of Bofin.* — Rather from the vicinity of the town, which abounds with the finest black marble.

[e] *Map of it.* — A copy of this rare and curious map is preserved in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin. See also Hardiman's Hist. of Galway, p. 24.

[f] *Old possessions.*—They did not enjoy them without interruption; for, in A. D. 1708, the year before our traveller's visit,

Saturday, 24th.—Left Gallway about 5 in yᵉ morning, and came, thro' a fine open champain country, to Loughree in 4½ h. hard riding.



Loughree is a pretty scituated wall'd town, by yᵉ side of a fine Lough. Here are yᵉ ruins of a fine seat of yᵉ old Earl of Clanrickards. All yᵉ country between Gallway and this place is full of old castles, built, as I suppose, about the time Gallway was, that is, about the time of yᵉ first plantation of Ireland by yᵉ English after yᵉ Conquest. On yᵉ road I saw an odd monument or pillar of hewn stone, of yᵉ annext figure, without lime or mortar. From Loughree we came in 4 hours more to Balynasloe, thro' yᵉ famous village of Aghrim, where yet are seen yᵉ ruins of yᵉ old castle, and a few dead men's sckulls scatter'd in yᵉ fields, yᵉ remains of

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Richard Wall, the mayor, by order of the Privy Council, "turned all the Popish inhabitants out of the town and garrison, committed all the Popish priests to the goal, removed the market outside the walls, and gave orders to prevent mass being said in town." — *Orig. Return to the Council*, 19th *March* 170⅞.

of y^e^ battle[g] there fought in y^e^ troubles. This is still a fine open country, and in some places improv'd. 2 hours more brought us home again to Killeglan. At Killeglan we stay'd again [6] days, and met with nothing more remarkable but what we had seen before. We gather'd some more of y^e^ sphæricall stones mention'd page y^e^ [165.]

Wednesday, y^e^ 28^th^.—We were invited to see an old altar that stands on y^e^ lands of Mucklon[h] in y^e^ coun: of Gallway, as y^e^ proprietor of y^e^ land and y^e^ Irish have been pleas'd to call it. It is compos'd of severall rude unhewn flat stones, one of 12 or 14 foot square, and about 2 fo: thick, being layd flat on some others of 8 or 9 foot high, of which there might have been some 15 or 20 supporting y^e^ large one at top clear round, set edgewise on y^e^ ground, so as to leave a hollow within, and make a sort of box of rude stones. It seems to me to have been a Danish burying place of y^e^ same nature with one in a Danes-mount at Knowth, in which was found a rude stone urn[i], which I have by me: 'tis now almost so ruin'd that one cannot readily find out its ancient position and figure, y^e^ stones that made y^e^ wall to support y^e^ upper one on 2 sides being entirely ruin'd, broken and carry'd away by y^e^ owner of y^e^ land for building; nay, one of y^e^ corners of y^e^ upper stone is knock'd off, and y^e^ whole, by losing its support, is fallen at one corner to the ground, so that there is but one side left by which one can judge of its true scituation, and even there y^e^ supporting stones are plainly struck out of their former posture; but I am assur'd there are some living that remember it formerly standing as I judg'd it to have stood from what yet remains; nay, y^e^ gentleman that shew'd it us, on whose estate it stands, told me it was much as I have describ'd it in his memory, before he broke y^e^ stones for building. This artificiall curiosity is surrounded by as great ones of nature: it stands in y^e^ middle of a naturall cawsey of vast stones, some 20 or 30 foot square, all of one height, about 2 f. from y^e^ earth: between y^e^ stones one may let down a cord 15 or 20 f. down, tho' they are not at 3 inches distances from one another; their surfaces are not plain, but pretty smooth, with great inæqualitys, protuberances, and excavations. There are 3 or 4 of these Cawseys here, which are much of a sort with those at Gallway, describ'd page y^e^ 14^th^ [*vide* p. 169]. Y^e^ loose stones that lye here about, of which there are a great number confus'dly thrown about y^e^ monument, are every one of them figur'd stones of y^e^ kind describ'd page 7^th^ [*vide* p. 165]: I gathered up 3 or 4 of them, and brought them away, and might have taken cart loads. One stone I met here, but not of this kind, with shells in't as those at Killeglan; even y^e^ large stones of y^e^ Cawsey themselves have some of them some parts of them of this kind of stone; nay, 2 or 3 we observ'd of about 10 or 12 f. bigness entirely of this composition of flinty veins, as the spots on their surfaces shew'd. Here grow also in y^e^ clefts of y^e^ rocks many herbs, rare, as I am told, and sought for far and near for medicinall uses, so that perhaps a skillfull botanist might find somewhat to employ his curiosity in this place, as well as the Antiquary or other naturalist.

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[g] *Battle.*—Fought on the 12th of July, 1691, between the forces of William III. and the Irish army of James II.

[h] *Mucklon.*—Mucklin, a village on the west side of the river Suck, about six miles N. E. of Ahascragh, in the county of Galway.

[i] *Stone Urn.*—This urn, which was found at Knowth, in the county of Meath, is described, and the description accompanied with two engravings, in Dr. Molyneux's Discourse concerning the Danish Mounts, &c., appended to Boate's Natural Hist. of Ireland. Dublin, 4to., 1755, p. 200; see also Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 146. A stone urn, bearing a close resemblance to it, is in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy.

Friday, 30^th^.—Left Killeglan to return to Dublin. Pass'd thro' Brideswell[j], where is a well and chappell dedicated to St. Bridget, built by an Earl of Antrim, as also a Poor house here, where some poor people are yet maintain'd by y^{e} alms of Roman Catholicks, [thence to] Athlone, and from thence to Moat, thro' a well improv'd, well planted country, with trees and orchards, good houses, and, as I hear, English inhabitants.

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[j] *Brideswell.*—A village about seven miles W. N. W. of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon. This place derives its name from a copious spring of very pure water,

Sat: May y^{e} 1st.—Left Moat. Came to Lowtown. Here Coz. Dopping gave me a very odd figur'd stone. 'Tis of a yellowish brown colour, and, as he tells me, excellent limestone. In y^{e} surface of y^{e} stone are severall cilindricall protuberances, of y^{e} bigness and colour of caterpillars, having exactly black streaks and dents across them as they have, yet perfect stone; they lye, most, flat along y^{e} surface, half bury'd, not all directed one way, but scatter'd, some one way, some another; and some run in into y^{e} body of y^{e} stone, and stand out a little; these have a hollow in their center, or else a different substance of stone from y^{e} other parts, like y^{e} pith of a tree. We walk'd about, and in y^{e} ditches here observ'd severall of this figur'd stone, but none so perfect as that he gave me.

Monday, 3^{d}.—Left Lowtown, and came to Dublin.

As our Author has not mentioned the several stages of his Journey in the order in which he passed through them, the following Table is given to shew the respective distances from Dublin of such places as are now post-towns, with the reference to the text, and the county in which each place is situated:—

DISTANCE.

dedicated to St. Bride, close to which is an ancient building, formerly a chapel, from which a doorway leads to the well, now converted into a bath. Over the doorway there is a coat of arms, and an inscription, from which it appears that this bath was "built by the Right Honourable Sir Randal Mac Donnell, first Earl of Antrim, 1625."—See Weld's Statistical Hist. of Roscommon, p. 515.

DISTANCE.		PLACE.	PAGE.	COUNTY.
3	Statute Miles,	Chapellizod,	161	Dublin.
		Palmerstown,	,,	,,
8¾	,,	Lucan,	,,	,,
10¾	,,	Leixlip,	,,	Kildare.
		Cartown,	,,	,,
15	,,	Maynooth,	,,	,,
		Rodenstown,	,,	Meath.
		Dolenstown,	,,	,,
19	,,	Kilcock,	,,	,,
		Clancurry,	162	Kildare.
		Royal Oak,	,,	Meath.
		Blackwater (Bridge),	,,	,,
33¼	,,	Clonard on the Boyne,	,,	,,
38	,,	Kinnigad,	,,	Westmeath.
		Lowtown,	,,	,,
		Gaulstown,	,,	,,
47¼	,,	Beggarsbridge,	161	,,
		Castleloss,	162	,,
51½	,,	Tyrrell's-pass,	163	,,
		Ballygore,	,,	,,
66½	,,	Moat,	,,	,,
76½	,,	Athlone,	,,	,,
		Killeglan,	164	Roscommon.
91¾	,,	Ballinasloe,	166	Galway.
		Garbelly,	,,	,,
		Dungongon,	167	,,
99	,,	Kilconnell,	168	,,
		Kiltullagh,	,,	,,
120	,,	Athenry,	,,	,,
130	,,	Galway,	169	,,
109	,,	Loughreagh,	174	,,
96	,,	Aughrim,	,,	,,
91¾	,,	Ballinasloe,	,,	,,
		Killeglan,	,,	,,
		Brideswell,	176	Roscommon.

A. S.

ART. XIII.—*Covenant between Mageoghegan and the Fox, with brief historical Notices of the two Families.*

THE following compact or covenant, which was made between Mageoghegan, chief of Cinel-Fhiachach, or Kineleaghe, and the Fox, chief of Muinter-Thadhgain (or, as it is anglicised, Munterhagan), on the 20th of August, 1526, is printed from the original, now in the possession of Sir Richard Nagle, Baronet, of Jamestown House, in the County of Westmeath. It is written on a small piece of parchment, in the handwriting, as stated, of James, the son of Cairbri O'Kinga, who was present at the making of the covenant, and who committed it to writing two days afterwards.

That the reader may understand the exact nature of this covenant, it will be necessary to give here a brief sketch of the history of both families, and a description of the relative situation and extent of their territories.

I. THE FAMILY OF MAGEOGHEGAN.

This sept bore the tribe-name of Cinel or Kinel-Fhiachach, (anglicised Kineleaghe), which name was also applied to their territory; for the custom among the Irish was, not to take their surnames or titles from places and countries, as is usual with other nations, but to give the tribe-name of the family to the seigniory by them possessed[a]. This tribe name of Cinel-Fhiachach, was derived, as the Mageoghegans boasted, from Fiacha, the third son of the Irish monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages; and their claim to this high descent was allowed by King George IV., who, as shall be presently shewn, permitted the head of a branch of this family to take the name of O'Neill, in the sense of descendant of Niall of the Nine Hostages. There occurs, however, a story in the *Leabhar Breac*,

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[a] See Ogygia Vindicated, p. 170.

Breac, fol. 35, *b*, being a lampoon on the Cinel-Fhiachach by certain satirists, in which it is asserted that they are not descended from Fiacha, the son of the great Niall, but from a plebeian Fiacha, son of Aedh, son of Maelibressi:

> "O Kinel Fhiachach behold your genealogy,
> Fiacha, son of Aedh, son of Maelibressi."

This lampoon enraged the tribe to such a degree, that, at a place called Rosscorr, they murdered the satirists[b], although they were under the protection of O'Suanaigh, the patron saint of Rahen; and it is added, that for this ꞅáꞃuġaḋ, or violation of the saint's protection, the Cinel-Fhiachach forfeited two townlands to O'Suanaigh, which formed a part of the possessions of the church of Rahen at the time when the story was written.

Shortly after the period of the English invasion, Mageoghegan was reduced to insignificance and obscurity; but on the decay of the family of De Lacy in Meath, he became more powerful than ever he had been before, and was soon very troublesome to his Anglo-Irish neighbours and the government. In the year 1329 he took the field at the head of his followers in Westmeath, during the government of Sir John Darcy. The Lord Thomas Butler marched, with a considerable force, to check his proceedings, but was routed by Mageoghegan,

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[b] Satires or lampoons of this description have been productive of much mischief in Ireland, giving occasion to family feuds and various outrages. In the reign of James I. Teige Dall O'Higgin lampooned six persons of the sept of O'Hara of Leyny in the county of Sligo, who, in retaliation, cut out the poet's tongue, and murdered his wife and child. See O'Reilly's Irish Writers (Transactions of Iberno-Celtic Society), p. clxx. About the year 1713 Egan O'Rahilly wrote a lampoon on an industrious farmer in Kerry, named Teige Duff O'Cronin, in which he traces his pedigree in thirteen generations to the Devil! This is the most outrageous satire in the Irish language, and was intended by its author to ridicule the plebeian families planted in Ireland by Cromwell, and such of the native Irish as united with them in oppressing the old Irish who were permitted to live on the lands of their ancestors.

ghegan, near Mullingar, with great slaughter. In the following year Mageoghegan fought the united forces of the Earls of Ulster and Ormond, but was put to flight after a spirited resistance. His Anglo-Irish neighbours continued their hostilities against him during the next century, but without much effect; for, in the year 1449, when he was summoned by Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York (the father of Edward IV.), to make his submission, he was treated with such honour by that wise and conscientious prince, that Mageoghegan, who regarded this respect as the result of fear, boasted, on returning among his sept, "that he had given peace to the King's Lieutenant[c]."

Campion has published the letter of Richard to his brother, the Earl of Shrewsbury, in which he thus complains of Mageoghegan and his associates:

"Right worshipfull and with all my heart entirely beloved Brother, I commend mee unto you as heartily as I can.

"And like it you to wit, that sith I wrote last unto the King our soveraigne Lord his Highnes, the Irish enemy, that is to say, *Magoghigan*, and with him three or foure Irish Captaines, associate with a great fellowship of English rebells, notwithstanding that they were within the King our Soveraigne Lord his power, of great malice, and against all truth, have maligned against their legiance, and vengeably have brent a great towne of mine inheritanee, in Meth, called Ramore[d], and other villages thereabouts, and murdered and brent both men, women, and children without mercy. The which enemies be yet assembled in woods and forts, wayting to doe the hurt and grievance to the King's subjects that they can thinke or imagine," &c. &c.

On this letter Campion made the following remark in 1571:

"Of such power was *Magoghigan*, in those dayes, who as he wan and kept it by the sword, so now he liveth but a meane Captaine, yeelding his winnings to the stronger[e]."

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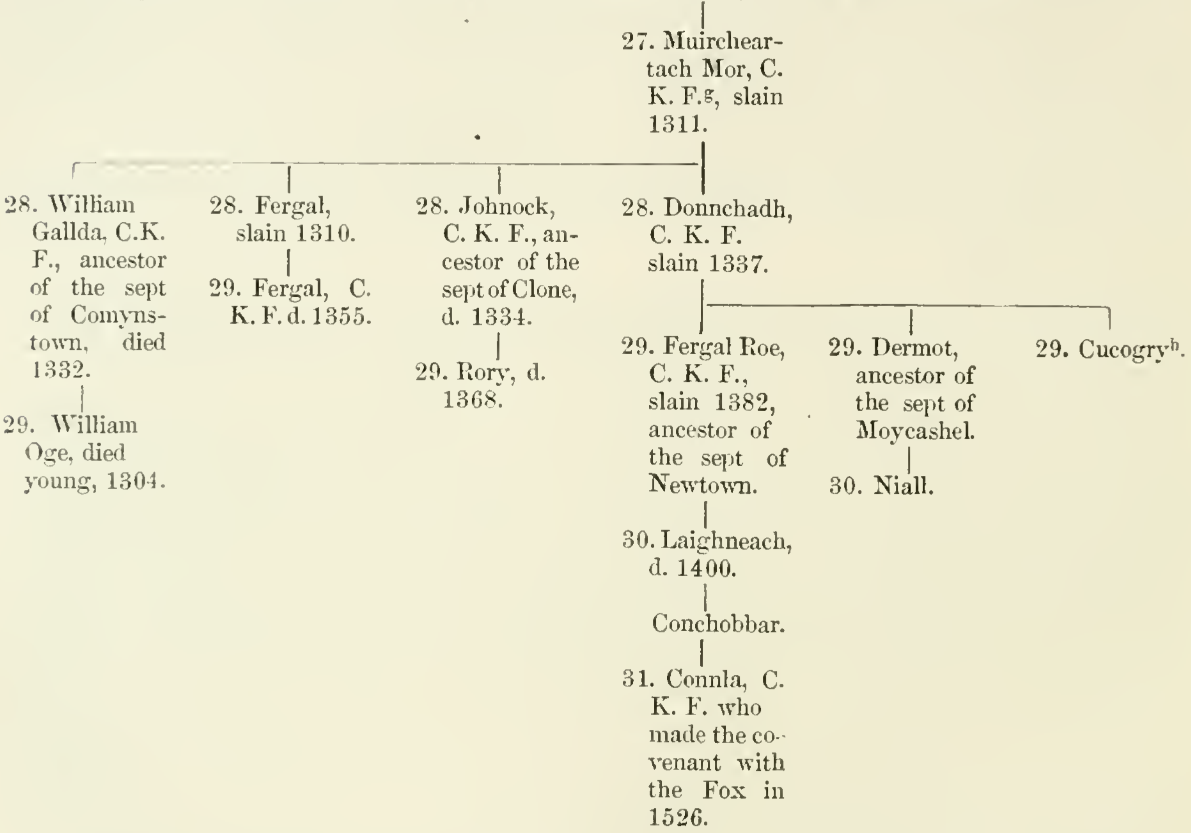
[c] Leland's Hist. of Ireland, V. ii. p. 35.

[d] Ramore, now Rathmore, near Athboy. The castle and church are standing, but no trace of a *town* exists.

[e] Campion's Historie of Ireland, Dublin reprint of 1809, pp. 146, and 148.

The pedigree of Mageoghegan is thus deduced by Duald Mac Firbis, from Niall of the Nine Hostages:

1. Niall of the Nine Hostages, Monarch of Ireland, killed A. D. 406.—2. Fiacha, ancestor of the Cinel-Fhiachach, fought the battle of Drumdargie in 515, and recovered the hill of Uisneach to be a part of his territory.—3. Tuathal of the north, usually called Daimhin Dreach-airgid, i. e. the little ox of the silvery aspect.—4. Amhalghaidh, or Awley.—5. Cosgrach.—6. Eochagan, *a quo* Mag Eochagain.—7. Inderge.—8. Ruaidhri, or Rory.—9. Amhalghaidh, or Awley.—10. Gilla-Coluim.—11. Cremthann.—12. Eochaidh.—13. Flann.—14. Amhalghaidh, or Awley.—15. Murchadh, or Murrough.—16. Donnchadh, or Donough.—17. Congalach.—18. Anluan.—19. Cosgrach.—20. Maeleachlainn.—21. Muircheartach.—22. Congalach.—23. Cucoigriche.—24. Cucalma.—25. Muircheartach.—26. Congalach Mor[f].



27. Muircheartach Mor, C. K. F.[g], slain 1311.

28. William Gallda, C.K. F., ancestor of the sept of Comynstown, died 1332.

29. William Oge, died young, 1304.

28. Fergal, slain 1310.

29. Fergal, C. K. F. d. 1355.

28. Johnock, C. K. F., ancestor of the sept of Clone, d. 1334.

29. Rory, d. 1368.

28. Donnchadh, C. K. F. slain 1337.

29. Fergal Roe, C. K. F., slain 1382, ancestor of the sept of Newtown.

30. Laighneach, d. 1400.

Conchobbar.

31. Connla, C. K. F. who made the covenant with the Fox in 1526.

29. Dermot, ancestor of the sept of Moycashel.

30. Niall.

29. Cucogry[h].

On an old map, made in the year 1567, published with the third

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[f] In the time of this Congalach Mor, who flourished in the thirteenth century, the family appear to have first recovered from the blow given them by the De Lacys and their followers.

[g] The letters C. K. F. stand for Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, or Cinel-Fhiachach.

[h] Ancestor of the sept of Lismoyny, of whom Connell, the translator of the Ann. of Clonmac., was the head in 1627.

Part of the State Papers (Ireland), the situation of Mageoghegan's country is described as follows:

> "Mc Eochagan's country, called Kenaliaghe, containeth in length xij myles, and in bredth 7 myles. It lyeth midway betweene the ffort of Faly [Philipstown] and Athlone, five myles distant from either of them, and also five myles distant from Mollingare, which lyeth northward of it. The said Mc Eochagan's country is of the countie of Westmeth, situated in the upper end thereof bending to the south part of the said county, and on the other side southward of it is O'Moloye's country. And on the south east of it lyeth Offaley; and on the east side joyneth Terrell's country alias Ffertullagh. On the north side lyeth Dalton's country; and O Melaghlen's country on the west side between it and Athlone, wher a corner of it joyneth with Dillon's country."

The territory of Cinel-Fhiachach, however, originally extended from Birr, in the present King's County, to the hill of Uisneach, in Westmeath; but subsequently the O'Molloys and Mageoghegans, who were the principal families of the race of Fiacha, son of Niall, became independent of each other, and divided the original territory into two parts, of which O'Molloy retained the southern portion, called Feara-Ceall, and Mageoghegan the northern portion, which retained the original name of the tribe. In the year 1207, both families were nearly dispossessed by Meyler Fitz-Henry and the sons of Sir Hugh de Lacy, who, in this year, contended with each other for the lands of Cinel-Fhiachach, as appears from the following entry in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translated by Connell Mageoghegan:

> "A. D. 1207. The sons of Hugh Delasie, with the forces of the English of Meath, laid siege to the castle of Ardinurcher, and the same continued for the space of five weeks, until they forced Meyler to abandon and forsake all the cantred of Kynaleaghe from Birr to Killare."

Sir Richard Nagle, Bart., now inherits the property of the last chieftain of the Mageoghegans, from whom he is maternally descended. Another branch of them was removed by Cromwell to the castle of Bunowen, in the west of the county of Galway, where they still possess several thousand acres of mountainous land[l]. The last head of this family (who wrote his name Geoghegan, without the prefix Ma or Mac), conceiving a dislike to his name, because in England he found it difficult to get it correctly written or pronounced, was induced to apply to King George IV., for license to change it to O'Neill, which name he selected because it sounded well in English ears, and was one of great celebrity in Irish history; and also because he thought he had every claim to it, as the Mageoghegans were descended from Niall of the Nine Hostages, and, therefore, regarded as a branch of the southern Hy-Niall race. This license was granted, and the name of this branch of the Cinel-Fhiachach is now O'Neill. Such of the family, however, as have remained in the original territory and its vicinity style themselves Geoghegan, Gahagan, or Gegan, but there is not an individual of the race in Ireland who now writes his name Mageoghegan, according to the original and correct anglicised form. The Abbe J. Ma-Geoghegan, who published his *Histoire de l'Irlande* at Paris, in 1758, was the last that retained the old name.

II. OF THE FAMILY OF FOX.

The family of O'Caharny, who afterwards took the name of Sinnach, or Fox, were originally chiefs of all Teffia, and, previously to the English invasion, far more powerful than the Mageoghegans; but, shortly after that event, they were subdued by the De Lacys and their followers, and reduced to comparative insignificance. The country of Teffia, of which the Fox O'Caharny had been the chief lord before Sir Hugh de Lacy's time, comprised the districts of Calry, Brawny, Cuircne, now the barony of Kilkenny West, besides the lands assigned to the Tuites, Pettys, and Daltons, in Westmeath, as well as Magh-Treagha, Muinter-Gillagan, and other districts in the county of Longford; but, for many centuries, the country of the O'Caharnys or Foxes has been confined to one small barony, namely, the district of Muinter-Tadhgain, which was formed into the barony of Kilcoursey, and made a part of the King's County.

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[l] For the pedigree of this branch, as furnished by themselves, see Burke's History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland.

The following extract from a Patent Roll of Chancery (42 Eliz.) will shew the extent and subdivision of Fox's country at that period:

> "Hubert Foxe of Lehinchie Barony Kileoursie alias the Foxe his country, Gent. commonly called The Foxe, chief of his name, by deed dated 1 May, 1599, to express his zeal and loyalty, surrendered to the Queen all his estate spiritual and temporal within the whole barony and territory of Kileoureie called Mounterhagan or the Foxe his country, which was divided into three parts and parishes, viz. Shantway, Roaghan and Moye, and Monterdowlan and containing 30 eoreives or plowlands, part free and part chargeable, with intent that her Majesty shou'd regrant the same in tail male to him and others of his kinsmen, in accomplishment whereof and pursuant to privy seal dated at Riehmond 29 January 1599. 42° f. R. 8. her Majesty hereby granted the same to him and the heirs male of his body, remainder to his nephew Brissell Foxe, son of his brother Arte and his heirs male, remainder to his uncle Owen Foxe of Lissinuskie in the said barony and county and his issue male, remainder to Phelim Foxe of Tolghan ne Brennye said barony Gent. and his issue male, remainder to Brissell Foxe of Kilmaledie said barony Gent. son of Neile Foxe, who died lately in the Queen's service, and his issue male, to be holden by knight's service in capite by the 20th part of a knight's fee and the ancient service of 4 footmen at every general Hosting yearly as he and his ancestors were accustomed to bear, with power, during his life, to keep once a month a Court Baron, and twice a year a Court Leet within any part of the said barony before himself or his Sub-Seneschal, and hereby appointing him Seneschal thereof, and to appoint deputies under him, and a power of alienation to him and his successors, according to the said limitations."

The O'Caharnys or Foxes are descended from Maine, the fourth son of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages. The following line of their pedigree is given by Duald Mac Firbis and others: the letters "K. T." stand for King of Teffia.

1. Niall of the Nine Hostages, Monarch of Ireland.
2. Maine, ancestor of the men of Teffia (a district sometimes called Tir-Many), died in 425. Ann. Clonmacnoise.
3. Brian.
4. Brendan, K. T., who granted the site of Durrow to St. Columbkille in 550; he died in 569.
5. Aedh, K. T., living in 590.
6. Blathmac, K. T. d. 661.
7. Congalach.
8. Colla or Conla, K. T. d. 738.

9. Braite. 9. Bec, K. T. d. 764.

10. Maelbeannachta.
11. Tadhgan, a quo Muintir Tadhgain, the tribe name of the O'Caharnys or Foxes.
12. Bec.
13. Conchobhar.
14. Breasal.
15. Cearnachan.
16. Cathalan.
17. Catharnach, *a quo* O'Caharny, the real surname of the Foxes.
18. Fogartach.
19. Ruaidhri, or Rory.
20. Tadhg Sinnach O'Caharny, K. T., slain 1084 by Melaghlin mac Conor O'Melaghlin.
21. Ruaidhri.
22. Niall, chief of Teffia, d. 1233.

23. Maeleachlainn. 23. Conor K. T., slain 1226.

24. Congalach.
25. Ruaidhri.
26. Niall.

By comparing this line with that of Mageoghegan's pedigree, above given, we must conclude, from the number of generations, that this Niall was contemporary with Congalach More Mageoghegan, who flourished in the thirteenth century. He was probably the Niall Sinnach, or Fox, chief of Muinter-Thadhgain, who was killed in the battle of Athenry, in the year 1316. It is quite clear that there were four or five generations between this Niall and the Breasal who made this covenant with Mageoghegan, in 1526. Of these, the document itself furnishes two, viz., Eoghan, his father, and Cairbri, his grandfather; and the Annals of the Four Masters will probably be found to supply the remaining ones; for, under the year 1446, they record the death of Cucogry, chief of Teffia, son of Maine, who was son of the Sinnach, or Fox, lord of the men of Teffia. The probability is, that this Cucogry was the brother of Cairbri, the grandfather of the Breasal who made the covenant in 1526. If so, the remainder of the pedigree will stand thus:

27. Maine.
28. Cucogry, K. T., died 1446. 28. Cairbre.
29. Eoghan.
30. Breasal Fox, living 1526, when he made the covenant with Mageoghegan.

At what period, or wherefore, the O'Caharnys of Teffia first assumed the name of Sinnach, or Fox, it is now not easy to determine. It would appear from the Irish Annals, that Tadhg, or Teige O'Caharny, King of Teffia, who was slain in 1084, was the first called Sinnach. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster is the following entry, which traces the name Sinnach to a very opprobrious origin; but where the translator found authority for it the Editor is not prepared to say, as it is not in either of the original Irish copies of these Annals.

> "A. D., 1024, Cuan O'Lochan, Archpoet of Ireland, was killed treacherously by the men of Tehva, auncestors of the Foxes. They stunk after[wards], whereby they got the name of Foxes,—a miracle shewed of the poet."

According to the tradition in the district, as told to the Editor by Mr. John Daly, of Kilbeggan, on the 5th of January, 1838, when he was in the eightieth year of his age, there were three branches of the Foxes in Muinter-Thadgain, of which one possessed the estate of Ballymaledy, lying between Horseleap and Clara; another possessed Cloghatinny (cloċ a' tSionnaiġ), in the same neighbourhood; and the third had Streamstown, in the county of Westmeath. The two last estates were lost during the troubles of 1641; and the first, Ballymaledy, was sold, about fifty-eight years ago, by Charles Fox, Esq., who was the last estated gentleman of the name in that vicinity.

It appears from an inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 18th of December, in the 14th year of the reign of James I., that Robert Nugent enfeoffed to Patrick Fox, of the city of Dublin, the lands of Templepatrick, near Myvour, in 1609; and from another inquisition, taken at the same place, on the 22nd of April, 1623, we learn that a Sir Patrick Fox was in possession of the manor of Moyvore, and of the lands of Templepatrick, and several other lands; that this Sir Patrick Fox died on the 27th January, 1618, leaving Nathaniel Fox his son and heir, then thirty years of age, and married. It appears from another inquisition, taken at the same place, on the 19th of March, 1634, that this Nathaniel died on the 4th of February, 1634, leaving Patrick Fox his son and heir, then 20 years of age, and married. Sir Patrick was the ancestor of Fox of Fox-Hall, in the county of Longford, who supposes him to have been an Englishman; but, according to the tradition in the country, he was one of the Sinnachs, who settled in Dublin as a merchant, where he accumulated a considerable fortune, and afterwards purchased lands in Westmeath. His son, Nathaniel, to whom there is a curious monument in the demesne of Fox-Hall, is said to have been an officer in the service of Elizabeth and James I. The name Patrick shews clearly that the founder of this family of Moyvore or Fox-Hall was not of the English Foxes.

The present head of the Irish Sinnachs, or Foxes of Kilcoursey, is said to be Darcy Fox, Esq., of Foxville, in the county of Meath, but the Editor does not know whether that gentleman has any original documents to prove his descent from any of the persons mentioned in the Patent Roll of 1599 above quoted.

There are numerous families of the name living in humble circumstances, in various parts of the counties of East Meath and West Meath; but the Editor never met any persons of the name who had any knowledge of their pedigree, or who could trace their descent beyond a few generations by tradition. Indeed the Foxes of this race "are brought so low, now-a-days," as Connell Mageoghegan has observed, with respect to the O'Kellys of Bregia,—"that the best chroniclers in the Kingdome are ignorant of their descents, and they are so common, having dwindled into meere churles, and poor labouring men, that scarcely one of the family knoweth the name of his own great grandfather." There are chasms in the pedigree of the Foxes, from the Niall Fox, who was slain at Athenry, in 1316, down to Breasal, who made the covenant with Mageoghegan in 1526, and from him to the Hubert of 1599, and from him to Brasill, chief of his name, who died in 1639, leaving a son, Hubert, aged thirty years.

We proceed now to give, in the original Irish, with a translation and a few notes, the curious deed which has given occasion to the foregoing remarks.

J. O'D.

A n-ainm an Athur agus an Meic agus an Spioruid Naoim an cunnruḋ so Mheig Eochagáin agus an t-Sionnaiġ.

Ag so cunnrudh agus ceangal Meig Eochagáin, .i. Connla, mac Conchuḃair meic Laigniġ, agus an t-Sionnuigh Muinntiri Thadhgáin, .i. Breasal mac Eoghain mei Cairbri, .i. Mag Eochagain 'na tiġearna ar an Sionnuch agus ar a ḋuthaiḋ, agus ag so a ḃfuil do ċomarṫa tighearnuis ag Mag Eochagáin ar an Sionnuch agus ar a ḋúthaid, .i. gníoṁ d'ḟearann saor ar gaċ ein-cion, agus muc 's a ngníoṁ o sin amach da n-íocfaiḋ tiġearnus ris an Sionnuch, agus an muc do ḃeṫ do nóss ṁuice clasaiġe, agus an gníoṁ naċ biaṫ muc ann caora 'n-a h-ionad; agus gaċ ionad a biaṫ fearonn a ngioll ó Shionnchuiḃ ag daoiniḃ taoḃ amuiġ do tir, agus naċ tiocfaiḋ do h-Shionnchuib a ḟuaslugudh, cead ag Mag Eochagáin a ḟuasglaḋ. Gaċ ionad a d-tiocfaiḋ sreath no gearradh ó ḟior ionuid an riogh ar Mag Eochagain cion a ḋuthaiḋ ar an Sionnuch de so. Agus gaċ ionad a biaṫ fasaċ no arussa a n-duthaiḋ an Shionnuigh d' ḟiachuiḃ ar Macc Eochagáin taḃuċ do ḋéanaṁ air, agus

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[k] *Connla*, usually anglicised Conly, but sometimes Connell, as by the translator of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

[l] *Conchobhar*, now anglicised Conor and Latinized Cornelius.

[m] *Laighnech.*—This name, which denotes Leinsterman or Lagenian, would be anglicised Lynagh. It is now obsolete as the proper name of a man. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise this Laighneach died in the Ides of September, 1400.

[n] *Muintir Tadhgain* is usually anglicised Munterhagan. It was the tribe name of the Foxes or O'Caharnys, and was also applied to their country, which was coextensive with the barony of Kilcoursey in the present King's County. This tribename they derived from Tadhgan, the seventh in descent from Brendan, chief of all Teffia, who granted the site of the monastery of Durrow to St. Columbkille, in the year 550.

[o] *All the sign of lordship*, i. e. his chiefry and privileges shall not extend beyond what is stated in this covenant.

[p] *A gniomh.*—This term is anglicised gnieve by English writers. See Harris's edition of *Ware's Antiquities*, p. 226. In the south of Ireland a gníoṁ is the twelfth part of a ploughland. In the will of Teige

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, this compact of Mageoghegan and the Fox *is made.*

This is the covenant and contract of Mageoghegan, i. e. Connla[k], son of Conchobhar[l], son of Laighnech[m], and of the Fox of Muinter Tadhgain[n], i. e., Breasal, son of Eoghan, son of Cairbri, viz.: Mageoghegan to be lord over the Fox, and his country; and this is all the sign of lordship[o] which Mageoghegan has over the Fox and over his country, viz., a gniomh[p] of land free from every impost, and a hog out of every other gniomh[q] which pays chiefry to the Fox; and the hog to be in the condition of a *muc clasach*[r]; and the gniomh on which there is not a hog to give a sheep in its place. And wherever land is mortgaged from the Foxes to persons [*living*] outside the territory, and the Foxes not able to redeem it, Mageoghegan is at liberty to redeem it. Wherever cess or cutting comes from the King's Deputy on Mageoghegan, the due proportion of it to be paid by the Fox for his own territory. And every place that is deserted and rent unpaid[s] in Fox's country, Mageoghegan is obliged to distrain upon it, without making the

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O'Donovan of Raheen and Drishane, who died in 1639, he defines *nine gnives* as forming three quarters of a plough-land. In a MS. in the Lambeth Library (Carew Collection), No. 614, p. 197, "a plowland" is said to contain "about 120 acres." Hence it is quite evident that a gnive was considered to contain about ten acres.

[q] *Out of every gniomh.*—This was a very considerable tribute rendered to Mageoghegan, for Muintir-Thadhgain contained thirty plough-lands, or three hundred and sixty gnieves, so that Mageoghegan was, by this covenant, to receive three hundred and fifty-nine hogs. This must have been a yearly tribute; but this is not stated in the document. It should have been stated in the covenant whether this tribute was paid yearly.

[r] *Muc clasach*, a fat pig.—*O'Reilly.*

[s] *Deserted, or the rent unpaid.*—There is an imperfection in the language here. It should be stated thus: Mageoghegan is entitled to appoint tenants upon such lands as are void of inhabitants in Fox's country, and he is bound by this covenant to distrain the property of such tenants as have not paid their tributes to the Fox, and deliver up such distress to the Fox,

agus gan a cion do tabairt ar an ti do biaṫ 'n-a ṡuiḋe. Agus dá d-tiseadh sreach no gearradh o ḟior ionuid an rioġ ar an Sionnuch cuid a ḋuthaiḋ ar Mag Eochagain mur bias [ar] an Sionnuch; gach oireaċtas Samna no Bealtuine da mbiaḋ a n-duthaiḋ Meig Eochagain a ṫabairt go Baile aṫa an urċair no go Cuirr na sgean, agus an Sionnuch agus maithe a ṫíri do ṫeaċt lais ann; siat [fa] eunnos agus fa aon ċanuiḋ asdtig agus amuigh; gaċ saoirsi agus gaċ tiġearnus da ḃfuil ag Mag Eochagain ann sin ag fear a ionaid 'n a ḋiaiġ, aċt go n-dearnaḋ se a ḋiṫċeall maiṫeasa agus cumduiġ do'n Shionnuch agus d'á ṫír; gaċ ionad a biaḋ cogaḋ no ceannairg ar Mag Eochagain no ar an Sionnuch agus ó n-a d-tioḃra fear aca luċt a cumdaiġ leis tar tír amuiġ, cion a ḋuthaiḋ ar [an] ḃ-fear eile do na buanudhuiḃ agus taḃaċ an arsurrudhuis ar Mag Eochagain.

Agus ag so a ḃ-fuil d' ḟiachuiḃ ar Mag Eoċagáin a n-diaiġ gaċ soċair dá n-duḃrumuir ann sin, .i. a ḋiṫċeall cumduiġ agus fosguidh do ḋéanam do'n Shionnuch, agus da gaċ duine 'n a ḋuthaiḋ edir beag agus mór, agus gaċ ionad a n-aigeoraiḋ mac Goill no Gaoiḋil an Sionnuch no duine 'na duthaiḋ, breath Muircheartaiġ Mic Aoḋagáin, no an ḃreiṫeamain beas ann uatha an t-ionad naċ geabṫar.

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without claiming any chiefry over such lands except such as are already specified.

[t] *The proportion of his territory of it*, i. e. the proportion of Fox's country which is given him by this covenant.

[u] *Ath-an-urchair.*—This place is still called in Irish baile aṫa urchuir, and in English Horseleap. It is situated in the parish of Ardnurcher, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. There was a strong castle erected here by Sir Hugh de Lacy the younger, in the year 1192, but on the decay of the power of the De Lacys in Meath, it was seized upon by Mageoghegan. Sir Henry Piers, in his Chorographical Description of the county of Westmeath, which was published in the first volume of Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, describes this castle (p. 84) as a stately structure; and such it evidently was; but there are no distinct ruins of it at present, except the two piers of the draw-bridge. Masses of the walls

the person settled there liable to him. And if cess or cutting be levied by the King's Deputy upon the Fox, Mageoghegan is to pay the proportion of his territory[t] of it as well as the Fox. Every All hallows or May meeting that shall take place in Mageoghegan's country shall be convened at the town of Ath-an-urchair[u] or Corrna-sgean[v], and the Fox and the chieftains of his country shall come with him thither. They are to be under the same custom and the same tribute within and without. Every privilege and ascendancy here ceded to Mageoghegan shall be enjoyed by his representative after him, provided he does his utmost endeavour for the benefit and protection of the Fox and his country. Whenever a war or disturbance comes upon Mageoghegan or upon the Fox, on account of which one of them may bring his forces with him out of the territory, the other shall bear the proportion of his territory of the [*expense of the*] bonaght-men[w], and Mageoghegan is to distrain in case of non-payment[x].

And these are the liabilities of Mageoghegan for all the privileges which we have mentioned above, viz. that he do his utmost for the protection and shelter of the Fox, and every person in his country, both small and great. And whenever either an Englishman or Irishman shall sue the Fox, or any person in his territory, that the decision of Muirchertach Mac Egan, or of the Brehon who shall be by them appointed, be submitted to; and when this will not be accepted from

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are to be seen scattered about in various directions; but the ground plan of the building could not now be determined. See *Annals of the Four Mast.* 1192, 1207, 1470.

[v] *Corrna-sgean.*—The Editor has not been able to determine the present name or situation of this place.

[w] *Bonaght-men*, i. e. the kerns or gallowglasses employed.

[x] *In case of non-payment*, i. e. if expenses are incurred by Fox or Mageoghegan in hiring kernes or gallowglasses to fight outside the territory, such expenses are to be levied on both their territories, in proportion to their extent, and should any of the kennfines or freeholders refuse to pay the additional tributes or taxes le-

geabṫar sin uatha d' ḟiachuiḃ ar Mag Eoċagan a duthaḋ fein agus duthaiḋ an h-Sionnuiġ do caitheam re ceart d'faġáil do 'n h-Sionnuch agus d'a duthaiḋ, agus do taḃairt uatha agus uaidhe; agus gaċ ionad a bfuil a n-duthaiḋ d'á congḃail ó h-Sionnchuiḃ a seilḃ eagcóra no assurrudhuis d' ḟiachuiḃ ar Mag Eochagain a ḋithcheall fein da taḃuirt do taḃuch na duithchi; an t-ionad a léigfiḋ iarla Cilli dara gan a tabhuch, d' fiachuiḃ ar Mag Eoċagain a diṫċeall da taḃuirt d'á taḃuch; agus da d-toiḃghe ré an duthaiḋ, a leath aga fein, agus an leath eile ag fear na seilbe fein; ní h-é aṁáin aċt gaċ ionud nach diongnaḋ mur do ġeunadh ré da ḃaile puirt fein do díon agus do taḃuch do'n h-Sionnuch agus do Muinntir Tadhgain gan cíos no saoirsi no tiġearnus aige orrṫa, aċt gaċ duine ar a ṡon fein. Ag so fiadhnuisi an cunnrudh so, .i. Mag Eochagain agus Dia roime, agus Mairsill inġean Criosdóra, agus O'Ḃriain, .i. Tomas buiḋe mac Eoghuin í Ḃriain ó'r Craoiḃ, agus an pearsun O'Seancháin, .i. Cucrichi agus Eoġan O'Cionga, mac Diarmada Duiḃ, agus Seamus Ruadh, mac Aoḋa,

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vied for the purpose in either territory, then Mageoghegan, as head chief of both, is bound by this covenant to distrain and compel the payment of such tributes or taxes.

[y] *Spend his country*, i. e. to levy such taxes on the lands as will obtain justice through the medium of the English law, or perhaps by force of arms, in case that the party offending or offended will not abide by the decision of the Irish Brehon appointed to both territories.

[z] *Detained*, i. e. detained by tenants without paying any, or the usual rents.

[a] *The Earl of Kildare.*—From this it would appear that the Fox had entered into a somewhat similar covenant with the Earl of Kildare.

[b] *Man in possession*, i. e. the freeholder who had held the land tributary to the Fox, until he was dispossessed by an intruder. According to the pleading between Teige O'Doyne and Dr. Charles Dunne, already referred to, the chief of Iregan could not dispossess any of the kennfines in the territory. All he could claim was tribute and custom, which, if they refused to pay, he might enter upon their lands and distrain. If any townland were left waste or uninhabited in the territory, he might

from them, then that Mageoghegan shall be bound to spend his country[y] and Fox's country, for obtaining justice for the Fox and his country, as well as to compel them and him to render justice. And wherever any part of their territory is unjustly or with default of rent detained[z], Mageoghegan is bound to do his utmost endeavour to recover such part of the territory. Whenever the Earl of Kildare[a] declines to recover it, Mageoghegan is bound to lend his utmost endeavours to recover it. And if he shall recover the land, then one half of it shall be his own, and the other half be left to the man in possession[b]. Not this alone, but whenever he [Mageoghegan] shall not endeavour to shelter and distrain for the Fox and Muinter Thadhgain as he would for his own mansion, he shall not have rent, privilege, or lordship over them, but every man shall be for himself. These are the witnesses of this covenant, viz.: Mageoghegan and God before him; and Marcella, the daughter of Christopher[c]; and O'Breen, i. e. Thomas Buidhe[d], the son of Eoghan[e] O'Breen, of Craebh[f]; and the parson O'Senchain[g], i. e. Cucrichi[h]; and Eoghan O'Cionga,

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enter upon it, and seize it to his own use.

[c] *Marcella, the daughter of Christopher.*—The third wife of Conla Mageoghegan, who submitted to Elizabeth in 1567, was Margaret, *daughter of Christopher* Nugent, Lord Delvin; see Mr. Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's West Connaught, Note Y, p. 276–278; but she can scarcely be identified with the Marcella here mentioned.

[d] *Thomas Buidhe*, i. e. Thomas the yellow. O'Breen was chief of the territory of Breaghmhaine, now the barony of Brawney, adjoining Athlone and the Shannon, in the county of Westmeath.

[e] *Eoghan.*—This name is now anglicised Owen and Eugene.

[f] *Craebh*, now the castle of Creeve, in the parish of Ballyloughloe, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath. See Ordnance Map of the County of Mestmeath, Sheet 30.

[g] *O'Senchain*, now anglicised Shannaghan, and sometimes shortened to Shannon.

[h] *Cucrichi.*—This name, which signifies dog of the boundary, march, or frontier, is sometimes anglicised Cueogry, or Cueowgrie, but more usually translated Peregrine.

Aoḋa, mic Feargail, agus Muircheartach O'Cionga, ollam an da ṫir. Ag sin a roiḃe do Ceineal Fiachach againn. Ag so a roiḃe do duthaiḋ an h-Sionnuigh aguinn, .i. an Sionnuch fein, agus da mac Eamuinn, .i. Muircheartaċ agus Felim, agus da mac Briain h-Sionnuigh, .i. Breasal agus Cucrichi; agus Muircheartach, mac Eoghain, mic Thaidg Onoire, .i. ollaṁ an Shionnuigh. Agus misi Seamus O'Cionga, mac Cairbri i Cionga, do ḃi do lathir an ċunnarṫa do dheanum, agus do sgriobh e, agus a Suidhe Adhamnáin do rinneadh an cunnrudh so agus dia ceudaoin do h-sunnraḋ, agus dia h-Aoine ro sgrioḃaḋ é, agus ag so aois an Tiġearna an tan so .i. 6 bliaḋna agus 20, u. 100 sgeo 1000 bliaḋain, agus an dara la 20 do mi Agustus.

✠ Misi Mac Eoċagain.
✠ Misi an Sindach.

aingind íííí scftt idc íííí bec nglcnt . . . . ncsrbhsicscs̄isgrḃ ngnscdc[p] ḃfuil a n-Eirinn ✠ Sinni clann Eamuinn h-Sionnuigh. ✠ Sinni clann Bhriain h-Sionnuiġ.

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[i] *Eogan O'Cionga* would be now anglicised Owen O'King, or Eugene King. The name is still common in Meath.

[k] *Diarmaid Dubh*, i. e. Dermot the black. The name Diarmaid is now anglicised Darby and Jeremiah.

[l] *James Ruadh*, i. e. *Jacobus Rufus*, or James the red-haired.

[m] *Aedh*, now Hugh.

[n] *Ferghal*, now anglicised Farrell, or Ferrall. It is almost obsolete as the Christian or baptismal name of a man.

[o] *Muirchertach*, now generally anglicised Murtough, or Murtha, and sometimes changed to Mortimer.

[p] *Cinel-Fhiachach*, i. e. Mageoghegan and his correlatives.

[q] *Felim.*—This is now changed to Felix. It is generally written Phelim by English writers.

[r] *Brian*, now sometimes made Bernard; but the original form of the name is retained by several.

[s] *Breasal*, anglicised Brassal, Brissel, and Bazil, and sometimes Basil.

[t] *Tadhg Onoire*, i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or Timothy, the son of Honora. This is an instance of a man being called after his mother, as is very frequently the case, at the present day, in many parts of Ireland.

O'Cionga[i], the son of Diarmaid Dubh[k]; and James Ruadh[l], the son of Aedh[m], son of Ferghal[n]; and Muirchertach[o] O'Cionga, the chief poet of both territories. These are all we had present of the Cinel-Fhiachach[p]. Here are all of Fox's country that were with us, viz. the Fox himself; and the two sons of Edmond, i. e. Muirchertach and Felim[q]; and the two sons of Brian[r] Fox, i. e. Breasal[s] and Cucrichi; and Muirchertach, the son of Eoghan, son of Tadhg Onoire[t], i. e. the chief poet[u] of the Fox. And I am James O'Cionga, the son of Cairbri[v] O'Cionga, who was present at the making of this covenant, and who wrote it; and it was at Suidhe Adhamnain[w] this covenant was made, precisely on Wednesday, and on Friday it was written; and this is the age of the Lord at this time, six years, and twenty, five hundred and one thousand years, and the twenty-second day of the month of August.

✠ I am Mageoghegan.
✠ I am the Fox.

aiingind iiii scftidc iiii bec nglcnt . . . . . . ncsrbhsicscs̃isgrbngnsdc. That is in Ireland[x]. ✠ We are the sons of Edmond Fox. ✠ We are the sons of Brian Fox.

Art. XIV.

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[u] *Chief poet*, ollaṁ, means a chief professor of any art or science. Tadgh was, probably, chief poet to the Fox.

[v] *Cairbri*, now anglicised Carbery, or Carberry.

[w] *Suidhe Adhamnain*, i. e. Sessio Adamnani, now Syonan, by a corrupt imitation of the pronunciation; a castle in a townland of the same name, in the parish of Ardnurcher, in the barony anciently called Kinealeagh, now Moycashel. See Ordnance Map of Westmeath, sheet 31.

[x] *That is in Ireland.*—The rest of this sentence is written in the *Ogham Consaine*, but many of the letters are effaced. For the key to the reading of this character, see O'Molloy's *Grammatica Latino-Hibernica*, pp. 133–135. It is a mode of writing rendered obscure, by substituting certain consonants for vowels, and the vowels for consonants. Thus, ḃ or bh stands for ɑ, ꞅc for e, nᵹ for ı, ꝺl for o, and ꝼꞇ for u; also ɑ is substituted for c, and c for ɑ.

ART. XIV.—*The Annals of Ireland, from the Year* 1443 *to* 1468, *translated from the Irish by Dudley Firbisse, or, as he is more usually called, Duald Mac Firbis, for Sir James Ware, in the Year* 1666.

OF this translation there are three copies extant, one in the Library of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68, Ayscough, 4799, Plut. cxv. E, which is in Mac Firbis's own hand, and commences p. 47.

The second copy is preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Class F. 1, 18. This seems to have been made for Daniel Molyneux, Ulster King at Arms, by a very incompetent scribe, who has mistaken many of the proper names of men and places, and even corrupted the text in various ways. The third copy is preserved among Harris's Collections in the Library of the Royal Dublin Society: it is in Harris's own hand, and appears to have been made from the Trinity College copy, but Harris has evidently corrected some obvious blunders of the transcriber.

It is now difficult to determine from what compilation of Annals Mac Firbis has made this translation, as it does not agree in matter or arrangement with the Annals of the Four Masters, or any compilation of Annals accessible to the Editor in Dublin or in England. Harris, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, at Tuam, under *John* [*de Burgo*], has the following observation on this translation, p. 612:

> "One John was consecrated about the close of the year 1441. [Sir *James Ware* declares he could not discover when he died; and adds that some called him *John de Burgo*, but that he could not answer for the Truth of that name.] But both these particulars are cleared up, and his immediate successor named by *Dudley Firbisse*, an *Amanuensis*, whom Sir *James Ware* employed in his House to translate and collect for him from the *Irish* Manuscripts; one of whose pieces begins thus, viz. 'This Translation beginned was by *Dudley Firbisse* in the House of Sir *James Ware*, in *Castle-street*, *Dublin*, 6th of *November* 1666,

which was 24 Days before the Death of the said Knight. The Annals or Translation, which he left behind him, begin in the year 1443, and end in 1468. I suppose the Death of his Patron put a stop to his further progress. Not knowing from whence he translated these Annals, wherever I have occasion to quote them, I mention them under the name of *Dudley Firbisse*."

Again under Richard [*O'Ferral*], Ardagh, p. 253, he writes:

> "In certain Manuscript Annals intitled *The Annals of Firbissy* (not those of *Gelasy Mac Firbissy*, who died in 1301, but the Collection or Translation of one *Dudley Firbissy*), I find mention made of *Richard* Bishop of Ardagh, and that he was sone to the Great Dean *Fitz-Daniel Fitz John Galda* O Fergaill, and his death placed there under the year 1444."—p. 254.

Here Harris refers to Annals by a Gelasy Mac Firbissy, who died in 1301. These are probably the Annals of Lecan, now unknown, but referred to by the Four Masters, and often quoted by Roderic O Flaherty in the margin of the Trinity College autograph copy of the Annals of the Four Masters [Class H, 2. 11], under the title of "MS. L." But we learn from Duald Mac Firbis himself, that he had various MSS. and Annals of the Mac Firbises; and it is quite evident that the present translation was made from some of them.

The following memorandum prefixed to a list of Bishops, collected for Sir James Ware, and now preserved in the MS. already referred to, in the British Museum, will enable the reader to form some idea of the sources from which this translation has been drawn:

> "The ensueing Bishops' names are collected out of severall Irish ancient and modern manuscripts, viz. of Gilla-isa mac fferbisy written before the yeare 1397 (it is he that wrote the greate booke of Leackan Mac fferbisy, now kept in Dublin), and out of others the Mac fferbisys' Annals, out of Saints' Calendars and Genealogies also, for the Right worshipful and ever honoured Sir James Ware Knight, and one of His Majestie's Privie Council and Auditor Generall of the Kingdome of Ireland.
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> "This Collection is made by Dudly Ferbisie 1655."—p. 17.

The text of the present edition has been obtained from the autograph of Mac Firbis already noticed, compared with the Dublin transcripts. The Editor is indebted to the Rev. Richard Garnett and to Mr. Grabham of the British Museum, for the collation of these sheets with the original.

J. O'D.

Annals of Ireland.

Ex Annal. ferbissii.

This translation beginned was by Dudly fferbisie in Sir James Ware's house at Castle streete vi°. Novembris 1666.

1443. Malruany (Thady ô Carole's sonn) King of Ely died. Mac Ægan of Ormond a happy rich man, and a greate Author (.i. learned in the Irish law) of the Irish lawes died. Fingin Mac Gilly Patrick and Dermott Mac Gille Patrick, Mac Gille Patrick King of Ossory his two sonns (the said Fingin being well worthy of the Kingdome of Ossory as sole Lord through his vertuous qualities and conditions both in princely person, wealth, liberality and martiall ffeates), were both murthered in Killkenny by Mac Richard Butler's direction. Walter the Siccy his son and Alexander Croc and John Begg O'Conallay, by these three Fingin was beaten to death, and afterwards Richard Buttler's sonn cruelly ransacked Ossory.

Brian fitz Edmond fitz Thomas, fitz Cathal O'Feargail being killed and drowned he endeavoring to goe forcibly to [from, *Dubl. MS.*] Port-Ingortin after he was two yeares and a halfe kept prisoner by Daniel boy O'Feargail. Thady O'Dowda the King of O'Fiachra-muay his son being cast and killed with a speare by his owne brother. Ædh fitz Feargal m^c^Ægan chiefe Judge of O'Fiachra and Baethalach his brother both died. The son of Táithlech boy O hara was killed in his owne house by East ô-hara his son, and by his own kinsman. A preying army made by Ædh fitz Brian O'Kelly King of O-many and by Corc O-mailechlyn

O-mailechlyn & by Art fitz Conn O-mailechlyn in Corcaroy in Meath, and by the sons of Dermot ffitz Art O-Mailechlyn in Corcaroy in Meath so that they gathered thence innumerable preyes of cowes, & they burned Muny-na-fedey. Another preying army was made by Macgille-Patrick King of Ossory, and by O-mordhaes sonn, and by Conn-O-conner, so that their forces reached westwards beyond Sliavardachy, and they gathered very many Cattles, vntill Richard Butlers sonn overtooke them, and they being defeated lost some scores of their horses, and there was killed William the sons son of Thomas son to the Earl of Killdare, and Caher o-Conners sonn, & John Renan fitz Murris Oridh his sonn, and Malechlyn Roa mac Gille Patrick his son, and Donnagh sons son to John O-Carole, & others of their footmen, and the most parte of their horseboyes alsoe.

Greate preyes taken by Ædh boy O-nell from his elder brother Mortagh roa O-nell, so that he obeyed for his preyes, and both they concluded full peace afterwards. A greate army made by Mac-William Burk viz^{t}. by Edmond fitz Thomas Burk, and by his confederates both English and Irish, to joyne in Battle against Mac-William of Clannrickard viz^{t}. Ullick oge fitz Ullik fitz Richard; but God hindered them from fighting, so that Mack-William of Clanricard came then to Mack-William Burks house (.ı. obeyed him) for he had not a competent number of fighting men for battle, nor to defende his country at that season, so that he receued as meanes 400 cowes, a horse and armour, and then they both made full peace as well in their owne behalfe, as in the behalfe of their friends, English and Irish on both sides. Johnyne son to Cuconnacht O-Feargail, Lord of Firlaeghaghan, died a penitent death, he being annointed according to the churchs rites. O-Mordha his sons gave a defeate to the county of Killkẽny, where Piers the sons son of Piers Buttler was killed, and two or three of the murtherers that has [had] beaten Fingin Mac Gille Patrick.

The Abbot of Muirgeas son to the Abbot Mac Donaghy was killed (per dolum) by his own kinsmen to wit by the sonns of Ædh mac Maelruany, viz^{t}. Bricksliav-men, and that, for taking from them certaine hereditarie lands, and it is said, that he was son to the Abbot mac-David, though he endeuored to depose him forcibly.

A raĩny tempestous yeare after May, so that very many fishes multiplied in all the riuers in Ireland, and much hurted both bees and sheepe in Ireland also.

One of the streets in Ath-boy-tlachta being burnt whose losses were innumerable.

A confederacy of warr made by the Berminghams, and by Calwagh ô-Conner against the English, so that they preyed and burnt a greate part of Meath by that warr, & that alsoe they haue obtained what they sought for according to their own wills, to wit, the said Calwaghs challenges, that is, his duties (as their Lord) from the English during his life, and the Berminghams pledges that has [had] beene then in the custodie of the English in consideration of many challenges due into them, to wit, satisfaction for blood and preyes, the said pledges to be freely restored without further satisfaction giuen for them, and not that onely [but] they obtained all conditions as they demaunded for holding peaceable quietnesse with the English. That warr, was called, the warr of Caimin, that is, an abvse that was giuen to the son of the Chiefe of the Berminghams (hibernice, to mac ffeorais his son) in the greate court in the town of Ath-truim by the Thresurer of Meath, .ı. the Barnwalls sonn, so that he did beate a Caimin (.ı. a stroke of his finger), vpon the nose of mac mec ffeorais or Berminghams son, which deede he was not worthy of, and he entering on the Earle of Ormond safe guard, so that he stole afterwards out of the town and went towards O-Conner ffaly and joyned together, and it is hard to know, that ever was such abuse better revenged then the said Caimin, and thence came the notable word (Cogadh an Caimin).

In that same warr was killed Ædh ballagh fitz Rory fitz Mælmordha Riauagh O-Conner by a speare.

Magnus Dall son to O-Conner Roe a man of excellent good knowledge and memory, and a kind of the commonest sort of poets died.

1444. A greate Controuersie betwixt the Clergy of Ireland in this yeare touching Easterday, for Dominica Septuagesima was on the second day of february, and quadragesima on the 23 of the same moneth, and Easter on the vi of April, and that is erroneous .ı. the bissextile day happened on Sunday next to the termin, so that it extended Septuagesima on the ix of february, and Quadragesima on the first of March, and Easterday on the twelft day of Aprill, and that is the truth according to the common opinion.

Ædh boy fitz Brian Ballagh O-Nell who was thought to be King of Ireland, and the most famous Prince, the liberalest and hardiest in martiall deeds, and the only man (in his own dayes) that most planted of English lands against their wills that was in Irland, was by one cast of a speare killed in Magenis his Country, of whose wound being sick for 25 dayes space, that is from wednesday in which Christ was betrayed, vntill the Saturday the second of May, and we never heard, since Christ was betrayed in such a day, a better man.

A greate army made by Eogan fitz Niall Oge O-Nell in Vlster, and by all the Irish of Vlster also (besides O-Domnaill) to spoile and prey Ædh-boy O-nell his sons after that their greate losse, so that Mortagh roe O-nell, and Henry O-nell and Mac-Vgilin, with their confederates on both parties, gathered their forces to Dufftrian against the greate army aforesaid, and they cutt wood in their passage afore them, and there was killed O-nells Constable .ı. Mac Domnall Galloglach, he being left onely in the reare of the army among the carriage, thorough which he was discouraged. and they gaue such pledges to their

own

own desire to O-nell boy his sons : to wit, Ædh son to O-Nell, and Henry O-nell his son, and Mag Mahons son, one - - - - Mellan, and 15 pledges more, as they haue chosen to themselves for to giue them way, and so they departed afterwards abused and ashamed. Eogan Fitz Daniel fitz Mortagh O-Conner Lord of Sligeach and of the countrey of Carbry was killed by a dart, by the sons of Cormac mac Donnaghy; and Mælaghlyn M^c^ Cormac M^c^ Donnaghy his son was killed afore that in quarrell by the sons of Eoin O-hairt, and that was the cause of the killing of the said Eogan fitz Daniel O'Conner.

Greate warr stirred in Delbhna-Eathra, the sonns of Dauid Mag Cochlan and Felim Mag Cochlan on the one partie, and the Bishop Mag-Cochlan, with the sept of Conner Mag Cochlan on the other partie, soe that each partie gathered their several friends, to wit Mag-Eochagan, and his son, and the sons̃ of Daniel O-Bryan, and the sons̃ of Daniel O-Kelly his son, on Mag-Cochlans side; and Breasel fitz Brian fitz Eogañ O-Kelly with the Bishop, and went they both parties to Magh-Beannchoir to meete O-Madden upon tearmes of aggreement, and the Bishop would not allow not the cessation of one day, nor of that night neither, but he followed all that multitude to Lomcluain-I-flaitily to pursue them where the Bishop with his men were defeated, and farther the Bishop and his two Brothers Brian and Magnus, the two sons of the Archdeacon Magcochlan, and the sons̃ of O-Ædhacan also were all killed on the bogg northward next Tuaim-Eolaing, and James (the Bishop's son) Archdeacon of Cloonmacnoise, and Breasall fitz Brien fitz Eogan O-Kelly Prior of Cloontuaiscert-O-many was killed on the bogg soothward by Tuaim-Eoluing, and also 18 of the Laytie were killed therein, and they ransacked and burnt the Fothair Dealbnach that night, and it was on Monday before S. John Baptists day theise greate deeds were acted, and Gods blessing, and the blessing of all Saints and true Christians with that Bishop to his terrestriall mansion, a common giuer to all the clergy of Irland, and a speciall true friend to all the learned in y^e^ Irish liberall sciences in Irland also, was that eminent Lord Bishop.

Greate warr in Machary-Coñacht between the two O-Conners, so that men and cattle were lost and spoilde, and Ruary fitz Thady O-Conner was killed thorough that warr.

Greate warr betwixt the Earl of Desmond and Ormond, so that the Earle of Desmond preyed and burnt I-cruinn & I-Erc, and I-Eogain, and the most parte of the county of Tippary, and also many of their men were slaine.

An army by the Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Irland, and by the English of Meathe and Leinster, and of the east parte of Munster against the Earl of Desmond, so that they burnt parte of the Powers Country, but they dare not goe any farther, but they made a yeares peace afterwards, and each partie returned homewards.

Greate preyes made on the Comsenach by Mac Richard Butler (or Richard Butlers son) afterwards, and Walter Tobin in recompence thereof tooke from them greate preyes also.

O-Nell marched with a greate army to and in the English of Orgiall (alias Vriel), and ransacked the Sradvaly of Dune-Dealgan, and receued 60 markes and two tunns of wine for not burning the town,after he has [had] preyed and burnt a greate part of the country. William O-Mælbrenyn, who was thought to be Duke or Chieftaine of Clann-Concabhair was killed by Ruairk O-Mælbrenyns soñs, and by Muintir Coñachtan.

Greate miracles worked thorough St. Maryes Image in Athtruim, to wit, gaue his eyes to the blind, his tongue to the dumbe, his legges to the creeple or lame, and the reaching of his hand to one, that had it tyed into his side, and catts brought forth by a biggbellied woman that was thought to be with child.

Richard son to the greate Deane fitz Daniel fitz John Gallda O-Feargail, .i. Bishop of Ardachy of Bishop-Mel, in Xp̃o quievit, blessed be he, and the yong Officiall Mac Muircherty being (by the Queir of Ardachy) chosen to supply his place, and his messengers sent towards the Pope afterwards.

The Bishop of Oilfinn, .i. William O-Etegen went to Rome, and many of the Coñachtian Clergy, and they for the most parte died, .i. Thady fitz Thady Mac Diarmoda after obtaining the Abbacie of the Boyle, and William son to the Deane O-Flañagan, .i. Prior of Roscommon, and the son of Mælachlyn fitz Cormack M^c Doñaghy, .i. the Abbot of Balaesadara, and John son to the Abbot M^c David, with many more of the clergy of Vlster and Coñacht.

Tomaltach son to $Corm^c$ O-birn, who was thought to be Duke or Chieftaine of Tirbriuen-na-sinna, died x°. Kalend. Decembris.

Edmond sons son to Eochy O-Kelly died.

A greate skirmish by the sonns of Muirchertach Bacach O-Conner, wherein Muireadhach O-Hairt and many others were killed. Another greate skirmish by the sonns of Cormack Mac Donnagh on the sonns of Tigernan Oge O-Ruairke, wherein Henry Mac-Caba with many others were killed.

A besiedging campe made by O-Nell against the English wherewith he has done them much harme, and they gaue him much goods for graunting to them one halfe yeares peace. A preying army made before that, by the sons son of O-Nell, .i. by Brian fitz Daniel fitz Eogan O-Nell, against the English in Orgiall (or Vriell) wherein the said Brian was killed by own [one] cast of a stone, and Emear Mag-ma-hon was taken prisoner, and some of his men slaine.

The Earl of Ormond Lord Deputy of Irland was summoned from the King of England, and was taken prisoner by the King afterwards for certaine crimes, and many accusations layd vnto his charge by the English of Irland.

One of the Popes Cardinals was killed by his owne Chamberlaine per dolum.

The glory, and solace of our Creator extolled in this yeare, .1. eleven thowsand of the Zaracens were killed in battaile by the Prior of Rhodes, and also the Popes men defeated them in another battle wherein many thowsands were slain of them.

A wett summer and haruest, which made all corne maltish for the most parte.

Torlagh son to Eogan fitz Ruairy O-Conner was killed by Clann-coñway by one cast of a dart.

Felim son to O-Conner Ffaly went to serue Mac-Murchada against the soñs of Gerald Cæmhanach, some time, expired afterwards, he returning homewards. Art Cæmhanach raised against him, and tooke him prisoner, he being but few men in his company.

John son to Brian fitz Edmond O-Fergail and eight more were slaine neere Bri-leth by the soñs of Daniell boy O-Feargail.

Edmond son to Thomas fitz Cathal O-Feargail died.

Magnus Mag-Mahon, who ought to be King of Orgiall, and one worthy of the Lordship of Irland thorough his liberalitie, martiall feates warrs and preyes on both English and Irish, such as has [had] been his foes [died] and was buried in Cluain-eouis, on the first day of the exaltation of the holy Crosse.

A great Defeate giuen to the sonns of O-Coñer Faly and to the soñes of O-Mordha wherin Cathul O-Coñer was taken prisoner, and many of his men slaine in the county of Killdare, so that he lost no less than fiue or six scores both killed and imprisoned.

Gerott son to James Tirel, and Hubert Tirel's son were slaine per dolum by the sons of Richard Tirell in Balegatachan on twesday next after Michælmas.

Emear son to Brian Magmahon, who should be King of Orgiall, slaine.

The sons son of Thady fitz Mahon O-Kennedy was murthered, by the soñs of Daniel Mac Mahon.

A wicked prey taken by the soñs of Thorlach O-Coñer from the sons of Felim O-Coñer, and in revenge therof the preyes of Muintir-Taidy-an-teaghly were taken by the sonns of Felims son.

The Castle of Athlone was taken by Muintir-nechtyn, and by the son of Gille-bowr fitz Edmond O-Kelly per dolum, and gaue it to Donnach son to O-Kelly afterwards, and as he possessed the said Castle, he left the custody thereof to the same people, and afterwards the Dillons in an obscure windy night went towards ye said Castle, and made therevnto (vnawares to the wardes) away thorough which they entered, and after they gott in, two of their men, viz. William buy Dillon, and Robert O-Siadhail were slaine by darts, and after that within also was slaine the sons son of Mahon O-Neachtyn, and Diarmoid O-Mælbrigdy, but Gille-bowr his son entered into Tor-an-Puca, and defended it, vntill his life was secured [ensured] him by his enemies, and was afterwards safe conducted to his own house, and the castle kept by the Dillons.

Greate preyes taken by Conn O-Connor ffaly from Mac-morach his people, especially from the Sons of Morach M^c Lochlyn, and he being pursued with a greate multitude of men, that put him in a very dangerous condition, nevertheless the said Conn couragiously fought against the pursuers, and scattered them, and tooke twentie horses, eight or nine prisoners of the best ranke from them, and brought away wholy the preyes.

Magenis taken prisoner (in the beginning of this yeare) by Ædh buy O-Nell, and kept him, vntill he was forced to surrender his Castle with 200 Cowes, and pledges or prisoners,

The Prior of Killmaignen, .1. the sons son of Thomas son to the Earl of Killdare was brought by Walter Berminghams sonn out of New-castle, he being sett out at night by the keepers.

Cluain-mæl-bealtoiny was burnt on Ædh boy Mageochagan by Mageochagan, and by his sonn, and by Ffelim O-Conor, for not accomplishing his word to him, and after that the soñs of Ædh boy Mageochagan tooke the prey of Killbeggan, in whose pursuance Mageochagan was wounded by Coñla Mageochagan, and parte of his souldiers were slaine about Diarmoid fitz William Cam sons son to Mortagh Roe Mageochagan, and with the sons of Mañin and others.

O-Conner of Corcomroa halfe King of the country, killed per dolum by his own kinsmen.

Thady O-Brian King of Tumond died.

Sida Cam M^{c} Conmara Dux of Clann-cuilen, a very hospitall man, with com̃on liberalitie towards all Irland died between the two Christmases in this yeare.

Ecclipsis lunæ in hoc año and an eclips of the sunn too.

1445.—William son to John fitz Daniell O-Feargail Dux of Angaly in senectute bona quievit in Christo, and after him two Dukes were created in the Angaly, viz. Rosa son to Muirchertach midheach fitz Brian O-Feargail, was by all the sept of Murchadh O-ffeargail proclaimed as Chieftaine on the one parte. And on the other parte, Daniel buy fitz Daniel fitz John fitz Daniel O-ffergail was proclaimed Duke by the sonns of John O-ffeargail, with the rest of their friends, so that they gaue some hott skirmishes, spoyling and preying each other, and after much harme don to both parties, they concluded a peace, to wit, by deviding the Angaly in twine.

Diarmoid O'Thuathail King of Clañ-Tuathail being slaine, (pursueing a prey,) by the soñs of Tomaltach O-Dimasy his son, after he was past 80 yeares of age, vel plus, and according [to] the testimony of the selfe Lagenians, he was the best horseman and the best flesh-killer or slaughterer that was in his own Cuigedh or Province.

Conner son to O-Conner Kerry was wickedly killed by his own brother .i. by Mahon son to Oconner, they both being in a boate going towards Iniscathy.

O'Dimasy King of Clanmailura .q^{t}. [quievit].

Greate warr acted by Gerald Cæmhanachs son̄ against the English of Munster and Linster so that he hired many a greate bands to himselfe out of Connacht about Torlagh m^c^ Dubgail, so that they preyed and burnt many of both English and Irish, and Gerald son went to the faire of the feast of the holy Crosse in Clann-Tuathail, so that they had killed, taken, and striped al, to their own pleasures in the town first, and they tooke new O-Tuathail prisoner, and they striped him, an vnworthy dealing don̄ to one of his name or dignitie, and again they sett him at libertie, he being not so good a prisoner for ransome, and for his old age, and after that, they sate downe in the town, and consumed the towns provision or meate, and they drank its drinke or beere and wine, and two or three of those that fled into the church as refuge were choaked, one of which was O-Tuthail's Daughter ; and they went to the Church after that, and tooke out by the poles all men therin, and soe Gerald Cæmhanachs son̄ left Clann-tuathail. Torlach m^{c} Dubhgoill and the most parte of his men being taken prisoners by Ædh boy Mageochagan, they com̄ing out of Leinster towards their houses after ending their seruice to Geralds son ; their armour, weapons, moneyes and cloths was all taken from them, Terlagh him selfe, and the best of his men were kept for ransome, and their meanest men were sett at libertie, after striping them, and two or three of them were slaine, to wit, Conner mac Dalredocair his son, etc.

The Bishop Magsamhradhan came from Rome and obtained the episcopacie of Ardachadh, and the Quire of Ardachadh, and y^{e} yong Officiall m^{c} Muircherty, that was elected afore him, obeyed him haueing the Popes authoritie from Rome.

Innumerable greate preyes taken by the English (from O-Daly of Meath), to wit, by the Threasurer, .ı. Barnwall, they viz. the preyes being betrayed by the Tirels themselves, whereby men were wounded and slaine, and others utterly vndon after that prey by the Tirells aforesaid also, and there happened a greater prey in the same day viz.

Feargal O-Daly, he himselfe being wounded on the tract of that prey, thorough which wound he died afterwards, he being in his Death bed from the feast of the holy Cross in haruest vntill Wednesday after the feast of all Saints, in the 26 yeare of his age, one worthy to be chosen cheife in his own art to all the Midians, if he did come to mature yeares, the blessings of God and of his Saints be on his soule, and it is a greate fall to the Irish sciences that he died such a death.

Many of the Irish of Irland went towards the Citty of S. James y^{e} Apostle to Spaine in that Sum̄er about Tomaltach mac Diarmoda King of Magh-luirg, and about Margarett O-Caroles daughter of Calwaghs wife, and with Mageochagan the Duke of Kenel-fiacha mac-Nell, and about O-Edriskeol oge, and many more noble and ignoble ꝑsons.

A preying skirmish made or giuen by Daniel boy O-Feargal and by the sons son of Art O-mæleachlyn, against Mageochagan and his son, so that they plundered and burnt Magh-caisil, and the Ruskagh. Greate preys by Mageochagans soñ in revenge therof taken from Daniel O'Særuidhe in Dun-ard att the bankes of Camath so that he killed men and cattle, and tooke with him both horses and cowes along into his owne house thorough Meath, he also defeated the Tuites sonns crosseing him in Muny-liath, and tooke horses and men from them, he happily in the same mañer routed the people in Mulengare for opposing him too, and so brought wholy his prey from both English and Irish as farr as Druim-more, where the sonns of Art O-mælachlyns son rose against him, but [it] auailed them not, for he from them altogether brought his preyes to his own residence, and it was seldome seene a more couragious night marching than that.

Mac-Dermoda, Margarett, and Mageochagan returned safe and sound from Spaine to their owne houses in Irland after receuing the Indulgences at S. James. But O-Edriskeoil died on sea coming from Spaine, and Gerott, the sons son of Thomas one of the Momonian Geraldines died in Spaine, and Evilin daughter to Edmond fitz Thomas O-ffeargail mother to the soñs of Piers Dalton died in Spaine also.

Greate warr made by O-Conner ffaly and by the Berminghams, so that he preyed and burnt towns, and cutt much corn, and tooke many prisoners from the English by that warr, and they made peace afterwards, and Mageochagan, and his son, and the sons son of Art O-Mæleachlyn, went with the Baron of Dealbhna where the English were, but the English not regarding any peace wickedly tooke them all prisoners, and Mageochagan after y^{t} was for his sons sake (or instead of his soñ), sett at libertie, and Margarett O-Caroles Daughter afterwards went to Baleathatruim, and gave all the English prisoners for Mageochagans son, and for the sons son of Art, and that vnadvised to Calwagh, and shee brought them home.

Mac Hubert of Disert-Kelly died in this yeare.

Tomaltagh oge mac Donaghy King of O-Noilealla (corruptè Tirerel) was slaine neere Sligy by the Vlster army, and two kings created in his dominions, to wit, John fitz Conner Mac-Donnaghy, and Thady fitz Tomaltagh more Mac-Donnaghy, so that greate confusion and warrs raised betwixt them Donnachs sept. After that all the Clann-Donnaghy adhered to John mac Donnaghy, forsaking Thady, and then Thady aforesaid joyned in confederacy with O'Conner Roe, and receued meanes of him.

A preyeing army made by the Cairbrians and by the sonns of Cormac mac Donnaghy against the Brefnians, thorough the instigation of the sonns of elder O-Ruairk, and they taking preyes in Glinnfearna, a greate multitude pursued them, and they being defeated, Mæleachlyn, son to Cormack mac Donnaghy was slaine and drowned in the Buañaid, and many horses were taken from them, and many of their men were slaine also. Thady O-Ruairks son was killed by Magruairks son, Mac Baitin preyed Tireragh, and a greate multitude of men ꝓursed [pursued] him, whom he routed and killed 37 of their men. Richard Mac-Vgilins son was slaine.

Thomas Dillon and Richard Oge Dillon died. Laigneach son to Ædh buy Mageochagan being slaine in Coill-an-chonny by the sons of Muircherty oge Mageochagan.

Sir Maurice Eustaces son died.

John fitz Christopher Plunkett, was slaine.

A great mortalitie of the cattle of Irland, both want of victualls and dearth of Corn in Irland also. Donnach Losec O'Ruairk and all the west Brefnie proclaimed Donnach fitz Tigernan oge O-Ruairk as O'Ruairk against Lochlyn fitz Thady O-Ruairk.

Greate warr betwixt Magrahnyll and his own kinsman Cathal oge Magragnyll, and many Cowes and much Corne was lost thorough that warr.

Another warr betwixt the O-Birns in which Mælruany fitz Daniel fitz Cormack O-Birns was slaine, and the two soñs of Daniel Carrach m^c Branan, to wit, Conn and . . . . . ath and Mæleachlyn O-Birns son was taken prisoner that day.

Cormac fitz Donnach son to the greate Prior fitz Daniel O-ffeargail was killed by a dart by the sept of Muirchertagh midhach O-ffeargail.

1446. An Ecclips of the moone. A hard yeare was this.

The monastery of Balibogain was burnt in the beginning of this yeare.

The sons of Felim, and Mac Diarmoda, and Thady Mac Donnachy marched altogether against the soñs of Tomalty oge Mac Donnaghy, so that they burnt Balimotta, and killed Ædh boy Mac Donnachys son, and brought a prey of Cowes and horses with them. O-Daniel came with a greate army to Connacht to helpe his friends, he came first to O-Ruairke, and thence thorough Maghnissy, and ouer the Sinnañ, and to Magh-luirg, and thorough Machaire Connacht, and thorough Clañcoñmhy, con̄mhy, where Macwilliam Burk came and mett him at Dun-Jomdhan, and lead him thence to Conmaicny-Culy-tola.

Cu-cogrichy son to Many fitz Niall Sinnach King of Teaffa-men died.

Edmond O'Birn King of O-ffælan died, and Dublung O-Brun was made King in his Throne immediately afterwards.

Donnach soñ to Artt fitz Diarmoid King of O-Kensely was killed by the O-bruins.

Horrible warrs betwixt O-Conner-ffaly and the English of Meath, so that he preyed and burnt a greate parte of Meath, and killed many of their men, so that his forces reached as farr as Mont-tara northward and to Culmagh-Clary eastward. Brian Calwagh O-Conners son was by the English taken prisoner in that warr.

Greate warr in Kenel-fiacha-mac-nell, by which Ædh buy Maggeochagan was spoyled and banished, and some of his children killed, and some other taken prisoner, by Feargal roe Mageochagan.

Greate warr in Machairy-Connacht betwixt the two O-Conners whereby Diarmaid roe son to Thady O-Conner was slaine by O-Coñer Donn, and by the Clann-moris of the Bryes, and by some of the sons of Felim Boy his son.

Bresal O-Kelly was taken prisoner by the soñs of William O-Kelly.

Greate warrs in Tuamond, whereby all that country was vndone, and wherby Macwilliam of Clanricard was taken prisoner in Tuamond, but O-Brian forcibly released him, and afterwards they were pacified.

Clann-Donnchy, and Therlagh Carrach O-Conner, and O'Coñer Donn went altogether to meet Mac-William of Clanricard, to y^{e} end they might make one Mac-Donnachy, but so it was, they returned as two Mac Donnaghyes and their Dominions shared into two moyties between them.

Daniel son to Gille-na-næmh O-hanley was killed by the soñs of

Lochlyn O-hanley wickedly, and O-hanley himself was robbed and turned out of his Lordship, he being then an old blind man. ffurthermore the sons of Lochlyn O-hanley againe followed O-hanley aforesaid the blind old man towards Acadh-airend, and they were beaten wherby Ædh son to Lochlyn O-hanley was slaine that day thorough which accidents became, that, that blind O-hanley surrendered his owne Dignitie to Muirchertach fitz Tomalty fitz Imhar O-hanley. But the Gentry of the Tuathas, and Ruairy O-Conner gave Dominãon to Lochlyn oge O-hanley; Neverthelesse the sonns of Torlagh and their friends on both sides caused Lochlyn O-hanley to restore back againe his name or dignitie to blind O'hanley, and caused them to make peace, and to helpe one another against the sonn of Imhar O-hanly, for they would not forsake the name of O-hanly. At last [they] ordained a meeting day, and there came the sept of Ruairy O-Conner, and Felim O-Conner Doñs soñ, on the side of the sept of Ædh O-hanly. And O-Kelly at once with Jomhar his son so that Maneach-men were defeated, and the soñs of the said Imhar O-hanly too, whereby was slaine Diarmoid fitz Mortach O-hanly, the onely man of his own age and country (viz. of the Tuathas) that was most praysed, and it was the com̄on saying of each man that Morthy his Dukdom decayed after that son, and further, there was killed Mahon son to Tomaltach O-hanly and Edmond ffitz Ædh boy O-Kellyes son, and Eochy fitz Ædh boy O-Kellyes son, and Rory fitz Ædh-boy his son, and a son to Thady fitz Diarmoid fitz Donnach Carrach O-Kelly and many others. So that O-Kelly came with a greate army to Machairy Connacht, and he burnt Muintir-Radhuibh both buildings and corn, and Clann-cathail-y-conner, and Tulach-y-Mælbrenyñ, and Balintobair, and returned safly [after] all theise doings.

A greate pestilence in Jochtar-Connacht by which died these following, viz. Mælruany fitz Tomaltagh oge Mac Doñachy, and Terlach Carrach O-Coñers son, and Mælruany Sreamach fitz Moragh fitz

Corm^c^ m^c^ Doñagh, and Mæleachlyn m^c^ Cormac mac Donnaghy his son, and his wife, Cormac Ballach Mac Doñachyes daughter, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles.

Felim John O-Ruairks son was killed in the middest of Fidhnacha by his own kinsmen. Daniel O-Ruairks son slaine by the sons of Donnach fitz Tigernan O'Ruairk.

Thomas fitz Thomas oge O-Reyley was killed on Christmas day by the sons of Redmond fitz Gille-rosa O Reily.

Rury son to Ardgal more Magh-Mahone King of Oirgiall died, and his son Ædh roe ordained in his place by O-Nell.

Lord ffurniwall came to Irland from the King of England with six or seauen hundred Englishmen about his own son, and the son of the Earl of Ormond, and they grew so strong, that they caused O-Connor faly to make peace and to send many beeves to the Kings kichin, and O-Conners son to be ransomed. He also tooke many Englishmens lands to the Kings vse. He also tooke the Dalton prisoner, and turned him into the Loch-duff.

Daniel O-Cobthy and his two sons were wikedly slaine in y^e^ Cro-inis of Loch-Aiñin-fitz-Nemhy by the sons of Art O-Mæleachlyns son, and by the sonns of Fiacha Mageochagan.

Donnagh son to Eogan oge O-Daly being plundered by the sons of Redmond Tirel, and by the Petit most wickedly, and himselfe taken prisoner, and sent to Lord ffurnwall. Gillepatrick son to Morthy m^c^ ffeorais sent to Lord ffurnwall and was quartered.

Tany fitz Mælyn fitz Tany O-mælconary died in Clañ-feorais between the two easters, and was honorably interred in the Monastery of Balliboggan, and Margaret daughter to the Sinnaghs son O-hanly, the said Tany his wife died on Brigid-mas afore that.

Diarmaid son to Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyl slaine.

1447. Finduala (daughter to Calwagh O-Conner and to Margarite O-Caroles daughter) O-Daniels wife first, and secondly Ædh boy O-Nells

O-Nells wife the fairest and most famous woman in all Ireland, besides her own mother, renouncing all worldly vanityes, and terrestriall glorious pomps, embracing the Eternall glory which God reserues for his blessed Angels, virgins, blessed widdows, saints, with the rest of his chosen flock, betooke herselfe into an austere devoute life in the monastery of Killaichy, and the blessings of guests and strangers, and poore and rich of both poete-philosophers and Archipoet-philosophers of Irland be on her in that life.

Æedh son to Murthy oge Mageochagan the onely fierce couragеous souldier, and sweet eloquent Gentleman of the southerne O-nelles, one that ought to be a worthy Duke or Chieftaine of Kinelfiachy-Nelle died of a short disease.

Eugenius the successor of S. Peter died.

The successor of Fidnacha one for hospitalitie to all Irland died.

Castle Carbry was reedified by the Lord ffurnwall in this yeare.

Colman sons son to Art O-mæleachlyn being taken prisoner by the Baron of Dealbna in revenge of the killing of O-Coffy (hibernice O-Cobhthaigh) and the Irish and English of Meath marched altogether to the woods of the Ruffa (or Rubha) so that they chased the sons of Arts son to Connacht, and they were not suffered to stay in Connacht, and that for the Irish tongues sake, and the Rubha was burnt and pulled down and ransacked by Feargall Mageochagane afterwards.

Nicolaus being ordained Pope in Rome.

Mac Richard Butler, (or Richard Butlers son) and Art Cæmhanagh being taken prisoners by Walter Tobin, and by Piers James Gallda his son, and Art died in his imprisonment, and Richard son was ransomed.

William O-Deoran the Chiefe Judge of Leinster and his wife died by the plague in this yeare.

The country called Angaly both west and East obeyed to Daniel boy O-ffeargail, and Rossa Mortach Midheach his son, to whom was giuen the name of a Duke or Prime Lord of that country (against him), gave him obeysance.

Thady mac Donnachy, and all those of the countrymen, that adhered to him, gave Domination to Tomaltach mac Dermoda King of Maghluirg, to defend them, against the sons of Conner mac Donnaghy.

Illand mac Murchy, and Ædh mac Dermoid caoch offeargall both died.

Gille-na-næmh, son to Aireachty, son to Solamon mac Ægan, a very learned man in the Irish lawes (.ı. fenceuir) died.

Sara (.ı. Sadhbh) daughter to William fitz Conner mac Branan Mælyn O-mælconary his wife, Banollamh of Silmuiredhy fitz ffeargus and a nurse to all guests and strangers, and of all the learned men in Irland died on wednesday next after the feast day of S. Catherine the virgin, and is buried in S. Patrick's church in Oil-finn, the Lord God of S. Patrick be propitious to her soule.

A murther comitted on Lochlyn O-hanlyes sons, whereby were slaine these following viz. Danniel Loghlyn O-hanlyes son, and Conner O-hanly sons, Loghlyn mac Jagoch and others, by the sons of Gilla-na-næmh O-hanly, and by Mæleachlyn O-hanlyes son, and by other of the Tuathas, and all that adhered to Lochlyns sons were preyd [preyed] and burnt.

Greate famine in the spring of this yeare thoroughout all Irland, so that men were then wont to eate all mañer of hearbes for the most parte. Greate plague in summer, haruest, and winter, by which died the Prior of Baliboggan and the Prior of Coñala, and the Barron of Calatrym, and Gerott the sons son of Walront, and the Listel, and many more in Meath, in Monster, in Lienster died of that plague, and it is difficult to get an account of the innumerable multitudes that died in Dublin by that plague.

Felim O-conner-faly and others tooke a prey from Læsach fitz Rossa O-feargaill. But Læsach overtaking them, tooke their prey from them, and aboue twenty of their men killed and taken prisoners.

A running prey taken by a Company of Ossory att Maigh-aird, so that they were broken, and lost 40 or 60 of their men both noble and ignoble.

Conner son to John mac Branan forsooke his Lordship, and Daniel Carrach, the son of Conn fitz Ædh supplyed his place.

Felim o Reily was wickedly taken prisoner by the Lord ffurnwall, and died afterwards in prison.

The o Lochlyns killed each one.

The soñs of Robert Sauage died also in Ath-trym, after they were wickedly taken by ffurnwall aforesaid.

The Abbott of Teagh-murry in Athtrym died by the aforesaid plague.

Brian the son of Thady O-Fallon, [was] wickedly taken prisoner by O-Kellyes son, and was murthered by his keepers, some of the selfe said ffallons his enimies, for which crime they suffered hanging.

1448. Cathal O-conner's son - - - - - - - by the English of Lienster.

Diarmoid son to Eogan fitz mahon O-Daly a learned hospitall man coñonly for all Irland, after due pennance and extreame vnction, died ; and in Durmy-Colum-Kille was he buried.

Thady fitz Thady fitz Gillcolum O-huiggin, chiefe maister of the poets (called Æs-dana) of Irland and Scotland, the affablest and happiest that euer professed the (Dan) died after due penance and extreame vnction at Kill-conla, and was buried in the monastery of Ath-Leathyn.

O-hara riabhach slaine.

O-Lochlynn of Boirnn died.

A greate army made by O-Conner-ffaly and by the Irish of Lienster,

ster, they marched to Killculind and to Castle-martine, wherin Calwagh fell down at the dore of Castle-martine, so that his sword and helmet were taken from him. Caher O-conner, and Cathal O-connrs son, hearing that O-Conner was taken, they returned towards him couragiously, and rescued him forciably, Calwagh saying that his Legg was broken, and the English horsemen about to bring him into the castle.

Richard Butler gaue a greate defeate to Walter Tobin, and to Piers fitz James Gallda, wherin many of the hired souldiers of Munster were killed.

John Rainy a godly discreet fryer, and a good teacher of Xp̃ian people died.

The Roch of Crich-roisdeach died.

Torlagh carrach son to Diarmoid sons son to Felim O-conner in a drunkie skirmish slaine by wan blow of a sword by Ruary fitz Cahal-duff O-conner in Balintobair. Felim, son to Felim Clery O-Conner, and Brian, son to Cahal O-Conner, being both slaine in another skirmish in revenge thereof in Killculy-silinny, and by the same Ruairy fitz Cahal was slaine Felim fitz ffelim by wan trust of a speare, & it is by Felim, and by Cormac cam mac Mathon mac Felim Clery, Brian fitz Cahal was slaine, and it was reported, that the cast of Cormac cams speare had killed Brian fitz Cathal, and not the blows in his head giuen him by Felim at first, Brian went aliue so wounded the same night to Balintobair, and died the next day, and was buried in the fryers monastery at Roscom̄an, and Felim remained that night in Killculy, and died in the same houre the next day also, after extreame vnction, and pennance in a fryer's habit, and he chosed to be buried in the fryer's house at Tulsky, to whom he graunted a quarter of Land the same yeare, to build a monastery theron, and it was after his buriall, the monastery was consecrated to the Glory of God, and the honor of S. Dominick, and to Diarmoid m^c Mæltuly, and also Felim aforesd bestowed and left a great rike of corn as helpe to the fryers to begin that worke.

John fitz John boy O-hara son to the King of Luiny, and one that ought to be King of Luiny, if he did liue, slaine by one cast of a speare by Mac-mælruanny finn's son of Corann-men, and this was the occasion therof, viz. a prey that was taken by the sons of Cormac Mac Donnaghy from the sons of Tomalty m^c Donnaghy, and brought it to O-hara boy, so that the said sons of Tomalty m^c Donnaghy on their returne from that pursueance of their said prey, tooke a prey from the said O-hara boy, and afterwards they ordained a meeting-day, wherby O-hara's son was slaine betwixt them, by one cast, as aforementioned.

A greate skirmish betwixt y^e Irish and English of Leinster, wherby many were slaine and taken prisoners on both sides, about Thady m^c Dubhgaill and O-neachtyns son with many others.

A greate pestilence in Meath. Conner son to Ædh boy O-ffeargall, and Diarmaid m^c Conmay and Henry Duffe m^c Techedan, three godly fryers, of the fryers of Longford-O-ffeargail, died by that plague.

Ædh-boy son to Diarmoid Mageochagan, taken prisoner by Feargall oge roe Mageochagan, and afterwards died in restraint.

Felim O-Duinn being slaine by Cu-Coigrichy O mælmoy, in revenge of his brother that was by him killed afore that.

The prey of Calry taken by the sons of Layseach mac Rossa. Mac magnus of Tirtuahyl his son, being killed by the son of Conner Roe mag-manusa he intruding vpon him, without just cause, as it was thought.

Warr betwixt the sonns of Morty bachach O-conner and the sonns of Brian fitz Daniel O-conner, so that Magnus fitz Brians son was taken prisoner in that warr, & another of his sons was wounded, so that they did much harm to each other.

Brian mac Donnaghys son tooke a prey from John mac Donnaghyes son, and has driuen it towards O-Ruairc, and Clanndoñaghy followed him, and they burnt Drumda-ethiar, O-Ruairk's Residence, and Thady O'Ruairc his sonns pursued them, and he turned against them and Thady O'Ruaircs two sons were taken prisoners, and some of their men were slaine.

Conner son to John fitz Eachmarehach m^{c} Branan, Dux of Corcachlann for the space of 37 yeares died in Dumha-Sealga on Magh-ay, after he has renounced his Lordship a yeare afore that for God's sake, after receuing extreme vnction, and making penance, and was buried in Roscom̄ain, God rest his soule.

Cathal mac Felim fitz Ruairy O-coñer was wickedly slaine by the sons of Ruairy fitz Cathal fitz Ruairy O-Conner, .i. Torlagh and Diarmoid.

The Abbot of Blessed Trinity on Loch-Kè, died.

James oge fitz James Gallda the Earl of Ormonds sonn, died.

1449. Donnagh fitz Tigernan oge O'Ruairk king of west Brefney, after consuming a full yeare in consumption, died. Tigernan, Tahdy O-Ruairks son, was ordained to supply his place in the westerne Brefney. Eogan fitz John O-Reyley King of Muinter Mælmordha died, and John O'Reily his own son, proclaimed king by O-Nelle, and by the Orgiallians, and by the sept of John O'Reily on the one parte; And on thother parte, Feargall O-Reily was proclaimed King by the sept of Mahon O-Reily, and by the English, so that greate warrs grew betwixt them on both sides; the lord Deputy and the Earl of Ormond came to asist Fergal o Reyly, so that John O-Reiley defeated the forlorne hopes of that Army, wherby the mater of 40 or 60 men were taken from them both captives and killed, about Terlagh O-Reily's son, and about Daniel bane O-Reilyes son.

O-Hara halfe king of the west part of Luyny died.

O-Flyn Dux of Silmælruain, was, by the sons of Walter boy Mac Goisdelbh at his owne howse slaine .1. . . . .

A defeate giuen by Mac-Vgilin for Morthy roe O-Nell, wherby Mælmury Mac Suibhney his son, Constable to O-Nells son, and Ængus son to Mac Domnayll of Scotland, et alii multi Nobiles et Ignobiles were killed.

Greate warr betwixt the Conallians, wherby many losses were suffered by both parties.

Thady O-Conners sons took a prey from Balintobair, they also killed two or three of the pursuers, wherby was occasioned greate insurrection of warr on Machery Connacht, especially for that prey, all the sons of Felim his son forsooke O-Conner and his sons, and they adhered to O-Conner-Donn, so that O-Conner-Donn and O-Conner Roes sons coming to him, they sent their preying horsemen and Galloglaghs thorough Cluan-corr eastward, and through Cluain-Coñy, and towards Droygnen and Edan-na-Creggey, wherin was O-Conner oes cattles (hibernicè Cærycht) and Carbry O'Conner, and his cousins, Cathyl Duffe O-conner's sons, and Mac Dubhgall guiding them, neuerthelesse at last their aduersaries turned their faces against them, so that they were scattered att Cluain-Corr, and Mac-Dubhgall was taken prisoner, and Dubhgall gruama mac swine his son was killed, and fiue or six galloglasses more, and Daniel mac Rossa m^c ffelim Clery O'Coñer was wounded. Magnus O-Flannagan's son, Ruairy mac Tharrhaly of the easterne partye, wounded, and died of their wounds.

Greate warrs in Desmond betwixt Mac-Carthy riauagh and Thady fitz Cormac mac-Carthy, so that Thady brought an Army into I-carbry, and Mac-carthy mores sonns with him, videlicet, Diarmoid and Cormac, so that the said armyes forlorne hopes ouerruned as far as Gleañ-an-muiluin, and Remeañan, wherin Mac-carthy mores sonn riavagh ouertooke them, so that Diarmoid Mac-carthy mores son was slaine therin, he being forsaken by the multitude of the army, and also 15 of his men were killed, and that vnknowne to his own army, and so it was afterwards, the army being followed to Balimudan on the banke of the Riuer Banda, therein being defeated, the two sonns of O-Sullevane de Gleann-bethy were slaine, and two sonns to the son of Buadhy O-Sullevane killed also, and Thady O-Sulleuane son to O'Sullevane more was taken prisoner, and Daniel fitz Cormac-na-coilley Mac-carthy et alii multi Nobiles et Ignobiles.

Walter fitz Edmond Buurke was killed by a fall.

William Dalton slaine at wan shot of an arrow.

The Duke of Yorke came to Irland in this Sum̄er with greate glory and pompe, and the Com̄issioners of Irland came to his house, and the Irish in the borders of Meath came also to his house, and very many beeves was giuen to him for y^{e} maintenance of the Kings Kichtin [*sic*].

A preying army made by the sons of Walter Bourke against Balinclare, so that they preyed and burnt that same town first, and after that, Mac-william of Clan̄ricard met them, and Felim son to O'Conner-Donn, and the horsemen of Ichtyr-Connacht, after the town was burnt, Mac William's son̄s were broken at last by force of the huge multitudes of armed men casting and shooting at them before and behind, and after they escaped afarr of by military strenght and prudence, fighting most manfully, the two sons of Mac-William Burke were slaine viz. Thomas and Meigler, then also Edmond m^{c} William was taken prisoner, and Megler son to Mac-Johnyne, and his son, and they lost the matter of 55 men both captives, and slaine.

Breassal O-Keally was taken prisoner by Mac-William of Clanricard, William Burks son, and was giuen into his brother in law, .i. Mæleaghlyn fitz William O-Kelly, and rescued forcibly by Mac-William of Clanricard, after he has [had] done much hurt, sueing him.

Catiline, daughter to Mac-William of Clanricard, (to wit) William Bourke Mæleaghlyn O-Kellyes wife quievit.

The two sons of Loghlin O'Ruairc King of east [west ?] Brefny slaine by ffeara-managh, they visiting some of their acquaintance in that country.

Ængus m^c Magnusa O-huiginn was murthered by the sonns of Amhly oge O-Kennedy.

A prey taken by Magoreachty, and by the sonns of O-Kelly, from Sil-mavil-ruain at night, but O-conner Donn overtooke them, and ffelim Terlagh Carrach o-conner's son, and they sent drowers with the prey, vnknowne to their enemies, and they themselves stayed with the pursuers, so that O-conner was wounded, and Terlagh Carragh o-conners son, and Felim O-Conners horse was slaine, with 5 or 6 of their men also, and scattered them. Another prey after that taken by O-Kellye's sons, and by ffeargal roe Mageochagan, from the people of Liatrim, and Donnagh fitz Ædh, fitz Cathal O-conner pursueing them, was slaine by Feargall roe by wan blow of a speare, and brought away his horse afterwards.

Greate preyes taken by Lysagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner in or from the Sonnagh. Another prey taken by him from the soñs of Diarmaid Cæch O-ffeargail.

O-Fialan and Gille-Christ Mac-an-baird, mortui sunt.

1450. Annus Jubilæus, and many Irishmen went to Rome, towit, Maguire King of Fearmanagh, and O-fflanagan of Tuaraha, et alii.

A hard warrlike yeare was this, with many storms, and great losse of cattle.

Conner O'Daniel, that ought to be King of Tirconell, and the Bishop O-Gallagher, and the Abbot of Æsroe died.

Tuathal O-huigginn qui fuit caput sui nationis, and chiefe master of the Æsdana of Irland, died of a short decease [disease]. Ruairy oge O-huigginn tollitur de medio.

O-Daly Chief Dan-maker [i. e. poet] of the Earl of Desmond mortuus est.

Mac Eochagans son tooke greate spoiles from the English, he preyed and burned Rath-quary, and Kill-Lucain, and Baliportell, and Bailly-na-ngall-oirgiallagh and Killbiggsy, and Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was taken prisoner in that warr, and the two sons of the son of Teabot fitz Hubatt Dalton by him also, and Brian fitzLysagh fitz Rossa, was killed also by him in Balimore-Locha-Semdy, and not that onely, it is difficult to gett an account of all that was by him spoiled in that warr. Then came the English of Meath, and the Duke of Yorke, and the Kings colours to Mullengar and Mageochagans son with a greate many horsemen well mounted and armed came to Belatha-glasarnaragh to mett the English. But the English made peace with him for giuing him all the spoyles he has done for graunting to them that peace.

Johnine mac Cormaic and Donnagh fitz Nicol, fitz Brigdin Mac Carmaic were slaine by Lysagh fitz Rossa.

Greate warr in Muntir-Eoluis, wherby much hurt was sustained betwixt them, for Mag-Ranyll himselfe was taken prisoner by Cathal Mag-Ranyll and by O-Ruairc.

Greate warr in Maghery-Connaght betwixt the two O-Conners and O-Conners roe his soñs on the weasterne partie against their own brother, so that Thady O-conner and his sonns tooke preyes by that warr, and the preyes of Tirbriuin eastwards, and other preyes westward from Balintober taken by Cathal roe O-Conner's soñ, and by O-conner was taken the prey of Kill-erney from Dannagh-Duffsuilagh son to O-Conner Roe, that was his own cousin, and they tooke another prey from Baslick, then came from Ighter-Connaght to Maghery-Connacht Brian m^c Donnagh with an army assisting to O-Conner Donn, wherby they spoild corn, and burnt towns.

All the King of Englands Conquest in France was taken from him, but only Calice, 3140 men being slaine in Roan, and Lord ffurnwell was taken prisoner therin, as we haue heard from pilgrim̄s at Rome, and the Duke of Southern, and the Bishop of Winchester were killed by the King's Counsellers, not Licenced by the King, and it was reported that the said Duke and Bishop had sould Roun to the Frenchmen, and therefore they were put to Death, so that many in England raised rebellion against their King for that fact, and Sir Richard Mortimer rebelled against him too, so that the King was persuaded to make a greate Dich on the east side of London, then the Duke of Yorke's force left - - Irland through these teedings.

Mac-an-Indany of the Tuathas, Mac-Morris of the Bryes, William Mac Dauid, Magnus sons son to Cathal O-Conner, Mac-Loghlyn of Moy-Luirg, Edmond son to Ædh boy O-Kelly, they all six died.

O'Flañagan of Tuath-ratha died in Rome.

The Archbishop of Connaght, son to the Parson son to Mac-Johnine Bourke, died in Gallway.

1451. A gracious yeare this yeare was, though the glory and solace of the Irish was sett by, the Glory of heauen was amplyfied and extolled therin, and although this is a yeare of grace or to with the Roman Church, it is an ungratious, and vnglorious yeare to all the Learned in Irland, both philosophers, poets, guests, strangers, religious persons, souldiers, mendicant or poore orders, and to all manner and sorts of the poore in Irland also ; for the generall support of their maintainances decease, to wit Margarett daughter to Thady O-Carole King of Ely, O-Conner ffaly Calwaghs wife, a woman that never refused any man in the world for any thing that shee might command, onely besides her own body. It is shee that twice in one yeare proclaimed to, and com̄only invited, (.i. in the darke dayes [of the, *Dubl. MS.*] yeare) to wit, on the feast day of Dasinchell in Killaichy all persons both Irish and Scotish or rather Albians, to two generall feasts of bestowing both meate and moneyes with all other manner of guifts, wherinto gathered to receue gifts the matter of two thousand and seauen hundred persons, besides gamsters and poore men, as it was recorded in a Roll to that purpose, and that account was made thus, ut vidimus (viz.) the Chieftaine of each famelie of the Learned Irish, was by Gilla-na-naomh mac Ægans hand writen in that Roll, the chiefe Judg to O-Conner and his adherents, and kinsmen, so that the aforesaid number of 2700 was listed in that Roll with the arts of Dan or poetry, musick and Antiquitie. And Mælyn O-Mælconry one of the chiefe learned of Connaght, was the first writen in that Roll and first payed and dieted or sett to super, and those of his name after him, and so forth, every one, as he was payed, he was writen in that Roll, for feare of mistake, and sett downe to eate afterwards, and Margarett on the garretts of the greate church of Da Sinceall clad in cloath of gold, her deerest friends about her, her clergy and Judges too, Calwagh himselfe being on horseback by the churchs outward side, to the end, that all things might be done orderly, and each one serued successiuely ; and first of all she gave two chalices of gold as offerings that day on the Altar to God Almighty, and she also caused to nurse or foster two young orphans. But so it was, we never saw, nor heard neither the like of that day, nor comparable to its glory and solace. And she gaue the second inviting proclamation (to every one that came not that day) on the feast day of the Assumpõn of our blessed Lady Mary in haruest at, or in Rath-Imayn. And so we haue been informed, that that second day in Rath-Imayn, was nothing inferiour to the first day, and she was the onely woman that has made most of preparing high-wayes, and erecting bridges, churches and mass-bookes, and of all manner of things profittable to serue God, and her soule, and not that onely, but while the world stands, her very many gifts to the Irish and Scotish Nations shall never be numbred. God's blessing, the blessings of all saints, and every one, blessing from Jerusalem to Inis Glaaire be on her going to heauen, and blessed be he that will reade and heare this, for blessing her soule, and cursed be that sore in her breast, that killed Margrett.

Felim son to Calwagh O-Conner and to Margarett aforesaid, the onely Kings son, that has got most fame, reputation, and notable name and that was most couragious, that liued of the Lagenians in later ages died; and there was but one night betwixt his and his mothers death.

Morragh O-Madagan King of Silnanmchada a hospital man towards all men, and the onely man in all Ireland that had best com̃aund, right and rule in his own land, and a most couragious lord, and very good housekeeper was he also, died.

Ruairy son to Mælmordha Riavagh O-conner died.

Redmond Tirel Lord of Feara-tulagh, and his Cousins son, were murthered in Symonstown by the Barron of Delbhnas son, and by the sons of Garett boy Tirel, and by the sons son of Sir Hugh Tirel. And the Earle of Ormond, made Richard son to Richard Tirel to be chiefe of the Tirels, nevertheles he was im̃ediately slaine by Mac-eochagan and by Mac-eochagan's son, and by John Tirels son, and by the soñs of Redmond Tirel, and John Tirels son was afterwards made Chiefetaine of the Tirels.

The Castle of Balinua alias Newtowne was taken by the sonns of Brian Mageochagan, and by the son of Lysagh m^{c} Rossa that was therin in restraint, and it was taken from y^{m} the same day, and Conner sons son to Brien Mageochagan was blinded and gelded afterwards by Mageochagans son.

William Butler went a preying to Maghery-Cuircney, and Fachtna fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was slaine in his pursuance.

The Castle of Imper fell downe in the heads of Nicolas Dalton, and his wife Daniel boy o ffeargails daughter, so they were both slaine therin.

Greate warr in Maynagh[a] and O-Conner Donn went to defend O-Kelly,

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[a] *Maynagh*, i. e. Hy Many, O'Kelly's country.

O-Kelly, so that he gaue him his son, and two other pledges prisoners, in pawn of twenty marks, to wit fourteen marks of the Lands of the Sithy, that those of Maynagh purchased from Torlagh oge afore that time (and Ædh O-Conner redeemed that or it) and six marks more on Mac-eochy by that warr ; and so he defended O-Kelly from his adversaries, for that turne.

The Castle of Corra-finny built by Mac-william of Clanricard.

Cathal Duffe fitz Tomalty oge mac Donnaghy being slaine.

Cathal fitz Brian mac Donnaghy slaine by his own father Brian aforesaid by the cast of a knife, he rescueing his protection.

Mæleachlyn O'Berns three sons, viz. Thady, William, and Donnagh being slaine at once in Cluain-cremha[b], by Cormac O-Berns sept and by Mæleaghlyn Magranylls sept, and by Daniel fitz Brian O-Birn.

A prey taken by Felim O-Conner from O-Gara, and a prey taken by O-Gara from the people of Balimore-I-fflyn.

Macdermott taken with a heauy siknes, so that the report of his death flew ouer all Irland, although he has recouered afterwards.

Calwagh O-conner went to the Ciuity of S. James in Spaine, and returned in health, after receuing indulgences in his sinns, and afterwards marryed he O-Kelly's daughter Catherine, O-Madadhans relict or widdow.

Diarmoid fitz Thady fitz Cormack Mac-Carthy, being slaine, and Diarmoid soñ to O-Sullevane the Greate was killed in revenge therof.

Redmond son to William Mac-ffeorius (Anglicé Bermingham), died on his journy from Rome after obtaining the Archbishoprick of Tuam.

Cathal roe fitz Cathal duffe O-Conner died on [his journey to or from][c] the way of Rome.

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[b] *Cluain Cremha*, now Clooncraff, a parish near Elphin in the county of Roscommon.

[c] In the autograph copy in the Bri-

Gillepatrick oge O-Fialan a good Danmaker [i. e. poet], died.

1452. John mac Donnaghy, halfe King of O-Oilella died. More daughter to O-Conner ffaly, Mac William of Clanricards wife killed by a fall.

Thady fitz Diarmoid roe I-conner Donn died.

Neachtyn O-Domnayll King of Tirconnell, was killed by the son̄s of Niall-Garw O-Donnell his own brother and Rory Neachtyns son was made King in his throne, and the one halfe of Tirconell was giuen to Niall Garws son, and Kenel-moan and Inis-eogain taken from them by Clanna-Nell afterwards.

Torlagh roe son to Brian Ballagh O-Conner, and Thorlagh fitz Thady fitz Torlagh roe O-Conner, and Henry fitz-William MacDavid, being killed on Corr-Sliaw-na-Seagsa by the Army of Clann-Donnaghy in Sum̄er.

Maurice the Earl of Desmonds son being slaine on Vaithny by Conner O-mælrian, after the Castle of Vaithny was broken on Conner by the two Earls, Maurice, onely, returning against the pursuers, unknowne to his own men, and one of the pursuers wounded his horse, and fell down and was killed. John Cleragh son to the said Earl died.

A defeate giuen to Conner O-mælrian after that by the sons of . . . . . . and Conner escaped by the goodnesse of his horse, and there was killed his two sonns and 34 of the best men of their Army, and all their foot were slaine too and he that has [*sic*] beaten the Earles son was cutt in pieces afterwards.

Dauid O-mordha son to the King of Lysy, and one that ought to be king of Lysy was slaine by a fall.

Cathal

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tish Museum, the words above printed within brackets are written over the words "on the way of Rome," apparently in the same hand-writing, but smaller.

Cathal fitz-william, fitz John fitz Daniel O-Feargail, was killed by throwing a dart at him after they haue [*sic*] burned Fobhyr.

Gille-na-næmh fitz-Ædh O-hanly Dux of Kenel-Doffa died in Cluain-Corpey, he being blind therin for a long time after resigning his Lordship.

Mac-Feorais his son, and Piers son to Meyler Mac-ffeorais haue taken O-Conner ffaly prisoner in the pursuance of their prey, which he tooke from them.

A wonderfull presage happened this yeare afore the Earls decease, viz. the River Liffey being dry all ouer, for the space of two miles.

The Earle of Ormond, lord Deputy of Irland by the Authority of the King of England, and the best Captaine of the English nation that was in Irland and England in those ages, died in Ath-fir-dia-fitz-Daman betwixt the two feasts of S. Mary in haruest, after he has [*sic*] broken the Castle of Vaithny on Conner O-mælrian, and taken the Castle of Legey[d] from the O-Dimasyes, vntil they licenced him to passe by, to Airemh[e] to gett out Mac-ffeorais his son that was therin prisoner, so that he burned Aireamh afterwards, and marched thence to I-ffaly, and O-conner came to him as assurance of the releasement of Mac-ffeorais his son, and went thence to the Angaly, wherin O-ffeargyl came to him, and promised nine score beeues, for to graunt him peace, and thence marched they both to Magh-bregmany so that the Castle of Barrca was broken by them, and the most parte of the Countrymens corn was spoild, after y^t, and went from thence to Fobhar, and thence to Magh-many, so that Muintir-Reily came to his house and agreed with him, and thence to Maghery-orgiall, wherin the Mac-Mahons satisfied him, and thence to the meeting of Clanna-nell, and caused

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[d] *Legey*, now Ley.

[e] *Airemh.*—Iry in Clanmaliere.

Henry O-nell to diuorce Mac-William Burkes daughter, whom he kept after O-Domnyll, and to take to him, his own married wife, Mac-Morragh his daughter, sister to the selfe said Earl, and marched thence to Baliathafirdia mac Daman, wherin he died afterwards, after he has [had] don theise journeyes within one moneth and a halfe. The daughter of the Earl of Kildara the Countesse of Ormond, died three weeks before the Earles death.

Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa being prisoner to Thomas fitz Cathal O-Feargyl was gelded as revenge, in that he brought the Earl to breake Barrca.

The peace betwixt English and Irish broke out into warrs after the Earls death, and Sir Edward Eustace was made Lord deputy. O-conner ffaley went out to the wildernesse of Kildare, wherin they lighted from their horses, expecting beverage, and the said new lord Deputy being informed therof, came with an army, vnawares to O-Conner, and O-Conner falling from his horse by mishap of his own horsemen, and Thady O-Conners son, most couragiously worked to rescue his father from the English horsemen, but O-Conners horse fell thrice down to the ground, and Thady put him upp twice, and O-Conner him selfe would not giue his consent the third time to goe with him, so that then O-Conner was taken prisoner, and his horsemen retired in safty towards their own houses afterwards.

Loughlin oge O-hanly the Chieftaine of Kenel-doffa was wickedly slaine vpon the Crannog of Logh-lesey, by the son of Morragh fitz Gille-na-næmh O-hanly, and by Vaithny fitz Gille na næmh O-Hanleys son, he being, but few men, and betrayed by his owne sargeants, viz. by Daniel Carragh O-mælbridy, and by his son, and by Thomas fitz Gillecrosach O-mælbridy; and Ruairy boy Gille na næmh O-Hanleys son was made Duke [i. e. Dux or chieftain] afterwards, and the three said sargents that comītted the murther, was [were] by him hanged.

William

William fitz Walter Mac-ffeory Laighnagh died by the plague.

O-Conner ffaly was released by the English againe.

Nichol Dalton was killed by Mac herbertt.

Tegh-muña preyed, and burnt by Feargal Mageochagan.

Felim O-Conner roe his son, and Cathal roe son to the said O-Conner, became as souldiers to Lysagh fitz Rossa, to oppose Thomas fitz Cathal O-Feargyl that was enimy to them both, so that they burnt the Mothar first, and afterwards marched they together, to Kenel-fiagha and the sonns of the Barron of Dealbhna with them, to Bali-atha-an-vraghyr, and . . . . that town. But so it was, Fergal Mageochagan mett them at Bel-an-Atha-Soluis in Kenel-enda, wherin some of their men was slaine, and many of them wounded, then the reare of that host, with its danger was left to the charge of O-conners sons, and the English fled. But that couragious Champion Felim, son to O-Conner, kept the rere of the English army, and forcibly brought them out of that danger, and two or three were slaine of the Army of O-Conners son about Ængus Carragh m^c^ Daniel Galloglagh and Felim being wounded escaped, neverthelesse, he died of his wounds and was buried in Ath-lone.

A defeate called *maidhm-an-esg* (.ı. the defeate of the fish) giuen to Feargal Mageochagan ag^t^ Lysagh fitz Rossa, and the Dillons, and and the sons son of Art O-mælaghlyn, so it was, certaine English Marchants, accompanying them, to be by them conweyed, haueing bigg packs of fish, carying them from Athlone, to Athtrym̄, and to Athboy, and to Ath-cliath, .ı. Dublin, and Mageochagans son mett them at the Leaccain of the Rubha, so that every one of the horsemen ran away and left all their foot behinde them, with their marchants also to Mageochagans sons mercy, so that they were slaughtered about Redmond Duffuylagh fitz Cormac more fitz william fitz Cathal O ffeargyl, and about the son of Vaithny fitz Rossa fitz Conner, and about Cathal fitz Many fitz Murchadh bane O-ffeargyl,

gyl, and 14 of his own men with him, and noe man liuing shall giue a account of the multitude of eeles lost or left therein, wherefore that defeate was called *maidm an-esg* as aforesaid.

Mælaghlyn fitz Irard O-mælconry died on the feast day of S. Michael the Archangel, on fryday. Michael helpe his soule.

Brian son to Calwagh O-Conner and to Margrett killed by a fall.

O'Coffy .1. Ædh son to the Classagh O-Coffy a good feardana and housekeeper died of the plague in Fera-Tulagh.

Cuconnacht O-Fialan, and Gille-iosa O-Fialan died.

O'Duibhgenan of Balicollyfower, .1. Magnus fitz Mælaghlyns son died.

Warr in Maghery Connacht, and Tulagh-I-mælbrenyn was preyed and burnt by Felim O-Connor. Ædh cæch O-Conners sons were banished by Felim O-conner Donns son, lands taken from them, and to them giuen againe.

The Castle of Roscoman taken by the sons of Eogan fitz Ruairy O-conner, from Ruairy fitz Cathal fitz Ruairy more O-Coñer by deceite.

Feargal roe oge, fitz ffeargal roe, fitz Feargal roe fitz Donnagh, fitz Morthy more Mageochagan, the onely Captaine that was most famous and renowned in all Irland, in his own dayes, was slaine in the later end of this yeare by the Baron of Delbhnas sonn and by the soñs of Piers Dalton, he being by night time in the Sonnagh, so that, that night the English gathered against him, and the next day killed him, and [he] was beheaded, and his head was caried to Athtrym, and to Athcliath, viz. Dublin, and was caried back to the Lord Deputy, and many good peeces on it, and in its pores, and afterwards, was buried in Durmay of Columb Killey, with its body, and God be mercifull to his soule.

Mac-Carthy riavagh King of Carbry died.

1453. Ruairy fitz Ædh-O-Conner slaine by John Bourks son, in

Conmacny de Dunmore. Ruairy fitz Cathal fitz Ruairy O-conner died in the Castle of Rosscoman.

Ædh roe fitz Ruairy mag-mahon King of Orgiall died on Easter night.

O-Madadhan taken prisoner by William O-Kellyes sonns.

Walter fitz Tibott fitz Edmond Bourke slaine by Thomas Barrett.

Mortagh fitz Eogan fitz Daniel o-coñer was killed by his own kinsmen Daniel and Cathal.

Eogan fitz Daniel bane-o-Reily, and Philipp fitz John O-Reily died.

Edmond fitz Terlagh O-Ruairc [*recte* O'Reilly] killed by the English.

A greate defeate giuen to the sonns of Ædh boy O-nell, at Ardglassy by the Sauages, and by the English of Dublin. A greate fleet sayled on the sea northward after the skippers of the Britons by whom the shipps of Dublin were stolen, and by whom the Archbishop of Dublin was taken prisoner, vntill misfortune brought them in their vnhappy meeting to Ardglassy, wherin their Generall [i. e. the General of the Irish] was taken prisoner, viz. Henry sons son to O-nell boy, and wherin was slaine Cv-vladh fitz Cathbarr magenis that ought be King of Iuaagh in Vlster, Ædh magennis, and Macairtnen, and fourteen captains of Rowta Mac-evilin, with them also slaine, all their losses being 520 persons, ut audivimus.

Brian fitz Conner Mac-Donnaghy tooke the whole domination of O-Oilella (viz. Tirerell), and Thady Mac Donnagh was forsaken by his owne friends.

A thunderbolt burnt the Church of Kill . . . . . . i c nech. An eclips of the sun, the last of November.

Mac Donnagh died in fine Anni.

1454. Isabell (daughter to Thady O-carole whose first husband was James O-Kennedy, her second husband Mageochagan) died. God rest her soule.

Mælruany son to Magranyll (anglicè Reynolds) mortuus est.

Daniel O-Donell was made King against Rowry O-Donell, but O-Dogherty (by deceite) tooke the said Daniel prisoner in his own house after y^{t}. Then Rowry gathered Mac Vgilin, and O-Cahan with their forces, and they altogether went, and besiedged O-Doghertyes castle, [Inch] wherin the said Daniel O-Donell was kept, and few men (as keepers and wayters) with him, aboute Cathal O-Duffdirma. Rowry coming to the Castle did burne the tower dore, wherby the stayres was sett on fire so that the host could not enter the Castle ; in the meane time Daniel desired Cathal O-Duffdirma to loose his fetters, saying, that it was more decent for him to be so slaine, than in his givves. Soe Cathal taking compassion on his cause, and certifying himselfe that he could not escape by any meanes, but that he should be slaine as soone as his enimyes should met him within the Castle, loosed his irons. Then im̄ediately Daniel went to the topp of the tower, where he $\overset{\text{threw}}{\text{gaue}}$ the onely happiest throw or cast (that was ever cast in Irland, since Ludh lamoda cast the tathluibh) towards Rowry, and hit him with a greate stone, so that he was instantly bruised all to the ground, so that neither Priest nor Clarke might find him aliue, and by that throw Daniel defended his own soule and body with the Lordship of Tirconnell to himselfe, and the Army that came full of pride and boasting retired with saddnesse and disdaine.

Brian Mac-Donnagh sole King of O-Oilealla died by stranguria on friday before the Kalends of January in the subsequent yeare, and sure the yeare charged her due vnlookyly, thorough the decease of the only most hospital and valiantest man, that had best com̄aund, law, and rule in all Connaght, and was buried in the Monastery of Sligo, after the extreame vnction, and due penance to God and to the Catholick Church. God's blessing be on him, to heauen.

Thomas fitz John fitz Meyler dexter Lord of Ath-Lehan, in senectute bona quievit.

Duffcawly daughter to Eogan fitz Daniel fitz Morthy O-Conner O-haras wife died, whose decease greeued many of the Irish.

Ædh son to Niall O-mælmoy King of Fer-kell, died, and his son Cu-cogry supplyed his place. An army made by the said Cucogry towards the east of Fer-kell, against Tibott O-mælmoy, another challenger of that Lordship of Fer-kell, and they took greate preyes, Tibott leauing his houlds and cowes to their pleasures, and the Army marched away with their booties, so that wth O-maelmoyes son was left but few men on the tract of the preyes, his men being gone with too much pillage. Tibott O-mælmoy, and Ædh boy Mageochagans sons, and the I-Riagans, pursueing the said preyes, ouertooke O-mælmoyes son iust by a bogg, and killed him therin, and they tooke Thady O-Carole prisoner, and killed others. And afterwards the said Tibott, and the sons son of Cosny O-mælmoy were proclaymed kings or lords, each against one another.

O-Domnallan, .ı. Flann fitz Cormac O'Domnallan died.

Dunadhagh fitz Cathal O-Madadhan slaine by William O-Kellyes sons.

Sir Edward Eustace Deputy of Irland died, and Shane Cam the Earls son, took to Earldome of Kildare, and was made Deputy after the death of Sir Edward Eustace.

O-Broin slaine by deceit, thorough the malice of his own brothers son, he coming from Killmantan.

Daniel Bane O-Reily died.

Torlagh Dall fitz Torlagh oge O-conner died of a short sicknesse.

Terlagh fitz Morthy fitz Ædh O-Conner was killed by the Clann Kehernyes.

Feargal roe Mageochagan, resigning his Lordship, went to Durmagh of Colum-Killy, he being blind, and Niall Mageochagan in his seate.

Scor-mor sub advocatione Sanctissimæ Trinitatis habetur in Registro Vaticano Bulla Nicholai 5, data Romæ pridie idus Decembris anno 8 Pontificatus, atque adeo 1454, in qua Pontifex narratiuam supplicationem præmisit. Hi erant fratres, frater Eugenius O-Cormͣyn, et frater Thadæus Mac Firbisis Eremitæ Ordinis S. Augustini qui terram quondam nuncupatam Scor-more a nobili viro Thadæo O-Dovda Domicello Diocæsis Aladensis donatum ad erigendum Conventum sub titulo Sanctissimæ Trinitatis, absque licencia Apostolicæ Sedis acceptauerunt, eos absolutionem reatos com̄isit, et confirmationem donationis petentes Nicolaus exaudiuit, et Præposito Ecclesiæ Aladensis executionem remisit (in nomine Domini) Concedens fratribus, vt naviculam habere possent pro piscibus ex quodam flumine prope ipsum locum cursum faciente capiendis et salsandis, et per venditionem cponendis ad vsum et vtilitatem fratrum eorundem. Ita habetur in nostris Annalibus (inquit) frater Gvalelmus O-Meahayr.

1455. An eclips of the moone on the first day of May.

Torlagh Carragh fitz Daniel fitz Mortagh O-Conner lord of Sligo, died.

Caher fitz Murragh-I-Conner ffaly was killed by Thady fitz Calwagh-I-Conner, and Culen O-Dimosy was also by him slaine in the same day.

Eogan O-nell was deposed by his own son Henry O-nell. Henry sons son to O-nell boy escaped out of his giuues from the English.

The Castle of Athlone was taken from the English, it being betrayed by a woman therin.

The Castle of Sraide was broken by O-ffeargall, whereby Mac herberts son was killed.

Mac Dermoda Gall Lord of Artagh died.

Thomas O-Carnen Prior of Athlone the chiefe in wisdome and knowledge of all Irland in Christo quievit.

Jeffrey fitz Moragh oge fitz Morragh More fitz Cathal Lord of Clann-Ædha of the mountaine quievit.

Eogan Mac Dermoda roe Lord of the woods was slaine by his own men.

1456. Feargal fitz Conner Mac Dermoda, the second .ı. tanista of Maghluyrg and Catharine his daughter Carbry O-Conners wife both died, in the beginning of this yeare. Jonyne fitz Thomas Burke died.

1457. Brian fitz Morthagh oge O-ffeargal, Dux of Clann-amly o-ffeargal, died.

1458. Tomaltagh fitz Conner Mac-Dermoda King of Magh Luyrg and Artagh, and of Correnn, and of Tirtuahayl, and of a greate parte of Clañ Cahyl, and a lord worthy of y^e^ kingdome of Connaght, thorough his greate expences in Almesdeeds, hospitalitie, gifts, wages, or meanes to all manner of men in Irland that pleased to accept it of him, died, on the feast day of S. Bartholomew in haruest, and his sonn Cahal Mac Dermoda died few dayes afore him, and they were both buried in the Abbey of Boyle. The blessed, and holy Trinitie be mercifull to their soules in sæcula sæculorum. Amen. Ædh fitz Conner Mac Dermoda was made King in his throne.

Calwagh the greate fitz Morragh na madhmañ (.ı. of the defeats) King of O-faly, who never refused any man living, died, and it was he since Chaher the Greate his Ancestor King of Ireland, the onely King of the Lagenians, that tooke most from all such English and Irish his adversaryes, and he also was the onely man that bestowed most, of both gold, silver, and broade cloath, to all men generally in Irland, and God (in whose power it is) rewarde his soule. Amen. And afore his death, he ordained Conn O-Conner his own son to supply his place afterwards he was buried in Kill-aichy. God rest his soule.

Edmond Burke Lord of the English in Connaght, and of many Irish men also, and the onely English man in Irland worthy to be chosen chiefe for his formositie and proportion of person generosity, hospitalitie, constancie, truth, gentilitie of blood, martial feates, and for all qualities by which man might meritt prayse died in the later end of this yeare. Gods blessing be on him.

Feargal roe Mageoghagan Dux of Kenel fiacha xiiii°. Kal. februarij died. God blesse his soule.

1459. Cu-mara Mac Con-mara slaine thorough deceit.

Muiredhach O-Daly, learned in his own art, died.

Connla Mageoghagan Dux of Kenel fiacha, slaine by Art O-Mælaghlyns son.

1460. The Monastery of Moyn in Tirawly, in the Bishoprick of Killala erected by Mac-William Burke by the advise of Nehemias O-Donnaghada, the first Provincial vicar of the order of S. Frances de Observantia in Irland.

Thomas fitz Thomas Burke, that was Mac-William Bourk after Edmond Bourke, died in hoc anno.

Mac Caba, .i. Henry fitz Gille Christ came into the Angaly, with O-ffeargal, viz. Donell boy, and died a sudden death in Lis-ard-Aula, and was carried, to be buried in Cavan, and we heard, that there was the number of 280 axes or more about him going towards his buriall.

Ruairy Ballagh Mortagh O-Conners son died.

The Provost of Oil-finn, viz. Ruairy fitz Magnus O'Conner quievit.

Daniel fitz Dermoid O-Mally, and William O-Manly, and John O-Manly sayled a fleet with O-Brians sons, to Corca-Baskyn, against Mac-mahon, and they were all three killed afore they might inter their shipps, and Daniel O-Brian was taken prisoner, and Mahon O-Brian was wounded goeing towards his shipp, and was drowned afore he could come therto, and their men were slaughtered, and the said Daniels death occasioned greate griefe to all receuers of gifts in Irland. God rest his soule.

Mac Magnusa de Tirthuathyl, .ı. Ruairy fitz Eogan roe mac magnusa fit chieftaine for that land, was killed by Conn O-Donell and by Thady fitz T. o Ruairk, in pursueance or rather tract of the preyes of the country, after they haue brought them as farr as Argadgleann, wherin they were manfully rescued by the Clann Magnusa.

1461. Ædh Torlagh oge O-Conner halfe King of Connacht (against Thady O-Conner), and one well worthy of the kingdome of Irland for the excellent formositie of his person, his martiall feates, eloquence, affabilitie and hospitalitie to all receuers of gifts both rich and poore, died in the towne of tober-bride, com̄only called Balentober on the Ide of May, after extreame unction, and penance, in the 63 yeare of his age, and was buried in Rosscoman.

Torlagh Carbragh O-Donnell, King of Tirconell, had his members cutt of by the sonns of Niall O-Donnell.

Edmund fitz Walter Burke was slaine.

Feargal O-Gara, that ought to be King of Culofinn, was killed by Mac-Gosdeln.

Felim finn O-Coñers son, was taken prisoner by his own cousins .ı. by the sons of Brian Ballach, and by Ruairy O-Conner Donns son, in the beginning of this yeare, so that greate warrs, and com̄on troubles grew in Silmuiredhy afterwards, and Thady O-Conner was taken prisoner thorough that warr by his own cousins or kinsmen, and by O-Conner Donn.

A defeate given to the English of Meath partelie, and to the Reilyes, by the English of Vrgiall, and by the sons of Rowry Magmahon, wherin many were slaine and taken prisoners, whose names we know not.

Another defeate given by O-Reily and by Philipp Maguire, against the sonns of Ædh magwire, wherin Mælaghlyn mac Ædha was taken prisoner, and other good men.

Greate dearth, and very bad cheape throughout all Irland.

The Saxons or English Domination was dissolued and spoilde, and the Duke of Yorke slaine, and many thousands of the English with him and the Earle of Ormond.

The Bishopp of Killala, .ı. O-Coneoil was killed by Magnus O-Dowda his son.

Mæleaghlyn, William O-Kellyes son, was taken prisoner by the sons of Breasol O-Kelly, and brought him to Teagh-da-Condy, and was rescued by the sons of Walter Bourk, and by Thady Cæch fitz William O-Kelly.

Cormac (surnamed the Lame) fitz Tomaltagh O-Birn was slaine by the sons of M. O Birn, in Raith-na-Romanach (viz. of the Romans) on good friday, and they brought a preye of Cowes also.

O-Daly of Corcomroa and Niall oge O-huiggìnn, and Niall fitz Feargal oge O-huiggiñ mortui sunt.

The Deane O-Mæleoin, one most ingenious of all Irland, quievit in Christo, in Cluain (M^c^ Nois-fitz-fidhy) of S. Kiaran.

Mahon fitz William O-ffeargall died.

Shane Carragh fitz Thady fitz William Mac Branan a couragious man died.

Thomas fitz Augustine Mac-an-bard died.

Muirgeas William O-Flañagans son, priest of S. Kill, and the Chiefe of the Quire in Elphinn quievit, and the said Kill or Church was burnt in harvest following.

A greate army gathered by Mac William Bourk and by his kinsmen and marched towards Machery-Connaght, to release (by aggreement) Felim finn from Brian Ballaghs sons, and gaue him as much as he desired, and suretyes of the best of Connacht to make all things good and true accordingly, and so he lett Felim out of his

giuues,

giuues, on Wednesday, and he brought all these potentates to Carnfryh fitz fidhy, and Mac Dermoda did put on his shooe after buying it, and they tooke pledges from Ona fitz Ængus his sept, and Mac William retired homewards, after he has [had] left the said pledges in Brian Ballaghs sons hands. O-Conner Roes sones, seeing that extraordinary proud crowning, they gaue the halfe town of Clare to O-Conner Donn, as ransome redeeming Thady O-Conner, and came they amongst the sons of Conner Mac-Branan on the Creaea, and adhered they to them; Brians sonne haueing intelligence therof, he sent for Mac Dermoda, and for his men, and Bryan Duffe, and Felim finn came into that congregation, and O-Conner Roes sons sent . . . . wherin a hot skirmish happened betwixt them, wherby they suffered greate losses on both sides, they being both weary of fighting departed at raitinach in the evening.

The English of Meath and the Lagenians made greate warr, whereby a great parte of Meath was destroyed. O-Conner ffaly and Mac-Richard Butler, marched with an Army to Drum-torlingy, 1000 helmetts on horseback, vel plus, wherin they being shooeing their horses, their army and forlorne hopes preying, and burning Meath, on all sides round about them, vntill it was later end of the day. By that warr was taken prisoner one of the sons of Felim fitz Calway O-Conner, by John son to Mac Thomas. Nevertheless, the English gave much goods to O-Conner, for to graunte them peace, as it was accustomed by his predecessors oftentimes before that.

Mageochagan tooke great preyes from the Baron of Delbhna, and took other great preyes from the Leyses, so that he ransacked the country as farr as Ethney.

The preyes of Ploman taken by the sons of Irial O-Feargal, and by the youths of Clann-Shane, vnknowne to their fathers.

Ængus Magcraith, a notable man thorough all Ireland ouer, died in the prime of his happiness and teaching. God rest his soule.

Dermod fitz Daniel fitz John fitz Sitryck O-Mælconry died.

Mælaghlyn fitz flann O-Donellan died.

A greate prey was taken from the people of Formayl, by Donell Cam Mac Doñaghyes soñs, and by parte of the soñs of Brian Mac Donnaghy.

Magnus Brian O-Conners son Lord of Carbry died.

Donnagh O-Kelly was taken prisoner, by Clañmaicny-Eogyn and by the soñs of Ædh fitz William O-Kelly.

Rathguairy was preyed and burnt by Mageoghagan.

Clan-mleaghlyn was burned by Cathal magranyll, and by Brian Ballaghs sons; they also killed some men.

Donnagh O-Kelly happily released and that beyond expectation.

Tibott O-Mælmoy halfe king of Fer-Kell was killed by O-Mælmoy-na-Coilley.

Mac Dermoda and his kinsmen tooke (by deceit) greate preyes from the sons of Ruairy Mac-Dermoda, so that all the country was made wast, both spirituall and temporall thorough their Dissentions, so that Mac-Dermoda, his kinsmen, and adherents in all the country both men and Cattles, went to Clann-Conway. And the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, and as many adhering to them, went to the woods of Corrslew, so that they betwixt them both, spoyld all Clergyes ecclesiasticall and temporall and layties vndoubtedly. Thady O-Conner aforesaid, after the aboue mentioned skirmish, came towards Mac-Dermoda, and Brians son, and his own sons, asking restitution of his kingdome and name, and he was absolutely refused, then O-Conners sons did forsake Brian Ballaghs sons, and they scattered among their friends on both sides.

1462. Thady O-Conner, and his kinsmen, and his sons came into the north parte of Balentober, they on Sunday in Corray gawann being stayed for victualls; the sons of Brian Ballagh, Mac Dermoda, and Mac Branan, altogether went against them, not respecting the Lord's day. But so, it happily happened to them to haue a circumspectiue wach [watch], they making fires, and dressing their horses saw many footmen coming in hast towards them, ouer the topp of Cluanyn, before the body of the host. Then O-Conner and his kinsmen tooke to theire horses and marched manfully against their enimyes, betwixt whom happened a cruell skirmish. But God (whose day they abvsed) worked miraculously against Mac Branan, by beating him, with his men thorough the deepe riuer, but for that the riuer was neere to them, their losses might be much more ; they lost Sytrick Mac Senlyes son, and other goode persons of note, and O-Conner went safe towards O-hanley.

Greate frost in this yeare, that slaughtered many flocks of birds in Irland, and it was vndissolued (partely) from the beginning of winter vntil the feast day of S. Bery, viz. the 14 or 15 day of february.

Thady O-Conner, his kinsmen, and sons, about Easter, defeated Brian Ballaghs sons, wherby was slaine Dermoid fitz Doñagh sons son to Brian, an excellent son of a king, and John fitz Thady mac Tigernan-na-Corra, and they were all banished out of the country, and from all their goods. Thus farr, Briane Ballaghs sons reigne. The two sons of the said Briane fled towards Mac-branane on the Creaca.

An army gathered by Mac-William of Clanricard towards Icarin, but O-Meachayr and his confederats raysing against them, wherby William Bourk Mac Williams son was slaine by wan cast of a dart by O-Meachayrs son, by which one throw, O-Meachayr escaped with his army. Thady O-Meachyr King of Icarin died, and his son supplyed his place.

Mac-Branane was forced to forsake Brian Ballaghs sons and they were proclaimed and chased from place to place, and Mac-Branane himself was banished out of his land, towards the Angaly, and O-Fergal friendly receued him, and gaue lands to his cattle, and quarters to his men, afterwards Mac branane and his kinsmen went to certaine villages in O-Conners country and burnt some of them, O-Connor haueing intelligence thereof, he being at Ardberna of Clancathyl, marched (to met him) towards the mountaine, and ouertooke them, and Mac-branane charged him, and gaue a smale touch of a speare to Felim in his knee, but Felim manfully spurred his horse against him, and soe he tooke Mac-branane and saued his life, and there was slaine one Cormac by wan cast of a dart, and two or three of Mac-brananes men were killed in the same skirmish, and Mac branane was ransomed from him for the sum̃ of foure score marks and for the rent of a free town (which they had afore that) and the same rent to be giuen to O-Conner from thenceforth.

The young Earl of Ormond came to Irland in this yeare with a greate multitude of Englishmen, then greatt warr was raysed betwixt the Earls of Ormond and Desmond. Gerott son to the Earl of Desmond was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Port Largy was taken by them, but afterwards they on both sides ordained to deside their variances by sett Batle, and soe they haue doñe, meeting each one with an odious irefull countenance, neverthelesse, it was against the Earle of Ormonds will Mac-Richard went to fight that day, for Englishmen were accustomed not to giue battle on Monday, nor after noone any day, but Mac-Richard respected not that their superstitious obseruation, but went on, though he had the worst, he being defeated, and taken prisoner also, and after the account of them that knew it, there was the number of 410 of his men buried, besides all that was eaten by doggs and by foules of the aire ; And Gerott tooke Killkenny and the corporate towns of the Butlers Country, after that slaughter made of them in the said battle, And the said young Earl with his Englishmen, were in an vnpregnable strong hold. A young kinsman or brother to the Earl of Ormond came to Irland, after he has taken foure shipps of the Earl of Desmonds fleet, by which the Butlers were greatly strengthened.

Greate preyes taken by Rory mac-Dermoda, by Cormac Mac Donnoghy, and by the youths of Conner Mac Donnaghyes sept, from Clan-Conway at the foord of Downimgane, and from Mac Dermoda, and from Conner Mac Dermoda, to the number of six score cowes, besides other Cattle, and in revenge thereof, Mac Dermoda took other greate preyes at Killin from Rory Mac Dermoda, wherby Cormac fitz Conner Mac Dermoda was slaine by wan blow of a lance, the number of the said later preyes was 480 Cows and seauen scores in every hundred therof, they all brought into their own holds. Rory son to O-Conner was ransomed, from O-Conner Donn, for some certaine ransome, and for Cathal roe O-Conner roes son, and also Cathal was ransomed from him for foure score markes.

Cathal magranyll (alias Reynolds) defeated the soñs of Mælaghlyn, and tooke prisoners William Magranyll, and Torlagh Mac Duffgall Constable of Galloglachs, and Iryal O-Fergayls son, and Cathyl Mag Ranyll was made Magranyll, and remoued his brother Coñer out of his Dukedome, he being of greate age.

O-ffergall defeated by Conn O-Mælaghlyns son, and by the Dillons, and by Lysagh fitz Rossa, in the Nuacongwall, wherin was taken prisoners Edmond son to O-ffergal, and eleven men of the sept of Mortagh O-ffergal, and I was told that they lost to the number of 70 men both captiues and killed; and that defeate was but smal loss to the Angaly, in respect of what happened therin afterwards, for it was not long after that was killed y^e^ only yong son of a Duke, that had most familie, and was excellentest in martial feates, and was y^e^ most preyer of English and Irish, his enimies, viz. Thomas fitz Cathal fitz Thomas O-ffergal in Bel-atha-na-Pailiyey, .i. in the foord of the palace, on the tract of his own prey in the night time, by a company of the Dillons, and of the Clan-conner, and of the Mac morthyes, so that they tooke away his head and his prey, he being but few men, as he never was accustomed afore that houre. God's blessing, and the blessing of all the saints be on his soule.

Mac-branane Tomaltagh Carragh fitz Conn fitz Ædh, died, he being impouerished for a long season before.

Great dearth in this sum̃er. This was the yeare of grace, many of the Irish repayred on pilgrimage towards S. James in Spaine.

Gallway the river so called was made dry, wherby many good things was [were] found therein.

Thady, son to Eogan O-Conner lord of C. died.

Brian fitz Philipp Magwire the most hospitall, and most couragious man of his own (age .ı) yeares that was in all Vlster, was slaine (pursueing his own prey) by the sons of Art O-nell, after granting him quarter, and being their prisoner for a while.

Megler Bourke son to Mac-Seoinine died.

O-Mordhas daughter O-Conner falyes wife died.

1463. Thady fitz Daniel more Mac-Donnaghy halfe king of O-oilella died.

Hubertt fitz William Mac Dauid the Second [i. e. Tanist] of Clan Sir-Dauid died.

Conner fitz Cathal roe Magranyll dux of Clañ-bibsy, died.

Gille-Christ mac Edigen vicar of St. Patrickes church in Oilfinn and one of the Quire died.

William Mac Dauid second of Clan-sir-Dauid died.

Grany Thady O-Ruaircs daughter, Mac Donnaghs wife died.

Majw Baretts son, Lord of Tirawly, died.

James fitz Gerott, Earl of Desmond died.

O-[a]Broyn was slaine by the English and the English was [were] defeated in the same day by the [b]broynes, wherby they lost many noble and ignoble men.

[a] Birn.

[b] Birns.

Mac-Donnaghy riavy of the Balimore, viz. Tomaltagh m^c Mælruany, a good man, died by to [too] much drinking of aqua vitæ.

Greate preyes and pillages taken by O-Conner faly from the English of Meath, so that his forces reached to Barna iñ iuber.

Edmond O-ffergal was ransomed.

Culen O-Dimassy slaine by the English.

Dermod more fitz Dermod O-Conner was killed by the sons of Thady O-Conner at Eas-da-Conna on the Boyle.

Cormac Ballagh fitz Conner Mac-Donnaghy the only man (of his own ranke) that most merited and gott note and fame and that had best insight and knowledge in all arts, greatest goodnesse and familie, and was the best warrior and preyer (against his enimies) in Ightyr Connaght died, after receuing extreame vnction, and has doñ penance. God rest his soule.

William fitz Richard Bourke marched towards the Castle of Mullinn-Adam in revenge of his eye, and was pursued to the borders of Balimote, and he turning back against the pursuers, 15 men of the pursuers was slaine, about the son of Magnus fitz Dermod Mac-Donnaghy, and about O-nells sons that put out his eye at the same castle in time past.

Nine men of Kenelfiacha mac-Nell were slaine (in a skirmish on the day of S. Columb-Killy in Durmay, and that occasioned for challenging a bow;) about the son of Dermoid fitz Ædh boy Mageochagan and about the son of Fiacha Mageochagan by the people of Clann Colman and of Fera-Keall.

Thady O-Conner, and Fera-Keall marched to Delbna Maccoghlan, wherin Thady was taken prisoner, and Felim O-Conners son, and many horses and armour was taken from them, and Thady was ransomed for 200 marks. and they being goships and fosterers, and after the releasement of Thady he went to Feratulach, that were friends and fosterers to him and to O-Conner, and brought greate spoyls from thence, that caused warr and com̄on troubles betwixt O-Conner and Thady, whereby horses and men were slaine so that Thady was forced to repaire to Clañmalura.

O-Flanagan and his son being taken prisoners by Brian Ballaghs sept and his house was burnt in Collyn-O-Carthy, and was grieuously wounded by an arrow. Brian Ballaghs sept tooke (in night time) a prey in Derry Carlindy from Cathal Duffe O-Conners son. O-Flanagan was released, and was not licenced to settle his lands, and his son was from him in restraint as pledge for accomplishment.

Conn O-Mælaghlyns son was wickedly taken prisoner in the Petite of Mullengares house, and excellent good horses and armour taken from him, not respecting to be his fosterer, and many more good men of note and qualitie of Ferakeall, and of Clan-colman, and the two sons of Conn ['s] son also, were all taken prisoners. O-Connor-faly haueing intelligence therof, marched with a mighty army to Mullengare, and forcibly rescued O-Mælaghlyns son, and left the rest in restraint, and brought two or three hundred cows, and much of good houshold stuffe and many hoggs from thence neverthelesse they concluded peace with him, and all thaforesaid spoyles was forgiuen him.

Thady O-Conner and Kenel-fiacha mac Nell tooke great preyes in Maghery Cureny, so that they spoiled all the country from Killinivor outwards, and from Dunnamona southwards.

Magranylls sons with their forces went to the town of Tuam-Vsin, and burnt a town therin and haue taken a prey, and they afterwards went into their cotts, and their men by land, with the prey; three of Cormack mac Richards men were slaine, and O-Morans two sons. And two or three of the pursuers were killed, about the son of Amly fitz Mathew fitz Cuconacht O-ffergal.

The sons of Felims son concluded peace. Jaques Cham fitz Felim Lord of Clan-amly O-Fergyl died.

1464. Mac-caba, Daniel O-Ruairc, John son to the Official Mac Muircherty, and Mælaghlyn fitz Brian fitz Morcherty oge O-fergayl, and his wife, and Mortagh fitz John O-Dugnane, all died.

The son of Glasny fitz Conner O-Reily slaine.

Mac Dermoda roe .i. Dermoid fitz Mælaghlyn, and Cathal bacagh mac Cormaic of the Formyl mortui sunt.

Benmuan, O-flanagans daughter quievit.

Dermoid O-Murchadhan a good priest quievit.

O-flyn lord of Silmylruain, and Gillenanæmh his brother, were slaine by the sons of Philipp Mac Cosdelw in Cluain-cruim, and five of their men also.

Bresal Donnagh O-Kellyes son, and Mælaghlyn fitz William O-Kelly being at odds for the Lordship of Omany, died in one weeke, in the later end of April. In the mean season said Bresal (when Mælaghlyns man came to visit him on his death bed) I hold meting with Mælaghlyn, before our lord, and that afore seauen dayes be ended, and they both answered the said meeting.

Kedagh O-Mordha King of Lysy died.

Piers Butler died.

Mortagh fitz Art O-Mælaghlyn, and his wife O-Coffyes daughter, and three more, died in one 24 houres, (and it was said) that the occasion of their death was, their coming to see a horse that perished by some swelling knobs.

More, James O-Kennedys daughter, Mageochagans wife, died.

Ædh O-Mulmoyes two sons slaine by the sons of Tibott O-Mulmoy, and by O-Conner ffalyes sons. Mæl . . . . O-Mælmoyes son was slaine thorough deceit, by the sons of the said Tibott he being their own fathers brothers son. Conn Niall garw O-Donells son, one that ought to be King of Tirconell, was killed by Neachtyn O-Donells sons.

Cathal O-Conners son, on Saturday next afore pentecost preyed

Mælaghlyn fitz Rory Mac Dermoda, and Dermoid O-Magrons son his own follower.

Cormac fitz Mathew fitz Amly roe O-Birn was causelesly killed, by Mailaghlyn Mac Dermoda, and by O-Magrons son, by wan touch of a speare slaine.

A defeate giuen by the sons of Rory Mac Dermoda, and by Thady Magranyll, and by the sons of Cormack bally mac Donñoghy (that leaded them against the sons of Brian Mac-Doñaghy to Balilogha-bo) and the two sons of Brian Mac-Doñaghy and his sons son, and Mælaghlyn m^c Dermoda roe, and John Mac Swine was slaine, viz. his Constable of Galloglachs, and 17 Galloglaghs, and Dermoid fitz Cormac Bally was slaine by one cast of a smale arrow.

Mac Richard Butler the notablest, and most famous English chieftaine in Irland died.

O-Kelleyes sons tooke a running prey, viz. Colla Prior of Teagh-Eoyn, and Rory O-Kelly, thorough the instigation of Brian O-Braoyn Bregmany, and of the sons of Rossa fitz Morcherty Midhy O-ffeargayl, which hurted them both parties ; for therby was slaine O-Kelleyes two sons, and 16 of their men, by Mac Amalgy.

Laccans preys taken by Magranyll, and by Dermoid Loghlyn oge O-Hanlyes son, and by the sept of John Mac-Jago, whom we never heard (afore that) to be taken either by the Irish nor English.

Mac William Bourke and O-Donell, and many of the English and Irish of Irland, went to Dublin towards Thomas Earl of Desmond Lord Deputy of Irland, and adhered to him. Nine of the Lord Deputies men were slaine in Fingall thorough the instigation of the Bishop of Meath, the Deputie and Bishop aforesaid, and the priston went to their Kings house condemning each other.

A preying army made by O-nell, and by Neactyn O-Donells sons towards Tirconayll, after the killing of Conn O-Donell, so that the country was burnt as farr as Ath-Seny, and they tooke great spoiles both cowes and pillages, though they paid for it, to wit, Brian fitz Conner oge fitz Conner roe Magwire a hospitall and valiant good gentleman with 28 men more of the host was slaine.

Richard Bourk sayled with seauen ships towards Tirconell to succour O-Donell.

The preyes of Muirchertys soñs, and of Thady O-Conner being at the borders of the riuer Ethny, and O-fergal passed the Cham-ath (.ı. the crooked foord) wherabouts he destroyed some (.ı. the smalest) petty cattles, and the greater or bigger as cows and horses fled.

Greate miracles worked by the Image of our B. Lady Mary of Ath-trym in hoc anno.

O-Mælaghlyns son took more than restitution (an vnvsuall custome) from the Petite in revenge of his wicked deceit against him, viz. the burning of his country, and its ransacking also, and whole restitution afterwards.

The Sraid of Moybrecray burnt by Baron Delvna, both church and houses, and many preying and burning comitted betwixt them to wit, the Nugents, and Herberts.

Ædh Mac Dermoda King of Moy-luyrg tooke the preyes of Tirtuahyl and those of Tirtuahayl obeyed, for their preyes, and gaue pledges to Mac Dermoda, and they were adhering to Clañ-Donnaghy, from Tomaltach Mac Dermodas dayes vntill that season; he also made Mac Dermoda Gall to obey him.

Greate warr betwixt the sons of William O-Kelly, and Donnagh O-Kelleyes sons, (after Brians, and Mælaghlyns decease) that spoild much, but they made peace afterwards, but the sept of . . . . . tooke greate parte of the lands, (that were taken from them in times past) for their aggreeing, and concluding of that peace.

Greate warr betwixt the sons of Ædh O-Kelly, to wit, the sons of Eogans daughter, and the sons of Mac-Dermodas daughter, thorough which all Tirmany was burnt betwixt them, and they made peace afterwards.

The people of Calry left their country to the people of Mainegh-mercy and fled they towards Ifaly, besides their wards left in Bali-logha-luaha.

Mac-eochy of Moyfins daughter a hospital devoute, mercifull woman, the sons son of Edmond O-Kellyes wife died.

Cormac Ballagh mac Donnaghy his son and cccc cowes . . . .
. . . .

Thady O-Conner halfe King of Connaght died on Saturday after the Assumption of our Blessed Lady Mary, and was buried in Roscoman in an honorable manner by Cathal Crowdergs sept both west and east, and by the Tuathas, viz. the Countryes of Silmuiredhy mullehan as never a king in his dayes was, hauing so many grosses of horse, and foot companyes of Galloglaghes, and other souldiers about his body, and too, it was difficult to account, how many offerings, both cows, horses, and moneys, was bestowed to God's honor for his soule. Gods blessing be on him, and it was reported, that he saw himselfe weighed, and that S. Mary and S. Michael defended his soule, etc. thorough God's grace and mercy, and so he was saued, as it is thought.

Clan-Donnaghy made peace, and Thady mac Donnaghy released.

An army led by those of Managh to Meath, and they burnt the Mullengare, and its corn, and all Calryes corn.

Felim fitz Donnagh fitz Tigernan oge O-Ruairc was taken prisoner thorough deceit by O-Ruairc, and Ædh fitz Thady O-Ruairc was happily taken prisoner, after that, by Tigernan oge fitz Donnagh.

Ire fitz Cathal roe Magranyll, one well worthy of the Dukdome of his owne land for his constancie, truth, martiall feates, hospitalitie, and all good qualities died, seauen dayes afore Michaelmas, and we doe pray the God of mercy, that the said Michael meet and lead his soule (thorough God's grace) to heauen in sæcula sæculorum. Amen. Ire fitz William Magranyll was slaine in Westmeath the same weeke, by Gille-glas Dillon, and that by one wound of a speare, he being with William Dalton brother to his own mother.

Daniel fitz Mucherty O-Connor lord of Carbry-of-Drum-cliaw, with the most parte of his kinsmen or brothers, were killed by Eogan O-Conners sons in the Bendan. Ruairy fitz Brian O-Conner was made Lord in his place.

The Earle of Desmond came from the King of Englands house to Irland as lord lieutenant, and got many gifts from the King.

Felim O-Ruairc released, the Brefnians made peace, and Ædh fitz Thady O-Ruairc, was sett att libertie.

William fitz Many fitz Ædh, Lord of the sept of Conner Mac Branane died.

Loghlyn fitz Mælaghlyn O-Mælconry died after a long sicknes and repentance, and was buried in Elphinn, under the tutions of God, S. Patrick and S. Frances.

Tomaltagh oge O-Gara slaine (by night time) thorough a skirmish, in Cluan-Carthy on Sliaw-Lugha, by Muirgeas fitz Cormac fitz (i. e. Mac) Dermoda Gall, he being at once with Edmond an-maghery mac coisdelw therin. Donnall Cham fitz Conner mac Donnaghy died.

Redmond, son to the Prior fitz Loghlyn O-ffergayl, died.

1465. Peace, and stubbornesse, obedience and disobedience with every one, towards each other of Felims sept, betwixt the sons, and brothers of Thady O-Conner after himselfe, vntil the next ensueing Lent. O-Conner Roes sons, and Brian Ballaghs son, hired some Galloglaghs, and they incamped on the Crecca, and they altogether marched towards Nid-an-fiay, against Cathal roe fitz O-Conner, wherby Felyms sept was spoyld, and the town was burnt by them, and they were pursued by O-Conners sons, and by Felim-

Cleryes sept and by Mac-branane, and many were wounded betwixt them both vntill they came to Dun-ard, wherin Cathal Roe was fallen from his horse, by his own mothers brothers, .i. Brian fitz Brian bally, and was killed there vnhappily, and most vnadvisedly, thorough which homicide they lost lordship, and reigning for ever. That deed was done, on Saturday next before Dominica Palmarum.

An exceeding great frost and foule weather; that hindered the growth of all hearbs, and leaues of the woods, so that no such was seen or growen afore the feast of S. Brendan, viz. 14. May, which occasioned greate famine in Silmuredhy, so that neither Saints nor reverend persons, were priuiledged in such misery in Silmuredhy, in that the priest was rescued for victualls, though he had been at the Altar, with the holy Eucharist between his two hands, and he invested in the masse vestiments.

Ædh fitz[a] Conner fitz Dermoda King of Moy-luyrgg died, and Conner oge fitz Coñer Mac Dermoda was made King in his seate by consent of both spirituality and temporalitie of the sept of Ædh m^c Dermoda, besides the sons of Ruary m^c Dermoda onely, which disobedience they repented thus. A meeting by them doñ at Carnfry. O-Conner Doñ, and Donnagh O-Kelly, and Ruairy m^c Dermodas sons being there, Mac Dermoda with his, on the other side, they falling out, and fought, and Dermoid fitz Ruairy Mac Dermoda was slaine, a greate losse, and Thady fitz Ruairy boy was taken prisoner, and O-Conner Donn fled away. Cathal roe O-Conners son a youth, and fosterson to T. fitz R. B. being in their own company, was slaine by the soñes of ffelim more O-Coñer on that side, when they fell out.

O-Connor Donn tooke a prey from Mac Dermoda . . . .

Mac-consnamha, and his son, were deceitfully slaine by Donell O-Ruairc, and by his sons, and they settled themselfe in his lands.

Edmond O-Kellyes sons son died.

[a] Mac

Ruairy oge fitz Ruairy fitz Terlagh mac Domnall a good Constable of Galloglaghs, died.

Ædh fitz Thady o-Ruairc died.

Loghlyn o-Ruaircs son died.

Diarmoid Mac Jago deceitfully slaine by Gillenanaemh O-hanleys sept.

Cormac Mac Diarmoda Gall lord of Arty died.

1466. Coñer son to O-Conner roe died.

Brian duffe fitz T. o-Conner. Richard fitz Richard Tirell. Thomas fitz Redmond Tirell. Vathny fitz ffergal O-Reily. Thady magnell Lord of Balimagnell. Conner fitz Thady mac Branane. William fitz Walter Burk. William fitz John fitz Walter Burk. O-Duugenan de Killronane, .1. ffergal fitz Dauid. Muirgas canon, fitz Conayng O-Mælconry, all thafore last mentioned 12 men died.

The English of Meath and of Linster gathered an army towards Ifaly, wherby was slaine John son to Mac-donell in a skirmish therin, the best captaine of the English, although his death was but a beginning to the English losses, for they and the Earl were (the next day) defeated, and the Earle was taken prisoner, neverthelesse Thady O-Conner the said Earls brother in law, [cliaṁuin, *in margine*] conveyed that Earl (disarmed) to Castlecarbry and a greate number of the army in his Company. Item, Christopher Plunkett, and the Prior of Teaghmuiry of Athtrym, and William oge Nugent, and the Barnwall, with many more were therin taken prisoners, so that the Irish extended their forces as farr as Tara northwards, and Naas southwards, and that the Brefnians, and Vriellians from thence forth for a long tearme vsed to be preying and burning the country of Meath without any defence or pursueance don from or by the inhabitants.

Thady fitz Torly O-Brian King of Tuamond marched with an army (in this sum̄er) over the Shinnan southwards, and we heard not of such an host with any of his name or Ancestors since Brian Boroa was conquering of Irland, so that the Gwills Irish of Desmond and Jarmond all obeyed him, and he bribed the Gwills, .ı. old Irish of Linster, so that they were working his com̃ing to Tara, but he retired to his house, after he has conquered the country of the Clan-Williams (the Burkes) all, and the County of Lymbrick, it being made sure to him from the Earl, in liew of granting peace to the said Earl, and to his Country, and the townsmen or Citizens of Lymbrick gaue 60 marks yearely to him for ever, afterwards he died of a feauer in his owne house, and it was com̃only reported that it was the multitudes envious hearts and eyes has shortned his dayes. Conner fitz Torly O-Brian was made King in his place.

Richard sons son to William fitz Richard oge Bourk, the second of Clanricard, Mortagh fitz Cu-Connacht O-Daly both died.

A kind of defeate giuen by Macoghlan to Kenel-ferga, wherin was taken prisoner the sons son of Ruairy o-Carole Lord of Kenelferga, and eight or nine of his men were slaine, they being come a preying to Delona with Magcoghlans sons.

Mælaghlin fitz Eogan m^{c} Dermoda roe, and John his brother, both died.

Eogan fitz John mac Donnaghy died.

Eogan, and Ædh Duff the two sons of Ruairy fitz Cathal Duffe O-Conner, and Thady fitz Brian fitz Cathal, were slaine by Dermoid fitz Thady O-Conner, and by the sons of D. roe fitz Thady O-Conner on Monday the 2^{d} Day of Easter, in the Curragh of Liatrym.

Robertt Barett died.

Greate warr in Maghery Connacht, so that the people generally raysed against Felim finn, to wit, Thadyes sons, O-Kellyes sonns, Ruairy mac Dermodas sons, and the Tuathas of Coñacht, so that he was forced to goe with his goods towards Mac-dermoda on the Corrsliaw. Then the said Confederates marched against Felim to

Athda-laorg on the Boyle, wherin was slaine Rossa fitz Mælaghlyn O-Bern, by an arrow, and they retired back. Felim taking notice therof, left his goods and cattles to the trusty refuge of Mac Dermoda, and gathered, and leaded he M^c^ William Burk and a great host to Maghery-Connaght, and burned Balentober of S. Brigitt, and Mac Branane stole from him towards Mac-Dermoda, and Mac Dermoda sent safe conduct with him to his own countrey, butt he himselfe (viz. ffelim) suffered Conner Mac Branans sept to parte with him, and tooke his own followers with him and his cattles att once with his army towards Clann William Burk.

O-Dowda and his son deceitfully slaine, by the sons of Mælruany fitz Ruairy O-Dowda.

A great defeate by the English given to the Orgiallians, wherby very many were killed, and Ædh oge mac Mahon was taken prisoner.

A prey out of the Tolly was taken by Felim finn, and Ædh Cæch Cormack O-Conners son slaine in pursueance therof.

A greate plague in Linster and in Dublin, and in Meath.

The Monastery of the holy Trinities Iland on Logh-Key, was burnt by a Candle and by a woman.

Brian fitz Edmond o-fergayls son was killed, by the sons of Conner mac Cathayl, he being come forth to water his horse, he being then with the sons of Thomas mac Cathayl, and the said Castle was taken from them afterwards by O-Mælaghlyns son, and by Conner m^c^ Cathyls sons, and all the country was burned, and vtterly destroyed, so that they forced them to make peace, after dispossing them of their cowes, and killing many of their good men, and burning all their corn.

Mac-Carthy Cluasagh viz. Thady fitz Daniel fitz fingin, Lord of Dermoid rewars sept, the onely man that had most scarres and wounds in his dayes, and his brother's son, .ı. Dermoid fitz Daniel both deceased.

Mahon fitz Mælmoy fitz Donagh, Chiefe of Clan-fingin, quievit.

Thady boy O-Dowda King of O-fiachra-muay being an old aged man, was vnadvisedly slaine by Mælruany O-Dowdas sept.

An army raysed by Mac William Burk viz. Richard fitz Thomas fitz Edmond Albany, and by Ædh O-Kelly King of O-maney to, and against Clanricard, wherby they burnt parte of the country as farr as Logh reagh, and they killed Richard son to Mac-hubertt, a good housekeeper. They went that night neare O-many, and the next day went they to burne the parishes of the Dolphins and about Tuluban. They after that (haueing intelligence of the contryes pursueance towards them) made retreate. But, at the Crosse of May-croyñ ouertooke them, the best Englishmans son in Irland in his owne dayes .ı. Vllicke fitz Villeag, fitz Riocaird oige, and Torlagh O-Brians sept, for the most parte. The host being happily defeated, Mac William Burk, .ı. Villez fitz Richard was slaine therin, and O-Kellyes two sons, viz. Colla and Ruary, a good captaine and Constable of Clandonell, .ı. Ædh-boy fitz Torly-Fitz Marcus, eleven men of their nobilitie, his two soñs and three brothers, were all slaine, with a wonderfull slaughter of their companyes, so that they could not account their losses at Cross-moy-croyn, that day.

An army, twice, ledd by the lord Deputie, earl of Desmond, against the Branaghs, so that he passed all the country from Invermore to Bearna na-gaoithy, and from thence to Fera-Cualann, and to Glynn-caipy, and right-hand to Ath-cualann; On that journey was burnt . . . .

1467. James son to the Bishop Richard son to the Great Deane fitz Daniel fitz John Gallda O-ffergayl Abbot of Lethraith, a faire, young, learned, benigne, hospitall nobleman died in the flowre of youth, and begiñing of his happinesse. Some thought, that it was envy that killed him. God rest his soule.

Thady fitz Donnagh O-Kelly, one that ought to be King of Omany died, betwixt Epiphany and Brigidmas.

Daniel boy o-fergayl the whole Duke of Angaly, and Lysagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner, fitz Cathal O-fergayl both died. Irial O-fergayl in Daniels seate, and John supplyed Irials roome.

Dauid m^c Cosdelw killed by Thomas Bermingham.

Donnagh fitz John fitz Mælaghlyn O-fergayl died on his journey to or from Rome.

The defeate of Cross-may-croynn (this yeare secundum quosdam) giuen to O-Kelly and to Clann-William Bourk, by Mac-William of Clanricard, wherin was slaine Ædh boy fitz Torlagh mac Donnell, the Constable of their Galloglaghs, and ten of the best of Clan-donell, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles. O-Donell came to Connaght, to defend that defeate, and made Clanricard to conclude peace, and went home afterwards.

The Castle of Culmaly (called corruptly, Cooluny) was taken by Cormac Ballagh m^c Donnaghyes sons from the sept of Cormac mac Donnaghy.

Mac-William of Clanricards son died a sudden death.

Christofer Plunkett, Piers fitz Peirs Dalton, James oge sons son to James Dalton. The Petite of Mullengares son, .1. the Prior of Mullengare all dead of the plague.

Torlagh fitz Cathal O-Coñer killed on the feast day of the holy Crosse in Rosscoman, by the sons of Daniel ftz Magnus Cham O-Kelly.

Cathal O-R . . . . King of Eastbrefny died.

Colla fitz magnus fitz Mahon, and eleven of his men were killed on the tract of his own prey, by the Brefnians.

An English Deputy came to Irland, and Thomas was deposed, thorough which alteration all Irland was spoyld.

1468. An exceeding great mischance happened in Irland this yeare, to wit, Thomas Earl of Desmond, and the onely Earle of Irland, for his excellent good qualities in both comely faire person, affabilitie, eloquence, hospitalitie, martiall feates, noblenesse of extraction in blood, almesdeeds, humanitie towards the poore and needie of all mankind, suppressing [surpassing, *Dubl. MS.*] bountifullnesse in bestowing good gifts to both laytie, clergy, and to all the learned in Irish, as Antiquaries, poets, Æsdanas of all Irland, being repayed to the greate Court at Drochedatha, to met the English Deputy . . . .

[Left unfinished, p. 72 reverse].

NOTES.

A. D. 1443. *Page* 200, *line* 12.

King of Ely,—i. e. Ely O'Carroll, a territory in the south of the King's County, comprising the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt. This territory was anciently a part of Munster, and was bounded on the north by the present boundary of the diocese of Meath. See Dymok's Treatise of Ireland, p. 15, where the castle of Limwaddon is made the principal one of this territory. It should be Lemivannon (léım uí ḃánáın) which is the present Castle of the Leap, the seat of H. Darby, Esq., in the barony of Ballybritt, about five miles to the north of Roscrea.

Page 200, *line* 14.

Fingin.—Mac Gilly Patrick would now be anglicised Florence Fitzpatrick.

Page 200, *line* 19.

Mac Richard Butler.—This was a distinguished chieftain of the Butler family who took an Irish surname from an ancestor, Richard. He had, in the year 1453, residences at Kilkenny, Dunmore, Gowran, Killfraich, and Pottle-rath, at which latter place a copy of the Psalter of Cashel was made for him, in the year 1453, by John Boy O'Clery; and of this a fragment is still extant in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud, 610.—See Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. ii. p. 336.

Page 200, *line* 20.

Alexander Croc and John Begg O'Conallay.—These surnames are still common in the county of Kilkenny; the former is anglicised Croke, and the latter Connolly.

A. D. 1443. *Page* 200, *line* 23.

O'Feargail,—now anglicised O'Farrell, O'Ferrall, and more frequently Farrell, without the prefix O'.

Page 200, *line* 25.

Port-Ingortin.—This is mentioned in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, 10 Jac. I., as Portegortine, situated in the territory of Clanshane, in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. The place is now called simply Gorteen, which is a townland in the parish of Clonbrony, in the barony of Granard.

Page 200, *line* 26.

O'Fiachra-muay,—i. e. Hy-Fiachrach of the River Moy, now the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo, which is bounded on the west by that river.

Page 200, *line* 28.

M^c Ægan,—now anglicised Egan, without the prefix Mac. The baptismal names Ædh Feargal, and Baethalach, are now written in English, Hugh, Farrell, and Boehius, or Bowes.

Page 201, *line* 1.

Corcaroy,—called in Irish Coꞃca Ꞃaiḋe, now the barony of Corkaree, in the county of Westmeath.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69.

Page 201, *line* 4.

Muny-na-fedey.—This name does not occur in the Annals of the Four Masters. The name is now obsolete.

Page 201, *line* 5.

O-mordhaes,—*recte* O'Mordha, now written in English O'More, but more generally anglicised Moore, without the prefix.

Page 201, *line* 6.

Sliavardachy,—now the barony of Sliavardagh, in the east of the county of Tipperary. Mac Richard Butler had a castle at a well-known place called Buolick (buaiḋ-lic) in this barony.

Page 201, *line* 26.

Firlaeghaghan.—The name of a tribe in the south of the county of Longford, but its exact extent, or even position, has not yet been determined.

A. D. 1443. *Page* 202, *line* 3.

Bricksliav-men—i. e. the people living on and around the mountain of Breicshliabh, now Bricklieve, or Brickluff, situated west of Lough Arrow, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 481, and map to the same work.

Page 202, *line* 9.

Ath-boy-tlachta—now Athboy, a town in the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath, about six miles to the north-west of Trim. Tlachtgha, now called the Hill of Ward, is added to distinguish it from Athboy, now Ballyboy, in Fercall, in the King's County.

Page 202, *line* 18.

Satisfaction for blood.—This is called eꞃıc in Irish.

Page 202, *line* 24.

Ath-truim—i. e. the ford of Trim, now the town of Trim, on the River Boyne, in the county of Meath.

Page 202, *line* 25.

Caimin (*a stroke of the finger*)—i. e. a fillip on the nose. This word is not given in any of the published Irish dictionaries. It is derived from the adjective cam, crooked, because the fore-finger is bent back against the thumb to make it spring or jerk from it. The Four Masters have not given any account of this war, which originated in a cause so apparently trifling. They have also omitted many passages given by Dudley Firbis under this year.—See the Editor's edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, pp. 928–934, where the omitted passages are pointed out.

A. D. 1444. *Page* 203, *line* 6.

A greate controversie, &c., touching Easter.—The Four Masters have no reference to this controversy.

Page 203, *line* 23.

A great army.—This is a translation of the Irish word ꞅluaıᵹeaḋ, or ꞅloıᵹeaḋ, which literally means "a hosting."

Page 203, *line* 24.

O'Domnaill—now anglicised O'Donnell.

Page 203, *line* 26.

Mac Vgilin—in Irish mac uıḋılín, or mac uıᵹılín, now Mac Quillin. This family, which is of Welsh origin, was seated in the territory of the Route, in the north of the county of Antrim.

A. D. 1444. *Page* 203, *line* 27.

Dufftrian—in the Irish Duiḃṫrian, i. e. the black third, or ternal division, now Dufferin, a barony in the county of Down, on the west side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford lake.

Page 203, *line* 30.

Left only in the reare . . . . . among the carriage.—The word "only" here signifies "alone." The original Irish given by the Four Masters runs thus: "Gur ro ṁarḃsat Mac Doṁnaill Gallocclaċ baoi for deireaḋ an tsluaiġ hi ccommarg an lóitt."

Page 204, *line* 5.

Country of Carbry—now the barony of Carbury, forming the north-eastern portion of the county of Sligo.

Page 204, *line* 6.

Mac Donnaghy—in Irish Mac Donnchaiḋ, now anglicised Mac Donough.

Page 204, *line* 8.

Eoin O'Hairt—i. e. John O'Hart, or, as it is now anglicised, John Hart. The family of O'Hart, according to an old map in the State Papers' Office, was seated in the north of the barony of Carbury, between the mountain of Binbulbin and the River Drowes.

Page 204, *line* 10.

Dealbhna-Eathra.—This was otherwise called Delvin-Mac Coghlan, and is now comprised in the barony of Garrycastle, in the north-west of the King's country.

Page 204, *line* 17.

Magh Beannchoir—i. e. the plain of Banagher, a level district, in the west of which the present town of Banagher stands.

Page 204, *line* 19.

Lamcluain-I-flaitily—i. e. O'Flatilly's bare lawn or meadow now Lomcloone, or, as it is sometimes barbarously written Lumploon, in the parish of Gillen, in the barony of Garrycastle. The family of O'Flatilly is still in this neighbourhood, but the name is corrupted to Flattery.

Page 204, *line* 23.

Tuaim-Eolaing—now Toomoling, in the same barony.

A. D.

A. D. 1444. *Page* 204, *line* 25.

Cloontuaiscert O-many—now Cloontuskert, a monastery in ruins in a parish of the same name in the barony of Clanmacnowen, and county of Galway, about five miles to the south of Ballinasloe, in the county of Galway. See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 74.

Page 204, *line* 27.

Fothair Dealbhnach—i. e. the wood or forest of Delvin. The position of this is pointed out by the townland of Bealach-an-Fhothair, i. e. the Pass of Fothair (now Ballaghanoher), in the parish of Reynagh, in the barony of Garrycastle.

Page 205, *line* 7.

I-Cruinn, *I-Erc*, *I-Eogain*.—The two first of these districts still retain their names. I-cruinn is the old barony of Igrine, *a quo* Sliaḃ Ua Cruinn, now Tory-hill (*ad radices cujus montis Hy-Cruinnorum ego Editor natus fui*), now merged in that of Ida, in the county of Kilkenny. I-Erc, is now anglicised Iverk, and is a barony adjoining Igrine to the south; but the name I-Eogain is now obsolete; it was, probably, the old name of the adjoining barony of Knocktopher. All these districts were held by various families under the Earl of Ormond, as appears from a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection (No. 611, p. 87), which gives a list of the names of the gentlemen inhabiting the county of Kilkenny, with the value of all their lands.

Page 205, *line* 15.

Comsenach—a well-known district in the east of the county of Tipperary, marked on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland as the barony of Compsey.

Page 205, *line* 19.

Sradvaly of Dune-Dealgan—i. e. the street-town of Dundalk, in the county of Louth. By a *Sradvally*, or street-town, is meant a town or village consisting of one street, and not defended by a castle.

Page 205, *line* 22.

O-Maelbrenyn—now Mulrenin. The territory of this family comprised the parish of Baslick, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.

Page 205, *line* 25.

St. Mary's image.—For some account of this famous image see Obits and Martyrology of Christ's Church, Introduction, p. xix.; O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary, *voce* cait; and the Editor's edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, under the year 1444, note [o], p. 936.

A. D. 1444. *Page* 205, *last line.*

Ardachy of Bishop Mel—now Ardagh, a small town, the seat of an ancient bishopric in the county of Longford. See Harris's Ware, Bishops of Ardagh, p. 253.

Page 206, *line* 4.

Bishop of Oilfinn—i. e. of Elphin.

Page 206, *line* 9.

Balaesadara—in Irish, baile easa dara, now Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo. See Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, and the map to the same work.

Page 206, *line* 12.

O'Birn—now O'Beirne. Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, the territory of this family, is situated between Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon. See map to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many.

Page 206, *line* 17.

Mac Caba—now Mac Cabe, a family which, according to Duald Mac Firbis's genealogical work, is of Danish origin. They were for several centuries hereditary captains of gallowglasses to the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys, in the two Breifnys.

Page 206, *line* 19.

A besieging camp.—By this phrase our author translates Forḃais, which is the Irish given by the Four Masters: Forḃais lá hua Neill for ġallaiḃ. The exact meaning of the word appears from the old Irish historical romance called Forbais Droma Daṁġaire, i. e. the encampment of Drom Damhghaire, now Knocklong, in the county of Limerick.

Page 207, *line* 7.

Clannconway—in Irish Clann-conṁaiġ, a district included in the barony of Ballimoe, on the west of the river Suck, in the county of Galway.

Page 207, *line* 9.

Mac Murchadh.—This name is written in Irish Mac Murchaḋa, and anglicised Mac Murrough. It is translated Murchardides, by Giraldus Cambrensis. The surname Caemhanach is now anglicised Kavanagh.

Page 207, *line* 14.

Bri-leth.—The situation of this mountain appears from the life of Bishop Mel of Ardagh, in which it is stated that it lies immediately to the west of Ardagh, in the now county of Longford. The Four Masters call it Sliabh-Callraighe-Bri-Leith, and it is now called simply Sliabh g-Calraighe in Irish, and anglicised Slieve-Golry.

A. D. 1444. *Page* 207, *line* 19.

Cluain-eois—now Clones, a small town in the barony of Dartry and county of Monaghan.

Page 207, *line* 26.

Balegatachan—a townland in the barony of Farbil, in the south-east of the county of Westmeath.

Page 208, *line* 4.

Muintir-nechtyn—i. e. the family of the O'Naghtans, who were at this period, and are still, seated in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.

Page 208, *line* 13.

Tor-an-Puca—i. e. the hobgoblin's tower, a gloomy tower in the castle of Athlone so called.

Page 208, *line* 27.

Killmaignen—i. e. Kilmainham, near Dublin, not the Kilmainham in the county of Meath.

Page 208, *line* 30.

Cluain mæl bealtoiny—now Clonmelbeltany, in the barony of Moycashel, in the county of Westmeath.

Page 209, *line* 6.

Corcomroa—now Corcomroe, a barony in the west of the county of Clare. The country of the Corcomroe originally comprised the entire of the diocese of Kilfenora.

Page 209, *line* 9.

Mac Conmara—now Mac Namara. The territory of Clann Cuilen, which belonged to this family at this period, comprised nearly all the district lying between the River Fergus and the Shannon ; but it was originally much smaller, and comprised only the present deanery of Ogashin.

A. D. 1445. *Page* 209, *line* 13.

Angaly—now Annaly. At this period Annaly comprised the entire of the present county of Longford.

Page 209, *line* 23.

O'Tuathail—now anglicised O'Toole.

Page 209, *line* 26.

The testimony of the selfe Lagenians.—This is an attempt at saying, "the testimony of the Lagenians themselves."

A. D. 1445. *Page* 209, *line* 30.

Iniscathy—now Scattery Island, in the river Shannon, opposite the town of Kilrush, in the county of Clare.

Page 209, *line* 31.

O'Dimasy—now O'Dempsey, and Dempsey. The territory of Clanmailura, or Clanmaliere, extended on both sides of the River Barrow, in the King's and Queen's counties. From a curious old map of Leix and Ophaley, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, it appears that this territory extended to the margin of the Great Heath of Maryborough, and comprised the entire of the present barony of Portnahinch, in the Queen's County, on the south side of the Barrow, and the barony of Upper Philipstown, in the King's County, on the north side of the same river.

Page 210, *line* 1.

Gerald Cæmhanach's son—would now be written in English, Gerald Kavanagh's son.

Page 210, *line* 3.

Torlagh m^{c} *Dubgail*—in Irish Toıꞃꝺealḃaċ mac Ꝺuḃġoıll, would be now written Turlough or Terence Mac Dugald, or Mac Dowell. He was of Scotch descent, and a captain of gallowglasses.

Page 210, *line* 23.

Magsamhradhan.—This name is now anglicised Magauran, Magowran and Magovern. The head of the family was chief of Teallach-Eathach, now the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, Ardagh, p. 254.

Page 211, *line* 5.

Midians—i. e. the inhabitants of Meath.

Page 211, *line* 10.

Mac Diarmoda, King of Magh-luirg—i. e. Mac Dermot, chief of Moylurg, a territory now included in the old barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

Page 211, *line* 11.

Kenel-fiacha mac Nell—i. e. the race of Fiacha, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. This was the tribe-name of the Mageoghegans and their correlatives, and it also became the name of their territory, which at this period comprised the present barony of Moycashel, in the county of Westmeath. See p. 179, *supra.*

A. D. 1445. *Page* 211, *line* 12.

O'Edriskeol oge—i. e. O'Driscoll oge, or the younger, who was chief of Collybeg, in the south-west of the county of Cork.

Page 211, *line* 16.

Magh-caisil—now Moycashel, a castle giving name to a barony in the county of Westmeath.

Page 211, *line* 16.

Ruskagh—now Rooskagh, a townland in the parish and barony of Moycashel.

Page 211, *line* 18.

O'Særuidhe—now Seery, a common surname in Westmeath.

Page 211, *line* 18.

Dunard—i. e. high fort, now Doonard, in the barony of Moycashel. The Camath is a stream which flows by Doonard.

Page 211. *line* 21.

Muny-liath—in Irish Muıne lıaċ, now Moneylea, a townland situated a short distance to the north of Knockdrin Castle, about two miles and a quarter to the north-east of the town of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

Page 211, *line* 24.

Druim-mor—i. e. *dorsum magnum*, now Dromore, a townland in the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

Page 212, *line* 8.

Baron of Dealbhna—i. e. the Baron of Delvin, who was the chief of the Nugents of Westmeath.

Page 212, *line* 12.

Baleathatruim—in Irish Baıle áṫa Ꞇꞃuım, i.e. the town of the ford of Trim, now the town of Trim, in Meath.

Page 212, *line* 15.

Mac Hubert of Disert-Kelly.—He was the head of a branch of the Burkes, seated in the parish of Disertkelly, or, as it is now corruptly called, Isertkelly, to the south-west of Loughrea, in the county of Galway. See map to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, on which the position of this parish is shewn.

A. D.

A. D. 1445. *Page* 212, *line* 16.

O-Noilealla.—This is also called Tir-Oilealla, and the translator is perfectly correct in adding "*corruptè* Tirerel." It is now written Tirerrill, and is the name of a barony in the county of Sligo. See map to Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach.

Page 212, *line* 25, 26.

Glinn-fearna—i. e. the Alder Glen. This is the name of a beautiful glen in the parish of Clooncläre, and extending to the head of Lough Mac Nean, in the barony of Rossclogher and county of Leitrim; and the name, which is not that of a parish or townland, is preserved on modern maps through the good taste of the proprietor, Charles Tottenham, Esq., who, instead of seeking for a fancy name in France, Spain, or Italy, has called his house Glenfarne Hall, which will preserve the ancient name of this beautiful glen for ever.

Page 212, *line* 28.

The Buanaid—now anglicised Bonet, a river in the county of Leitrim, which has its source in Lough Glenade, flows through the village of Lurganboy, and discharges itself into Lough Gill at its south-east extremity.

Page 212, *last line.*

Mac Baitin.—This, which is more usually anglicised Mac Wattin, was an Irish surname assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

Page 213, *line* 4.

Coill-an-Chonny—now Killyconny, a townland in the parish of Kilconreragh, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. The Four Masters have omitted several of the entries given by Dudley Firbis under this year (1445), all which are specified by the Editor in his edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, p. 942, note [d], to p. 945.

A. D. 1446. *Page* 213, *line* 22.

An Eclipse.—This is not noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters.

Page 213, *line* 23.

Balibogain,—in Irish baile uí bhoᵹáin, i. e. O'Bogan's town, now Ballyboggan, a village in the barony of Moyfenrath, in the south-west of the county of Meath, about three miles to the south of Clonard. A priory was founded here for canons of the order of St. Augustine, in the twelfth century, by Jordan Comin, under the invocation of the Holy Trinity.—See Ware's *Monast.* and Archdall's *Monasticon.*

A. D. 1446. *Page* 213, *line* 27.

Balimotta.—In Irish baile an ṁóta, i. e. the town of the moat, now Ballymote, a small town in the barony of Corran and county of Sligo. Here are to be seen the ruins of a large castle built by Richard Burke in the year 1300, and the ruins of a Franciscan friary founded by the Mac Donoughs. This is the place where the celebrated MS. called the Book of Ballymote was compiled towards the close of the fourteenth century.

Page 213, *line* 28.

O-Daniel.—Now O'Donnell. Dr. William O'Donnell, Archbishop of Tuam, and translator of the New Testament into Irish, anglicised his name simply William Daniel.

Page 213, *line* 30.

Maghnissy.—It appears from the Composition between Queen Elizabeth and the Lords and Chieftains of Connaught in the year 1585, that Magh Nisse, or, as it is there anglicised Moynyshe, was a general name for the upper or southern half of Mac Rannall's country in the county of Leitrim, and that it comprised fifty quarters and a half of land belonging to the race of Ir Mac Rannall and to the O'Mulvies.—See Chorographical Description of H-Iar Connaught, Appendix, p. 349.

Page 214, *line* 1.

Dun-Jomdhan.—Now Dunamon, on the river Suck, in the barony of Ballimoe and county of Galway.

Page 214, *line* 2.

Conmaicny Culy-tola.—This territory is now comprised in the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.—See Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 487, and the Map to that work.

Page 214, *line* 3.

Niall Sinnach King of Teaffa-men—i. e. Niall Fox, chief of the men of Teffia.—See Covenant between Mageoghegan and the Fox, *ante*, p. 186.

Page 214, *line* 5.

O-ffælan.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Broins, or O'Byrnes of Leinster, who were originally seated in the north of the county of Kildare, but at the period of which we are now treating they were seated in the mountains of Wicklow, in the district now called Ranelagh.—See Inquisition taken at Wicklow on the 18th of December, 1617. The name Dublung O-Brun is here a mistake for Dubhlang O'Bruin, which would be now anglicised Dowling O'Byrne, or Dowling Byrne, without the prefix O'.

A. D. 1446. *Page* 214, *line* 11.

Mont-tara.—By this is intended Mount Tara, or the hill of Tara, near Navan, in the county of Meath. The Irish is given by the Four Masters as follows: no ṫéiġoís a sirthe co teṁraiġ buḋ ṫuaiḋ, ⁊ co cúl maiġe cláraiġ soir, and his forces used to go to Tara northwards, and to Cul Maighe-Claraigh eastwards. Cul Maighe-Claraigh was the name of a townland in the parish of Magh-Claraigh, or, as it is now anglicised, Moyclare, in the barony of Dunboyne and county of Meath.

Page 214, *line* 19.

Clann-moris of the Bryes.—In Irish Clann Mhuiris na m-Brí.—These were a tribe of the Fitzgeralds, seated in the present barony of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo. Their chief had his castle at Bryes, or Brees, in the parish of Mayo, in this barony.—See Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 482, and the map to that work.

Page 215, *line* 4.

Acadh-airend.—Now Aireanach, anglice Erinagh, a townland in O'Hanly's country, near the old abbey of Clontuskert, in the county of Roscommon.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 5, note [b], and the map to the same work.

Page 215, *line* 15.

And O-Kelly at once with Jomhar his son so that Maneach-men were defeated.—This is intended for, "And O'Kelly was *along with* the son of Ivor, *but the* men of Hy-Many were defeated."

Page 215, *lines* 18.

The onely man of his own age and country (*viz. of the Tuathas*) *that was most praysed.*—This is a closely literal translation of the Irish an taen ḟear dia aois ⁊ dia tír féin ar mó ro molaḋ. For the exact extent of the Three Tuathas of Connaught, of which O'Hanly was sometimes the chief, see map to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, where these three districts are shewn on the west side of the river Shannon, and under the names of cinel doḃtha, corca achlann, and tír briúin na Sinna.

Page 215, *line* 25.

Muintir-Radhuibh.—This was the tribe-name of the Mageraghtys, who were at this period situated in the Plain of Connaught; but they were soon after removed, for in 1585 they were found by Inquisition to be in the barony of Athlone, in Hy-Many.

Page 215, *line* 26.

Tulach-y-Mælbrenyn.—This should be Teallach-y-Mælbrenyn, which means the family of O'Mulrenin, who were seated in the parish of Baslick, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.

A. D. 1446. *Page* 215, *line* 27.

Balintobair.—Now Ballintober, a small village in the county of Roscommon, at which are the ruins of a magnificent castle erected by the O'Conors; but in what exact year has not as yet been determined.

Page 215, *line* 29.

Jochtar-Connacht—i. e. the lower or northern part of the province of Connaught. It is still popularly called in English "Lower Connaught."

Page 216, *line* 4.

Fidhnacha.—Now Fenagh, in the barony and county of Leitrim. There was a monastery erected here in the sixth century by St. Caillin, and there are still some curious ruins at the place.

Page 216, *line* 17.

Loch-duff.—There are five loughs of this name in the county of Westmeath. The one here referred to is probably the Loch-Dubh, or Black Lough, situated in the townland of Clonnikilvant, parish of Rathconnell, barony of Moycashel and Magheradernon.—See the Ordnance map of Westmeath, sheet 20. The other loughs of this name are shewn on sheets 4, 8, 13, and 38.

Page 216, *line* 18.

O-Cobthy.—In Irish O'Coḃṫaiġ, now always Coffey, without the prefix O'.

Page 216, *line* 19.

Cro-inis of Loch-Ainin-fitz-Nemhy.—In Irish Cró-inis Loċa Ainninn ṁic Neiṁiḋ, now Crowinish, situated in the north-west part of Loch Ainnin, *anglice* Lough Ennell, or Belvidere Lake, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath. For some account of the fabulous origin of the name Loch Ainninn mhic Neimhidh, the reader is referred to the Book of Lecan, fol. 261, *a*, *b;* to Keating's History of Ireland (Halliday's edition), p. 176; and to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III. c. 6.

Page 216, *line* 25.

Clan-feorais.—This was an Irish tribe-name of that sept of the Berminghams who were seated in the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

A. D. 1447. *Page* 217, *line* 2.

Besides her own mother.—The Irish, as given by the Four Masters, is "genmoṫa a maṫaıꞃ buḋḋeın," and means here, *except* her own mother. But ᵹenmoṫa, like the Latin *præter*, sometimes means *except*, and sometimes *besides:* and the English *besides* is sometimes found used in this sense in old authors.

A. D. 1447. *Page* 217, *line* 6.

Killaichy.—In Irish cıll aċaıḋ, now Killeigh, a village in the barony of Geshill, in the King's County, about four miles to the south of Tullamore. Here are some remains of a great abbey erected by O'Conor Faly, and a holy well dedicated to the two Sinchells, the patron saints of the place.

Page 217, *line* 16.

Castle Carbry.—Now Castlecarbury, a great castle now in ruins at a village of the same name in the barony of Carbury and King's County.

Page 217, *line* 20.

Ruffa, or *Rubha*, now *Rowe.*—This was a woody district, containing a castle, in O'Melaghlin's country, in the county Westmeath. See Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 15th of March, 1663, from which it appears that Hugh Mac Laghlin (corruptly for O'Melaghlin) was possessed of the town and lands of Rowe, in the parish of Killare, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.—See also the Ordnance Map of the county of Westmeath, sheet 24.

Page 217, *last line.*

The country called Angaly.—This, which is called in Irish Anᵹaıle, and usually anglicised Annaly, comprised the entire of the present county of Longford.

Page 218, *line* 13.

Silmuiredhy.—In Irish Sıl muıꞃeaḋaıᵹ, i. e. Race of Muireadhach. This was the tribe-name of the O'Conors and their correlatives in the county of Roscommon, and became the name of the country of the O'Conors in the Plain of Connaught. Its extent is preserved in the deanery of Silmurry.

Page 218, *line* 27.

Conala—i. e. the Priory of Connell, near the river Liffey, in the County of Kildare.—See Ware and Archdall's Monasticons.

Page 218, *line* 27.

The Barron of Calatrym,—i. e. Hussey, Baron of Galtrim, in Meath.

Page 219, *line* 4.

Maigh-aird.—The Editor has not been able to find any place of this name in the county of Kilkenny, or in any part of the ancient Ossory.

A. D. 1447. *Page* 219, *line* 14.

Teagh-murry—i. e. St. Mary's Abbey at Trim, in Meath.

A. D. 1448. *Page* 219, *line* 23.

Durmy-Colum-Kille.—In Irish Ꝺuꞃṁaᵹ Coluım ċılle, i. e. the oak-plain of St. Columbkille, now Durrow, in the King's County, where a famous monastery was erected by St. Columkille before he went to Scotland.—See Adamnan ; Ussher's *de Primordiis*—pp. 690, 691 ; and *Britanicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*—London, 1687, p. 361.

Page 219, *line* 27.

Kill-conla—i. e. St. Conla's church, now Kilconly, a church and parish in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway.

Page 219, *line* 28.

Ath-Leathyn.—In Irish aṫ leaṫan, or baıle aṫa leaṫaın, now Ballylahan, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo. This was a town of considerable importance, belonging to the family of Mac Jordan de Exeter ; but it is now a mean hamlet of no interest.

Page 219, *line* 30.

O-Lochlynn of Boirnn—i. e. O'Loughlin of Burren, a barony in the north of the county of Clare.

Page 220, *line* 1.

Killculind.—In Irish cıll cuıllınn, now Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare.

Page 220, *line* 1.

Castle-martine.—Now Castlemartin, the seat of W. H. Carter, Esq., near Kilcullen, in the county Kildare.

Page 220, *line* 13.

Crich-roisdeach—Cꞃíoċ Róıꞅꝺeach, i. e. Roche's country, or the barony of Fermoy, in the north of the county of Cork.

Page 220, *line* 18.

Killculy-silinny.—In Irish, as written by the Four Masters, ceall ċúıle Sılınne, now Killcooley, a parish in the barony and county of Roscommon.

Page 220, *line* 28.

Tulsky.—Now Tulsk, a village in the plain of Machaire-Chonnacht, to the south of Elphin, in the county Roscommon.

A. D. 1448. *Page* 221, *line* 3.

Luiny—Luigne, now the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

Page 221, *line* 5.

Corann-men,—i. e. the inhabitants of the barony of Corran, in the county of Sligo.

Page 221, *line* 18.

Longford-O-ffeargail.—Now the town of Longford, which was the chief seat of O'Farrell, in the county of Longford.

Page 221, *line* 22.

Cu-Coigrichy O-mœlmoy.—Would be anglicised Cucogry, or Peregrine O'Molloy. The name O'Duinn is now anglicised Dunne.

Page 221, *line* 25.

Tirtuahyl.—Tir Tuaṫail, now Tirhuahill, a district supposed to be co-extensive with the parish of Kilronan, in the north-east of the county of Roscommon; but it was anciently much larger.

Page 222, *line* 3.

Drumda-ethiar.—Druim dá eṫiar, i. e. *dorsum duorum dæmonum*, now Dromahaire, a village in a barony of the same name in the county of Leitrim.

Page 222, *line* 7.

Corcachlann.—Mac Branan's country, a territory in the east of the county of Roscommon, comprising the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltrustan, Cloonfinlough, and the western half of the present parish of Lissonuffy, which portion was anciently called the parish of Templcreagh.—See Inquisition, 34 Eliz.

Page 222, *line* 8.

Dumha-Sealga on Magh-ay.—Duṁa Sealga, i. e. the mound of the chase. This mound still exists, and is situated in the townland of Carns, a short distance to the south of the village of Tulsk, in the county of Roscommon. It is a green moat lying due east of Carnfree. *Magh-ay*, in Irish Maġ Aoi, was the ancient name of the Plain of Connaught, comprising the countries of O'Connor Don and O'Connor Roe, in the county of Roscommon.

Page 221, *line* 15.

Abbot of Blessed Trinity on Loch-Ke—i. e. abbot of the monastery of Trinity Island in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

A. D.

A. D. 1449. *Page* 222, *line* 24.

The sept of Mahon O-Reily.—This sept of the O'Reillys was seated in and gave name to the barony of Clanmahon, south-west of the county of Cavan.

Page 223, *line* 1.

Silmælruain.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Flynns of Connaught, and it also became the name of their territory, which comprised the entire of the parish of Kiltullagh, and part of the parish of Kilkeevin, in the west of the county of Roscommon.

Page 223, *line* 1.

Walter boy Mac Goisdelbh, i. e. yellow Walter Mac Costello, or Costello, as the name is now always written without the Mac.

Page 223, *line* 4.

Ængus son to Mac Domnayll of Scotland—i. e. Angus, or Æneas, son of Mac Donnell, or Mac Donald, of Scotland.

Page 223, *line* 15, 16.

Cluan-corr.—Now Clooncor, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon.

Cluain Conny.—Now Clooncunny, in the parish of Elphin in the same barony.

Droygnen.—Now Drinan, a townland in the same parish and barony.—See the Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 22, 23.

Eden-na-Creggey.—Now Eden, in the parish of Shankill, in the same barony.

Page 223, *line* 16.

O-Conner Roes cattles (*hibernicè Cœrycht*)—i. e. O'Conor Roe's cattle (*hibernicè* caeruiḋeaċt).—The Cæruidheacht more generally meant the shepherds of the cattle, in times of peace, and who used to drive the preys in times of war and incursions.

Page 223, *line* 26.

I-carbry.—A large territory in the county of Cork now divided into four baronies called the Carberies.

Page 223, *line* 29.

Glean-an-muiluin.—This should be Gleann-an-mhuilinn. According to Collins's pedigree of the late General O'Donovan, of Bawnlahan, Gleann-an-mhuilinn, i. e. the glen of the mill, is a district containing twenty-eight ploughlands, in the parish of Kilmeen, in Carbery, in the county of Cork.

A. D. 1449. *Page* 223, *line* 29.

Remeannan.—Now obsolete, or disguised under some strange anglicised form.

Page 224, *line* 2.

Balimudan on the banke of the Riuer Banda— i. e. Ballymodan, on the bank of the River Bandon, close to the town of Bandon, in the county of Cork.

Page 224, *line* 4.

Gleann-bethy.—In Irish Ᵹleann beiṫe, i. e. glen or valley of the River Beitheach, now Glenbehy, a parish in the baronies of Iveragh, Dunkerron, and Magunihy, in the county of Kerry.

Page 224, *line* 15.

Balinclare.—This is evidently the baile an ċláiꞃ, now Clare, in O'Conor Roe's country, in the parish of Cloonfinlough, in the barony and county of Roscommon. See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 28, 29. There is a Ballyclare in the parish of Clontuskert, near Lanesborough, in the same county; and a Ballinclare Castle in the parish of Kilmacteige, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo. See the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1490 (Editor's edition, p. 1180, note [x]); also at the year 1512, where the castle of Ballinclare, in Leyny, is referred to under the name of bel an ċláiꞃ.

Page 225, *line* 18.

Sonnach.—Now Sonnagh, about six miles from Mullingar, the seat of M. H. Tuite, Esq., the head of a branch of the Tuites of Westmeath.

A. D. 1450. *Page* 225, *line* 22.

Tuaraha.—In Irish Ꞇuaṫ ꞃaṫa. A territory in the county of Fermanagh, comprised in the present barony of Magheraboy.

Page 225, *line* 30.

Chief Dan-maker—i. e. a poem-maker, or *macker*, as the Scotch call a poet.

Page 226, *line* 2.

Rath-quary.—This should be Rathguary, or, as the Irish is, Raṫ Ᵹuaiꞃe. The name is now anglicised Rathwire, but it is still called Rath-Ghuaire by those who speak Irish. It is situated in the parish of Killucan, barony of Farbill, and county of Westmeath.

Page 226, *line* 2.

Kill-Lucain.—Now Killucan, a small village in the same parish.

A. D. 1450. *Page* 226, *line* 2.

Baliportell.—Now Portelstown, within one mile of Rathwire.

Page 226, *line* 3.

Bally-na-ngall-oirgiallagh—i. e. the town of the English of Oriel. There are eight places called Ballynagall in the county of Westmeath, but none of them has the adjunct Oirghiallagh at present added. The place here referred to is most probably the townland of Ballynagall in the parish of Portnashangan, in the barony of Corkaree, which is not far from Kilbixy, the place next mentioned in the text.

Page 226, *line* 3.

Killbiggsy—called in Irish by the Four Masters Cıll ƀıcꞅıġe, i. e. the church of St. Bigseach, a virgin whose festival was celebrated on the 4th of October; now Kilbixy, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. This was an Anglo-Irish town of some importance, but it is not now even a hamlet.

Page 226, *line* 6.

Balimore-Locha Semdy—Now Ballymore-Loghsewdy, in the county of Westmeath, situated nearly midway between Athlone and Mullingar.

Page 226, *line* 10.

Belatha-glasarnaragh,—now called in Irish ƀéal aṫa ᵹlaıꞅ, and anglicised Ballaglass, or Ballyglass. It is now the name of a townland in the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

Page 226, *line* 15.

Muntir Eoluis.—This was the tribe name of the Mac Rannalls, or Reynolds, and it also became the appellation of their country, which was more anciently called Magh-Rein, and comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim.

Page 227, *line* 12.

Mac Johnine Bourke.—This name is anglicised Jennings.

A. D. 1451. *Page* 227, *line* 24.

Onely besides her own body.—In the Dublin copy the reading is "onely besides her own body," which is intended for "except only, or only except."

Page 227, *line* 26.

The feast day of Dasinchelle in Killaichy.—The feast day of the two Sinchells was celebrated at Killeigh on the 26th of March, according to the Irish Calendars.

A. D. 1451. *Page* 228, *line* 1.

The Chieftaine.—In the Dublin copy the reading is "the chief Kins," by which the scribe meant the chief Kinfines, or heads of each family who professed the liberal arts.

Page 228, *line* 20.

Rath-Imayn.—In Raṫ ımġaın, now Rathangan, a small town in the county of Kildare, on the north-east extremity of the Offaly. The rath, or earthen fort, from which this place has taken its name, is still to be seen in a field adjoining the churchyard of Rathangan, and situated to the right of the road as you go from Rathangan to Edenderry; it is one hundred and eighty feet in diameter.

Page 228, *line* 28.

Inis Glaaire.—This should be Inis Gluaire, a small island sacred to Saint Brendan, off the coast of Erris, in the north-west of the county of Mayo.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 492, and the map to the same work.

Page 229, *line* 6.

Silnanmchada.—This territory is nearly coextensive with the barony of Longford, in the south-east of the county of Galway.—See map to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many.

Page 229, *line* 11.

Feara-tulagh.—Now the barony of Fertullagh.

Page 229, *line* 12.

Symonstown.—Now Ballysimon, or Simonstown, in the barony of Fertullagh in Westmeath.

Page 229, *line* 19.

The Castle of Balinua alias Newtowne.—Now Newtown, in the barony of Moycashel, in the county of Westmeath. According to a note in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1382, this castle belonged to that sept of the Mageoghegans called Sliocht-Ferall, who descended from Ferall Roe, Roe Mageoghegan, chief of the country of Kinel-Fiachach, who was slain in 1382.

Page 229, *line* 24.

Maghery Cuircney.—In Irish Maċaıre Cuırcne, now the barony of Kilkenny West, adjoining the River Shannon in Westmeath.

A. D. 1451. *Page* 229, *line* 26.

Imper, now Emper, a remarkable castle near the little town of Ballynacargy, in the barony of Rathconrath and county of Westmeath.

Page 230, *line* 3.

The lands of the Sithy.—Called Ꝼeaꞃann na ꞅıṫe, i. e. the land of the fairy mount, by the Four Masters. This is evidently the townland now called Sheean, and situated in Mac Keogh's country, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, in the county of Roscommon.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part III. c. 21, where it is stated that *sidhe* means a beautiful hill, the fictitious habitation of the *sidhe*, or fairies.

Page 230, *line* 5.

Mac Eochy.—Now Keogh. The Four Masters wrote this Meᵹ Eóċaᵹaın, i. e. Mageoghan, which is obviously an oversight for Mac Eoċaḋa.—See the Editor's translation of the Annals of the Four Masters, p. 974, note [z].

Page 230, *line* 7.

Corrafinny, Coꞃaḋ Ꝼıne.—The weir of Finnia (a woman's name), a townland in the parish of Cummer, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See the Ordnance map of Galway, sheet 57, and the map to The Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many.

Page 230, *line* 12.

Cluain-cremha—i. e. the lawn, meadow, or insulated boggy pasturage of the wild garlick, now Clooncraff, and sometimes incorrectly shortened to Cloonaff, a parish situated to the east of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. Archdall supposes this to be the same as the famous monastery of Cluain-Coirpthe, founded, not by St. Patrick, as he says, but by St. Berach in the desert of Kinel-Dofa, afterwards O'Hanly's country, but he is entirely wrong.—See the Editor's edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, note [l], under the year 1405, p. 783.

Page 230, *line* 15.

Balimore-I-fflyn.—Now Ballymore, a townland in the parish and barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. This townland belonged to O'Flynn, Erenagh of Eas Ui-Fhluinn, now Assylin, near the town of Boyle (not to O'Flynn of Ballinlough); and in an Inquisition taken in the reign of James I. it is called Ballymore-Assilin.

A. D. 1452. *Page* 231, *line* 9.

Kenel-moan.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Gormlys and many other correlative families of the Kinel-Owen race, who were originally seated in the barony of

Raphoe, in the county of Donegal, but on the increasing power of the O'Donnells these were driven across the River Foyle, and their country was attached to Tirconnell. An old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Elizabeth or James I., and preserved in the State Papers' Office, shews the country of O'Gormly as extending along the east side of the Foyle from near Derry to Strabane.

A. D. 1452. *Page* 231, *line* 9.

Inis-eogain—i. e. Eoghan's island, now Inishowen, a well-known barony in the north-east of the county of Donegal.

Page 231, *line* 13.

Corr-Sliaw-na-Seagsa.—Written by the Four Masters Coirrḟliaḃ na seaġsa, now the Curlieu mountains, or, as they are more generally called, the Curlew hills, lying between Boyle and Ballinafad, on the borders of the counties of Sligo and Roscommon.

Page 231, *line* 15.

Vaithny.—In Irish Uaiṫne, a district lying partly in the county of Limerick and partly in the county of Tipperary, now the baronies of Owny. The castle of Uaithne was at the village of Owney, now Abington, in that part of O'Mulrian's, or Rian's, country now comprised in the county of Limerick.

Page 231, *line* 26.

David O-mordha, son to the King of Lysy, and one that ought to be King of Lysy, was slain by a fall.—This passage is given as follows by the Four Masters:

"1452. Dauiḋ ua mórḋa mac tiġearna laoiġisi do ṁarḃaḋ la heasgar.

"David O'More, son of the Lord of Laoighis [Leix] was killed by a fall."

Here we have Mac Firbis's authority for translating the word easgar "a fall," which is very satisfactory, as modern Irish scholars differ so much about its meaning.

Page 232, *line* 2.

Fobhyr.—Now Fore, in Westmeath. This passage is given in Irish by the Four Masters as follows:

"1452. Caṫal mac Uilliam mic Sfain mic Doṁnaill ui feargail do marḃaḋ durcar ga iar loscaḋ Ḟoḃair leó.

"Cathal, son of William, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, was killed by the cast of a dart after the burning of Fore by them [*recte* him]."

Here Mac Firbis renders d'urċar ga "by throwing a dart at him," and preserves the imperfection of the original construction by using *they* instead of *he*. This is a curious proof that the Four Masters transcribed many entries verbatim into their text from the Annals before them. Our author's use of the perfect tense *they have*, for *they had*, is, of course, incorrect.

A. D. 1452. *Page* 232, *line* 4.

Cluain-Corpey.—All our topographical writers have mistaken the situation of this celebrated monastery. It is written Cluain coirpṫi by the Four Masters. In the *Feilire Aenguis*, at the 15th of February, it is described as i ndiṫriḃ cenel doḃṫa i cconnaċṫaiḃ, i. e. "in the desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa in Connaught." In a marginal note in an autograph copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, ad. ann. 1405, O'Flaherty adds, from O'Muleonry's Annals, that Cluain-Coirpthe is situated "*In margine Sinanni fluvii.*" The place is still well known to the natives of Slieve Baune, in the east of the county of Roscommon, who point out the ruins of St. Barry's monastery in a *cluain*, or bog-island, in the townland of Kilbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, in the parish of Termonbarry, in the desert of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country. Archdall, and from him all the topographical Irish writers to the present day, have asserted that Cluain Coirpthe, where a monastery was founded by St. Berach in the sixth century, is the church of Clooncraff, which Archdall places in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon, but this assertion, which has led so many astray, involves a double error, for Cluain-Coirpthe is not Clooncraff, nor is Clooncraff in the barony of Athlone.—See the Editor's edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, at the years 1238, p. 294, and 1405, p. 783, where Cluain-Coirpthe is proved to be Kilbarry in Termonbarry, on the brink of the Shannon; and at the year 1488, p. 1157, where it is proved that Clooncraff, lying to the east of Elphin in the barony of Roscommon, in Mac Branan's country, is the place called by the Annalists *Cluain-Creamha*, i. e. the meadow, or pasturage, of the wild garlic, which was one of St. Finnen's churches.

Page 232, *line* 14.

Ath-fir-dia-fitz-Daman—Called by the Four Masters baile Aṫa Firdia mic Damain, i. e. the town of the ford of Ferdia, son of Daman, now the town of Ardee, in the county of Louth.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 867, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 47, p. 280.

Page 232, *line* 17.

The Castle of Legey.—Caislen leiġe, i. e. the castle of Ley, or Lea. The ruins of this great fortress, which was built in the thirteenth century by the Fitzgeralds, and afterwards wrested from them by the O'Dempseys, is situated near the road, on the right bank of the river Barrow, in the barony of Portnahinch, about three miles to the west of Monastereven, and one mile to the south of Portarlington.

A. D. 1452. *Page* 232, *line* 19.

Aireamh.—This name, which is anglicised Erriff, and Errew, in other parts of Ireland, is now obsolete in Clanmaliere, but it is given on an old map of Leix and Offaly, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, and preserved in the British Museum as "Irray," and shewn as near the Barrow. There is another place called Erry in the parish of Kilbride, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

Page 232, *line* 20.

I-ffaly, Uí Failġe.—A large territory in Leinster, which originally comprised the baronies of eastern and western Ophaly, in the county of Kildare, those of Portnahinch and Tinnahinch in the Queen's County, and that portion of the King's County included in the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin.—See Battle of Magh Rath, note [y], pp. 243, 244. Shortly after the English invasion, however, the Fitzgeralds of Kildare wrested from O'Conor Faly and his correlatives that portion of his original territory of Ui-Failghe, comprised in the present county of Kildare. There were then two Offalys formed out of the ancient Ui-Failghe, namely, the English Ophaly in the county of Kildare, giving the title of Baron to a branch of the Fitzgeralds, and the Irish Ui-Failghe, extending into the present King's and Queen's Counties, and giving the Irish title of King of Ui-Failghe to O'Conor, the senior representative of Rossa Failghe, the eldest son of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland, in the second century.

Page 232, *line* 23.

Magh-bregmany.—This is to be distinguished from the barony of Breaghmhaine, or Brawney, in the county of Westmeath, with which it has been confounded by some modern writers. Magh-Breaghmhaine, anglicised Moy-brawne, is the name of a well-known district in the county of Longford, comprised principally in the barony of Shrule, but extending also into the baronies of Ardagh and Moydoe. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., that portion of the territory of Moybrawne, comprised in the barony of Shrule, contains the townland of Barry, and twenty-three other denominations specified in this Inquisition, and which retain their names to the present day.

Page 232, *line* 23.

The castle of Barrca, called caıꞅlén baꞃꞃċa by the Four Masters, now the castle of Barry, lying in ruins near the small village of the same name in the parish of Taghshinny, in the barony of Shrule and county of Longford. This was the head castle of Moybrawne.

A. D. 1452. *Page* 232, *line* 26.

Magh-many, Maġ Maine, i. e. the plain of Maine. It appears from a manuscript account of O'Reilly's country, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1, 15. that this district is on the east side of Lough Sheelin, in the barony of Clanmahon, in the county of Cavan.

Page 232, *line* 27.

Maghery-orgiall, Maċaire Oirġiall, i. e. the plain of Oirgiall. This territory comprised the level part of the county of Louth.

Page 233, *line* 24.

The Crannog of Logh-lesey, crannoġ loċa leise, i. e. the wooden house of Lough Leise. This name is not remembered in the country at present, but there are various evidences to shew that Loch Leise was the old name of Muickenagh Lough, which divides O'Hanly's country from Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, in the east of the county of Roscommon. In this lough, not far from the old church of Kilglass, there is a small island called Príosún a' Duḃaltaiġ, i. e. Dudley's prison, on which Dubhaltach, or Dudley O'Hanly, is said to have had a prison.

Page 234, *line* 1.

Mac ffeory Laighnagh, i. e. Mac Feorais, or Bermingham, of Leinster, i. e. Bermingham of Carbury in the county of Kildare.

Page 234, *line* 4.

Tegh-muña, Teaċ Munna, i. e. St. Munna's house, now Taghmon, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Moycashel and Magheradernon in the county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheets 12 and 13.

Page 234, *line* 8.

Mothar, now Moher, near Ballymahon, in the county of Longford.

Page 234, *line* 10.

Bali-atha-an-vraghyr, baile aṫa an urċuir, now Ardnurcher, *alias* Horseleap, in the barony of Moycashel in Westmeath.

Page 234, *line* 11.

Bel-an-Atha-Soluis.—Mouth of the ford of the light. This was near the hill of Uisneach in Westmeath. Kenel-Enda was the name of a small territory in Kinel Fiachrach, abutting on the hill of Uisneach.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part III. c. 85.

A. D.

A. D. 1452. *Page* 234, *line* 26.

Leaccain of the Rubha, a hill in the townland of Rowe, in the barony of Rathconrath in Westmeath.

Page 235, *line* 6.

Killed by a fall.—Here is another instance of Mac Firbis translating the Irish word easgar by "a fall." The Irish is given by the Four Masters as follows :

1452. brian mac an ċalbaiġ uí ċonċobair ⁊ mairgreige do ṁarbaḋ lá heasgar.

Page 235, *line* 10.

Balicollyfower.—This name occurs twice in the Annals of the Four Masters, namely, at the year 1409, where it it is written, baile coillte foġair, and at 1452, where it is written baile coille foġair, of which latter form Balicollyfower is an anglicising. The place is still called baile coille foġair by those who speak Irish, but it now anglicised Castlefore, which is applied to a small village in the barony and county of Leitrim, which, according to tradition, was the seat of a branch of the O'Duigennans, who kept a bardic school there in ancient times.

Page 235, *line* 27.

Many good peeces on it.—The meaning of this is obscure, but it is quite evident that it alludes to the price obtained for it. It is not in the Annals of the Four Masters.

A. D. 1453. *Page* 236, *line* 1.

Conmacne de Dunmore, now the barony of Dunmore, in the north of the county of Galway.—See map to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many,

Page 236, *line* 12.

Ardglassy, called Ard glaisi by the Four Masters under this year, now Ardglass, a well-known village in the south of the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down.

Page 236, *line* 14.

The skippers of the Britons.—The Irish, as given by the Four Masters, is more intelligible than this translation. For the skippers of the Britons they give loingeas coccaiḋ do ḃriotaineaċaiḃ, a war fleet of the Britons. Leland, in his History of Ireland, book iii. c. 2, quoting Mac Firbis's Annals, asserts that the Archbishop of Dublin was made prisoner on this occasion by the O'Nialls, who, "having intelligence of some English vessels sailing from the port of Dublin, fitted out a fleet of barks, attacked them in their passage, rifled them, made the passengers their prisoners, among whom was the Archbishop of Dublin, and returned laden with their spoil, and exulting

ing in their success." But he has totally mistaken the meaning of the passage as translated by Mac Firbis. The fact was, that the Archbishop of Dublin was taken prisoner by Welsh pirates, and that the Dublin fleet who went in pursuit of them put in at Ardglass, where they assisted the Savadges in a battle fought against the son of O'Neill of Clannaboy.—See the Editor's translation of the Annals of the Four Masters, note [1], p. 986.

A. D. 1453. *Page* 236, *line* 20.

Iuaagh.—Uí Eaṫaċ, dat. pl. Uiḃ Eaṫaċ, now Iveagh, in the county of Down.

A. D. 1454. *Page* 237, *line* 1.

Magranyll (*anglice Reynolds*).—This shews that the Mac Rannalls of the county of Leitrim had anglicised their name to Reynolds at an early period.

Page 237, *line* 12.

In his givves.—The Irish, as given by the Four Masters, is hi ccuiḃreaċ, but they more frequently use the word i na ġeiṁliḃ for the "in his givves" of Mac Firbis.

Page 237, *line* 17.

Since Ludh lamoda cast the tathluibh.—This observation is omitted by the Four Masters. It alludes to a passage in the Second Battle of Moyturey, where *Lugh Lamhfhada*, or Looee of the Long Hand, King of the Tuatha de Dananns (A. M. 2764), killed his maternal grandfather, Balor Bemeann of Tory Island, who was of the Fomorian race, by a cast from a crann tabhuill, or sling, by which he destroyed his eye, which was fabled to have had the power of turning men into stones, like the head of Medusa. This story, which is alluded to by O'Flaherty in his *Ogygia*, Part III. c. 13, is still told on Tory Island, and on the adjacents of Donegal, where they retain vivid traditions of Balor, and his grandson Lughaidh of the Long Hand.

Page 238, *line* 1.

Thomas fitz John fitz Meyler dexter—i. e. Thomas, son of John, son of Meyler de Exeter. This family is now called Jordan; they were chiefs of Ath-leathan, now Ballylahan, in the barony of Gallen and county of Mayo.

Page 238, *line* 7.

Fer-Kell.—A territory in the now King's County, comprising the baronies of Fircall, Ballycowan, and Ballyboy. It was the most southern territory in the ancient Meath, and its southern boundary is still preserved in that of the diocese of Meath.

A. D. 1454. *Page* 238, *line* 13.

I-Riagans.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Dunnes of Duthaidh-Riagain, now the barony of Tinnahinch, in the Queen's County, where the chief of the O'Dunnes, Major Francis Dunne, of Brittas, a member of the Irish Archæological Society, the son of the late General Dunne, enjoys a considerable tract of the ancient territory.

Page 238, *line* 25.

Killmantan.—Cill Mantáin, i. e. *Ecclesia sancti Mantani.* This is the ancient and present Irish name for the town of Wicklow. Ussher states in his *Primordia*, p. 846, that the place which Giraldus Cambrensis calls Wykingelo, and the English Wicklo, is called by the Irish Kilmantan. It should also be remarked, that Contae Chille Mantáin is still the Irish name for the county of Wicklow.

Page 238, *line* 29.

Clann Kehernyes.—This is still the name of a well-known district in the parish of Kilkeevin, near Castlerea, in the west of the county Roscommon. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46, where the author states that the territory anciently called Kerry-ai, was called Clann-Ketherin in his own time.

Page 239, *line* 3.

Scor-mor.—Now Scurmore, a townland on the east of the River Moy, opposite the island of Bartragh, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 497, and the map to that work. This name is incorrectly written Stormor by Archdall, who places it in Tirawley.

Page 239, *line* 9.

Diocœsis Aladensis—i. e. the diocese of Killala.

A. D. 1455. *Page* 239, *line* 25.

Escaped out of his giuues—i. e. escaped from prison or from fetters. The Irish as given by the Four Masters is as follows:

"1455. Enri mac uí Néill ḃuidhe do ṫoċt ar a geiṁel ó ġallaiḃ."

Page 239, *line* 29.

The Castle of Sraide—i. e. the castle of the street. This castle, which was otherwise called Caislen Muighe Breacraighe, and Caislen Sraide Muighe Breacraighe, stood at the small village of Street, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath.

A. D. 1456. *Page* 239, *last line.*

Artagh.—Airteaċ, a territory. A district comprising the parishes of Tibohine and Kilnamanagh, in the old barony of Boyle (now Frenchpark), in the County of Roscommon.—See map to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many.

Page 240, *line* 4.

Clann-Ædha of the mountaine—i. e. the race of Hugh of the Mountain. This was the name of a sept of the O'Farrells seated in the barony and county of Longford, at the foot of the mountain now called Carn-Clanhugh. The exact extent and townlands contained in this territory are given in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

Page 240, *line* 5.

Lord of the woods—i. e. of the woods called Coilte Choncobhair. This was the name of a woody district situated between the rivers Feorish and Arigna, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. The woods of this district are shewn on an old map made by L. Browne in the reign of James I., of which there is a copy in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

A. D. 1457. *Page* 240, *line* 11.

Dux of Clann-amly o-ffeargal.—Called by the Four Masters tiġearna clainne haṁlaoiḃ uí fearġail, Lord of the Clann Auliffe O'Farrell. The territory belonging to this sept of the O'Farrells is included in the present barony of Moydoe, in the county of Longford. For its exact extent, and the townlands therein comprised, the reader is referred to an inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

A. D. 1458. *Page* 240, *line* 13.

Magh Luyrg-Artagh-and Tirtuahayl.—In Irish Maġ luirg, Airteaċ, and Tír Tuaṫail. These territories are all included in the old barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, and still retain their names: Airteach is the western portion; Tir-Tuathal, now Tiruahill, the north-eastern; and Moylurg, the level portion, now commonly called the plains of Boyle. Corran, the other territory, which belonged to Mac Dermot at this period, is the present barony of Corran, in the county of Sligo.

Page 240, *line* 25.

Chaher the greate—i. e. Caṫaoir Mór, or Cahir the Greate, monarch of Ireland of the Leinster race, A. D. 174. He is the ancestor of O'Conor Faly, O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, and of most of the chieftains of Leinster.

A. D. 1458. *Page* 241, *line* 3.

For his formositie, &c.—The Irish of this passage is given by the Four Masters as follows :

1458. Emann a búrc tiġearna gall connaċt ⁊ moráin da ġaoiḋealaiḃ, aon roġa gall Ereann ar ḋelḃ, ar ḋénaṁ, ar eineaċ, ar uaisle, ar íct, ⁊ ar ḟirinne i nḋeirſḋ na bliaḋna so.

Here it will be observed that Mac Firbis translated from a text different from that furnished by the Four Masters in words and arrangement : delḃ ⁊ denaṁ would be very well translated by "formositie and proportion of person;" uaisle, by "gentilitie of blood;" eineaċ, by "hospitalitie;" and firinne, by "truth;" but the Four Masters have no word corresponding with the martial feats of Mac Firbis [which would be ġaiscſḋ, or eangnaṁ], nor has he a word to correspond with their iċt, which means "*clemency*."

A. D. 1460. *Page* 241, *line* 13.

Moyn.—In Irish maiġin, now Moyne, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. The remains of this beautiful and extensive building are still to be seen on the west side of the River Moy near its mouth, about a quarter of a mile from the road leading from Ballina to Killala.

Page 241, *line* 20.

Lis-ard-Aula,—lios áird-aḃla, i. e. the fort of Apple-hill, now Lisardowlin, a townland in the parish of Templemichael, in the county of Longford, about three miles to the west of the town of Longford. Near its centre there is a curious moat and rampart, from which, no doubt, it derived its name.

Page 241, *line* 28.

Corca-Baskyn, Corca Ḃaiscinn, pronounced Corca-Vaskin, a territory comprising the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderalaw, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

Page 242, *line* 7.

Argadgleann, airgſoglionn.—There is now no place bearing this name in the territory of Tir-Tuathail, or in its vicinity. It was probably the name of the vale of the river Arigna, which forms for some miles the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim; but this is not certain.—See the map to Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach.

A. D. 1461. *Page* 242, *line* 12.

Hospitalitie to all receuers of gifts.—This Irish, as given by the Four Masters, is "aoiḋeaḋcaire deccriḃ ⁊ dá gaċ aon no riġeaḋ a lſs."

A. D. 1461. *Page* 242, *line* 19.

Culofinn, cúil ó bFinn—i. e. the corner or angle of the O'Finns, now Coolavin, a barony in the south of Sligo.

Page 243, *line* 10,

Teagh-da-Condy.—Called by the Four Masters tig da ċoinne, but more correctly Teach Dachonna, i. e. St. Dachonna's house, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals Clonmacnoise under the year 1466. The name is now anglicised Tiaquin. It was first applied to a primitive Irish church, and afterwards to a castle, from which the barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway, received its name.

Page 243, *line* 14.

Raith-na-Romanach—i. e. *arx Romanorum*, fort of the Romans, now Ranarovanagh, a townland in the parish of Kilmore, near Elphin, in O'Beirne's country, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

Page 243, *line* 19.

Cluain (*M'Nois-fitz-fidhy*)—called by the Four Masters, at this year, cluain mac nois mic Fioḋaig, i. e. the pasturage or meadow of the swine of the son of Nos, son of Fiodhach, who was one of the sept of the Dealbhna Eathra. It is, however, more generally called by them cluain mic nois mic Fioḋaiġ. It is the name of a famous ecclesiastical establishment founded by St. Kieran in the sixth century, situated on the River Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

Page 243, *line* 24.

S. Kill—i. e. of Shankill, a parish situated immediately to the west of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of that County, sheets 16, 17.

Page 244, *line* 1.

Carn-fry fitz fidhy.—Called by the Four Masters Carn Fraoiċ ṁic Fioḋaig Foltruaiḋ, i. e. the Carn of Fraech, son of Fiodoach of the red hair. This carn is situated in the townland of Carns, parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon, and about half a mile to the south of the village of Tulsk.—See the *Dinnsenchus* in the Book of Lecan, fol. 243, p. *a*, col. *a*, where the situation of this carn is distinctly pointed out.—See also the Editor's note to the Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1225, p. 221.

Page, 224, *line* 3.

Ona fitz Ængus his sept—i. e. the Mac Branans, who were seated in the territory of Corca-Achlann, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Ona, the son of Ængus, their ancestor, was a noble Druid, and Lord of the district of Corca-Achlann in the time of St. Patrick, and is said to have made a present of his residence, called Imleach-Ona, then included in Corca-Achlann, to the saint, who there founded the episcopal see of Elphin.—See the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 45; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 242.

A. D. 1461. *Page* 244, *line* 6.

The halfe town of Clare—called by the Four Masters lſṫḃaile an ċláir, i. e. the half townland of Clare, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Cloontuskert, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

Page 244, *line* 17.

Drum-torlingy.—Now Drumhurling, or Drumhurlin, in the parish of Taghmon, barony of Corcaree, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 13.

Page 244, *line* 18.

Wherein they being shooeing their horses, their army and forlorne hopes preying and burning Meath on all sides round about them, vntill it was later end of the day.—This is nearly a literal translation of a corresponding passage in the Annals of the Four Masters, which runs as follows:

"Ᵹaḋarsiḋe ag craíṫeḋ a neaċ, ⁊ a sluaġ ⁊ a sirṫe acc creaċloscaḋ na miḋe ina ttimceall co nóna."

Page 244, *line* 26.

From the Leyses.—The Four Masters have for leduraċaiḃ, which means from the Ledwiches.

Page 244, *line* 27.

Ethney—i. e. the river Inny. This river rises in the county of Meath, passes through Lough Sheelin, Lough Kinell, Lough Derryvaragh, and Lough Iron, and loses its name and waters in Lough Ree, in the Shannon, a few miles to the south-west of Ballymahon, in the county of Longford. The river was considered the boundary between north and south Teffia in the time of St. Patrick.

Page 244, *line* 28.

Ploman—i. e. of Portloman, now Portlemon, on the margin of Lough Owel, near Mullingar.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 363; and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 966.

Page 245, *line* 7.

Clanmaicny-Eogyn—Clannmaicne Eoġain, now the barony of Clanmacnowen (corruptly Clonmacnoon), in the east of the county of Galway.

A. D. 1462. *Page* 246, *line* 3.

Cluanyn—now Clooneen, in the parish of Kilglass, barony and county of Roscommon. See the Ordnance map of that county, Sheet 23.

Page 246, *line* 23.

Icarin—now Ikerrin, a barony in the north of the county Tipperary, anciently the country of the O'Meaghers. This was originally considered a part of north Ely, of which O'Carroll was the head chieftain.

Page 247, *line* 1.

Gaue lands to his cattle, and quarters to his men.—The Irish, as given by the Annals of the Four Masters runs as follows: do rad fſrann dia ċſthraiḃ ⁊ coinṁeaḋ tire dia ṁuintir. In this sentence coinṁead tíre, literally means "*the Coigny of the Country.*" O'Farrell on this occasion billeted Mac Branan's people on the farmers of his territory.

Page 247, *line* 4.

Ardberna—i. e. the high gap. This name is now obsolete. Claneathyl, or Clann-Chathail, was the name of O'Flanagan's country, extending from Belanagare to Elphin, in the county of Roscommon.

Page 247, *line* 17.

Port Largy.—Port láirge, i.e. Lairge's port. This is the ancient and present Irish name of the city of Waterford. It seems to have been derived from a Danish chieftain, Lairge, or Larac, or, as the Danes write it, Largo, who is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 951. The name Waterford is that which is given to the city by the Danes or Norsemen, who called it Veðrafjörðr, which is supposed to signify "weather-bay" or lake.

Page 247, *line* 19.

Sett Batle.—It appears from a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, made for Mac Richard Butler in 1450, and now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud, 610, that this battle was fought at *Baile-an-Phoill*, now Pilltown, a neat village belonging to the Earl of Bessborough, near Carrick-on-Suir, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny; and that after the battle, Mac Richard was obliged to give up to Thomas Earl of Desmond this very copy of the Psalter of Cashel, and also the Book of Carrick.—See Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. ii. p. 336.

Page 247, *line* 26.

Besides all that was eaten by doggs and by foules of the aire.—The Irish of this is given by the Four Masters: cenmóṫá a nduadar coin ⁊ eaṫaideḋa. The literal translation is "*besides all that dogs and birds devoured.*" In this phrase duadar is the third person plural past tense of iṫim, I eat; and eaṫaideaḋa is the plural of eaṫaide, which is still a living word denoting bird of prey.

A. D. 1462. *Page* 247, *line* 30.

In an vnpregnable strong hold.—The Irish as given by the Four Masters is, baí an tiarla occ urṁuṁan sin co na Shaxoiḃ i mbaile daingſn, ⁊ nochar feadaḋ a ṫogail, i. e. that young Earl was with his Englishmen in a strong town, and it could not be demolished.

Page 248, *line* 8.

Killin.—There is a townland of Killeen, in the parish of Shankhill, in the barony and county of Roscommon.

Page 248, *line* 21.

Nuacongwall—called Nuaċongḃail by the Four Masters at this year, now Noughaval, the name of a church and a townland, and also of a parish, lying partly in the county of Longford, and partly in Westmeath. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, a Bishop Fachtna was the patron saint of this church, at which his memory was celebrated on the 19th of January.

Page 248, *line* 29.

Bel-atha-na-Pailiyey—i. e. the mouth of the ford of Pailis. This was the name of a ford on the river Inny, which forms the northern boundary of the townlands of Pallisbeg and Pallismore, in the parish of Fergny, barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.

A. D. 1463. *Page* 249, *line* 19.

Clan Sir-Dauid—i. e. the race of Sir David Burke, who were seated at Glinsk, near the river Suck, in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway.

Page 249, *line* 21.

Clan-bibsy.—A tribe and district near the Shannon, in the county of Leitrim.

Page 249, *line* 28.

O-Broyn—(Birn) now always Byrne without the prefix O'. It is pronounced in Irish O'Brin.

Page 250, *line* 4.

Barna-in-iuber—i. e. the gap of the yew, now obsolete.

A. D. 1463. *Page* 250, *line* 8.

Eas-da-Conna,—i. e. the Cataract of St. Dachonna (the Son of Eirc). This cataract is sometimes called Eas mic n-Eirc, i. e. the cataract of the son of Eirc, and now always Eaꞅ uí ḟloinn, *anglice* Assylin, i. e. O'Flynn's Cataract, from O'Flynn, the Coarb or lay incumbent of the church so called, which is situated on the north bank of the river Boyle, opposite the cataract, about six furlongs to the west of the town of Boyle in the County of Roscommon.

Page 250, *lines* 24.

Clann-Colman.—This was the tribe name of the O'Melaghlins, whose country was at this period coextensive with the present barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

Page 250, *line* 26.

Delbna Maccoghlan.—This territory, which was otherwise called Dealbhna Eathra, or Delvin Mac Coghlan, is now comprised in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

Page 251, *line* 5.

Collyn-O-Carthy.—There are several townlands of the name of Coillin in the county of Roscommon, but it is difficult to say which of them was distinguished by the addition O'Carthy.

Page 251, *line* 7.

Derry Carlindy.—Now unknown.

Page 251, *line* 22.

Maghery Cureny— recte Maghery-Cureny. Now the barony of Kilkenny west, in the county of Westmeath.

Page 251, *line* 24.

Tuam-Vsin—now unknown.

Page 251, *line* 30.

Jaques Cham,—called Siacus Cam by the Four Masters.

A. D. 1464.—*Page* 253, *lines* 8.

Baliloghabo—baile loċa bo, i. e. town of the lake of the cow, now Loughboe, in the parish of Kilmacallan, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

A. D. 1464. *Page* 253, *line* 15.

Teach-Eoyn.—Called by the Four Masters Teaċ Eon, i. e. St. John's house, now St. John's, on Lough Ree, in the north-east of the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.

Page 253, *line* 16.

Thorough the instigation of Brian O-Braoyn Bregmany.—The Irish, as given by the Four Masters, runs as follows: tre forailsiṁ Briain Uí Braoín Brsgmuine, i. e. at the request of Brian O'Breen, of Brawney. Breaghmhuine is the present barony of Brawney, in the county of Westmeath.

Page 253, *line* 19.

Mac Amalgy—Written by the Four Masters mac Aṁalgaiḋ, i. e. Magawley, who was chief of Calry-an-Chala, a territory which comprised the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath.

Page 253, *line* 20.

Laccans preys—i. e. the preys of Lackan, a monastery in the barony of Corkaree, in Westmeath. It is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the years 746, 946, and 1139. It is mentioned in the *Feilire Ænguis*, at 28th June, as Leeain mor in Ui Mae Mais, in Meath, the church of the long-lived St. Cruimin.

Page 253, *line* 21.

Mac-Jago.—This name is still extant in the country of Leitrim, where it is supposed to be of Spanish origin.

Page 253, *line* 26.

Fingall.—This name is now applied to a district extending to the north of Dublin for about fifteen miles.

Page 253, *last line.*

Ath-Seny—Aṫ Seanaiġ—now Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal.

Page 254, *line* 17.

The Sraid of Moybrecray.—Sráid maiġe Breacraiġe, i. e. the street of Moybreery, now the village of Street, in the barony of Moygoish, in the county of Westmeath, where there was a castle belonging to the Anglo-Irish family of Mac-Herbert or Fitz-Herbert.

Page 254, *line* 21.

Tirtuahayl.—Tír Tuaṫail, i. e. Tuathal's, or Toole's, country or district. It is now generally believed that this territory was coextensive with the parish of

Kilronan, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon; but it can be proved that is was anciently much more extensive, and comprised all the district lying between Lough Key and Lough Allen. It was bounded on the east by the Shannon; on the south by the lower part of the River Boyle, which divides it from the plain of Moylurg; on the west and north by the territory of Tirerill, in the now county of Sligo; and by Muintir-Kenny in the now county of Leitrim. The northern part of this territory was woody, and called Coillte Conchobhair, i. e. Conor's woods.

A. D. 1464. *Page* 255, *line* 1.

Tirmany—i. e. the country of Maine, more usually called Ui-Maine Anglice Hy-Many. See map to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many for the extent of this territory.

Page 255, *line* 3.

The people of Calry—i. e. the people of Calry-an-Chala, i. e. all the Magawleys of Ballyloughloe and their followers, except the warders of the castle of Ballyloughloe, left their country to the mercy of the inhabitants of Hy-Many, in Connaught, and fled to Offaly, or Ophaly, O'Connor Faly's country, in the King's County.

Page 255, *line* 6.

Mac Eochy of Moyfinn—i. e. Mac Keogh, or Keogh, of Moyfinn, a territory containing forty quarters of land, and comprising the parish of Taghmaconnell, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. See the map to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many for its extent and boundaries.

Page 256, *line* 3.

By one wound of a speare.—The Irish, as given by the Four Masters, is ꝺaen ꝼoꞃᵹaṁ ꝺo ġa, i. e. with one thrust of a spear or javelin.

Page 256, *line* 5.

Carbry of Drum-cliaw.—Caiꞃbꞃe Ꝺꞃoma cliaḃ, i. e. the territory now the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo, called of *Druim-cliabh*, or Drumcliff, because that town, which contained a monastery of St. Columbkille, was anciently the most celebrated place in it.

Page 256, *line* 7.

Bendan.—Now unknown.

A. D. 1464. *Page* 256, *line* 19.

Cluan-Carthy.—Now Cluain-cartha, *anglice* Clooncarha, in the parish of Kilmovee, barony of Costello, and county of Mayo. Slieve Lugha, or Sliaḃ Luġa, is still the name of a well-known territory, now comprising the parishes of Kilkelly, Kilmovee, Killeagh, Kilcolman, and Castlemore-Costello, in the barony of Costello. See map to Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiacrhach.

Page 256, *lines* 20, 21.

Edmond an maghery mac coisdelw—i. e. Edmond-of-the-plain Mac Costello.

A. D. 1465. *Page* 256, *line* 28.

Crecca.—Now Cregga, in the parish of Kiltrustan, barony and county of Roscommon. *Ned-an-fiay*, i. e. nead an ḟéiċ, i. e. the raven's nest, is now called Nead na ḃ-fiaċ, i. e. the nest of the ravens, anglice Nadnaveagh, and is a townland in the parish of Killukin, in the barony of Roscommon.

Page 257, *line* 2.

Dun-ard.—Dun árd, i. e. high fort, now Dunard, or Doonard, in the parish of Killtrustan, barony and county of Roscommon.

Page 257, *line* 29.

Mac-consnamha.—Now Mac Kinaw, and sometimes incorrectly anglicised Forde. The head of this family was chief of Muintir-Kenny, a territory lying between Lough Allen and the River Arigna, in the county of Leitrim.

Page 258, *line* 30.

Over the Shinnan—i. e. over the River Shannon.

Page 259, *line* 2.

Jarmond.—Iarṁúṁa, i. e. West Munster.

Page 259, *line* 4.

Clan-Williams—i. e. the barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Limerick, and the barony of Clanwilliam, in the south-west of the county of Tipperary, anciently called Muskerry-Chuirc.

Page 259, *line* 14.

Kenel-ferga.—Cenel Fearga. This was the name of that part of the territory of Ely O'Carroll, which comprised the barony of Ballybritt, in the King's County. See the Annals of the Four Masters, at the years 1548 and 1549, where the castle of Baile-Mhic-Adam, now Cadamstown, near Kinitty, is placed in Cenel-Fearga.

A. D. 1465. *Page* 260, *line* 1.

Athda-laorg—i. e. the ford of the two forks. This was the ancient name of the ford on the River Boyle, opposite the great monastery, which is often called Mainistir aṫa da loarg.

Page 260, *line* 22.

The said castle.—There is evidently some defect here, as there is no castle mentioned before. The Four Masters have not the passage.

Page 261, *line* 11.

Tuluban.—Now Tooloobanbeg, in the parish of Lickerrig, barony of Loughreagh, and county of Galway. This townland contains the ruins of an old castle. There is another townland called Toolaban-Temple adjoining the former, but in the parish of Kilconickney and barony of Athenry. This contains the ruins of a church.

Page 261, *line* 12.

The Crosse of May-croyn.—Cros maiġe croinn, i. e. the cross of the plain of the tree, now Crossmacrin, a townland near the western boundary of the parish of Grange, in the barony of Athenry, and county of Galway. There was a patron held here annually on the last Sunday in summer, usually called Domnaċ chruim duiḃ.

Page 261, *line* 23.

The Branaghs—i. e. the O'Byrnes, of Wicklow. *Invermore* is now called Arklow.

Page 261, *line* 24.

Bearna-na-gaoithy—bearna na gaoiṫe, i. e. gap of the wind, now Windgates, near Powerscourt, in the county of Wicklow.

Page 261, *line* 25.

Fera-Cualann.—A territory comprising the manor of Powerscourt, in the north of the county of Wicklow, which, in latter ages, belonged to the family of O'Toole. In an Inquisition taken at Wicklow on the 21st of April, 1636, it is called Fercoulen, and described as extending "from Barnecullen by east and south, and Glassynkie to Pollcallon by west the Winde getes, viz. five miles in length and four in breadth." The country of the Fera-Cualann was originally much more extensive, as is quite evident from places mentioned as in that territory, though it did not embrace the whole of the county of Wicklow, as Ware, Harris, and others have thought.

A. D.

A. D. 1466. *Page* 261, *line* 25.

Glynn-caipy, now Glancapp, a well-known district in the north of the county of Wicklow. The castle of Carrickevan, and the townland of Ballynornan, are in it. See Inquisition taken at Newcastle Magenegan, 16th March, 1610, and another Inquisition taken at Wicklow on the 5th April, 1638.

Page 261, *line* 25.

Ath-cualann—i. e. the ford of Cualann. This name is now obsolete. It was probably the name of a ford on the little river of Bray, in the county of Wicklow.

A. D. 1467. *Page* 261, *line* 28.

Lethraith.—Now Abbeylara. It is situated in a parish of the same name in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. Some ruins of the church of this abbey still remain, from which it appears that it was not of very small dimensions.

A. D. 1468. *Page* 263, *line* 8.

Drochedatha—Ꝺꞃoıċeaꝺ áṫa, i.e. bridge of the ford; Pontana Villa, now Drogheda, near the mouth of the Boyne, in the south of Louth, twenty-two miles to the north of the City of Dublin.

FINIS.

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2. "A Brief Description of Ireland; Made in this year 1589, by Robert Payne vnto XXV. of his partners for whom he is vndertaker there." Reprinted from the second edition, London, 1590, with a Preface and Notes, by AQUILLA SMITH, M.D., M.R.I.A.

II. The Annals of Ireland, by James Grace of Kilkenny. Edited from the MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in the original Latin, with a Translation and Notes, by the REV. RICHARD BUTLER, A.B., M.R.I.A.

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